

United States Department of DEPARTMENT OF LABOR *The Daily Herald* HOLDS IMPORTANT IN- 3-2-19. FORMAL CONFERENCE

Welfare And Philanthropic Organizations Seeking To Advance Negro Welfare Respond To Call Issued By Director Of Negro Economics --- Secretary Of Labor And Other Officials Speak.

February 17 and 18 were red-letter days for the interest of Negro wage-earners when an informal conference of about 45 welfare boards, agencies and organizations dealing with Negro life met in Washington upon the invitation of the Secretary of Labor, issued through the Director of Negro Economics, Dr. George E. Haynes, the director, presided at the sessions.

The keynote of the conference was sounded by the Secretary, the Hon. W. B. Wilson, in welcoming the representatives. He said in part: "The Department of Labor is the newest of the ten executive departments of the Government. Its duty is to promote the welfare of wage earners and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Congress, in defining the duties of the Department of Labor, made no distinction either as to sex or race, and I may add, as to previous condition of servitude. We were authorized to promote the welfare of wage-earners, whether men or women or children, whether they were white or colored, whether they were native born or aliens residents, and in undertaking to promote the welfare of wage-earners we have not

assumed that it was our duty to promote the welfare of the wage worker, at the expense of the plans of the community but to promote the welfare of the wage-worker, having due respect to the rights of all the other portions of our population". This sentiment was also voiced by the Assistant Secretary, Hon. Louis F. Post, in opening the conference, when he said, "It is the function of the Department of Labor to look after the interests of all wage-earners of any race, any age or either sex." In opening the discussion, the Director of Negro Economics said, "We have invited men and women from the North and South, both Negroes and whites, in order that we may hear from both sections and both races."

On the first day were taken up subjects under the general topic, "Lines of work which should be undertaken for improving race relations and conditions of Negro workers." Forrester B. Washington, supervisor of Negro Economics for Illinois, emphasized the necessity of creating opportunities in the better paid occupations for Negro workers and for assisting them in holding the advancement they made during the war. Charles E. Hall, supervisor of Negro Economics for Ohio, pointed out that contact and toleration are necessary between Negro and white workers in order that there may be co-operation and goodwill as Negroes enter industry.

Special problems of women in industry were discussed by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director, and Mrs. Helen B. Irvin, of the Woman Industry Service, Department of Labor, and by Miss Mary C. Jackson of the Y. W.

C. A. "The Negro land tenant and or more agencies was discussed by farm laborer, and what agencies may do to help them," was discussed by William Jenifer, supervisor of Negro economics for Michigan, and Wil- Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, who told M. Ashby supervisor of Negro economics for New Jersey. Effective methods of exchange of information, plans and experiences between agencies both local and national were discussed by Eugene Kinckle Jones, of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes.

Methods by which the Department of Labor and other governmental agencies can cooperate with private organizations in promoting the welfare of Negro wage earners was fully discussed by C. H. Tobias, of the Y. M. C. A., who showed how the red triangle had gone with the army across the seas, serving the men in the ranks abroad and in cantonments here. John R. Shillady, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People discussing cooperation between governmental agencies and private organizations, suggested that the private agencies experiment with method of meeting the needs of wage earners, until these needs were demonstrated as general. He said that then the meeting of these needs should be the task of the Government, municipal, state or national and provided for through the public funds and under the control of public officials.

Health and sanitation in relation to working efficiency was discussed by Dr. E. Starr of the Working Conditions Service, Department of Labor, and by Dr. C. C. Pierce of the Public Health Service, who told of the relation of fatigue, sanitary working conditions and venereal diseases to the power of the worker to give efficient service.

Recreation in its relation to community welfare and the working efficiency of Negroes was presented to the conference by T. S. Settle, of the War Camp Community Service, through lessons of experience as to the effect of amusement and recreation upon the morale and efficiency of soldier and workman.

On the second day the informal conference gave most of its time to the general topics, "Unity of action in local communities to secure efficiency and co-operation of welfare agencies," and methods by which the Department of Labor and other governmental agencies can best cooperate with private agencies and organizations." How several local agencies can utilize the services of experienced and expert persons employed by one

was discussed by Silcox spoke for the Employment Service, and Harold Stone for the last-named organization. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of the Children's Bureau, brought a message from the war-ridden districts of Europe from which she had just returned.

This conference was unique in that it issued no set of resolutions or address to the country, but formulated a plan of cooperation for joint action between the welfare agencies represented and the Department of Labor, and framed a program to improve relations and advance the interests of Negro wage-earners. These proposals for cooperative action and constructive practical work have been laid before the Secretary of Labor to be put into operation through the many agencies represented with the Department.

In closing the conference passed a resolution promising requests to their locals to cooperate with the Director of Negro Economics. Charles E. Hall, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Ohio, in a carefully prepared report to Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, says that the Negro wage earners of Ohio are faring well in the industrial readjustment and labor change due to suspension of War operations in Europe. Mr. Hall's report is based on his own first-hand knowledge and work, and information obtained through the State and County Negro Workers Advisory Committees from every section of Ohio where there are any numbers of Negro workers.

It shows that only three counties of the State have any extensive unemployment. One of these probably will soon take care of its workers since many of its large factories are rapidly changing over from war to peace work. Conditions in another of these counties, in which Cincinnati is situated are not likely to change soon, due to the fact that Cincinnati, as a gateway connecting the South and North, has had for several years a surplus of unemployed colored men. The outlook in the third county is not very promising and yet the flood protection project there will be able to use large numbers of colored workmen for whom houses are available.

Much of the success in Ohio is due to the hearty cooperation of the Associate Director of the Employment Service for Ohio, Mr. C. H.

The work of the Children's Bureau, the Employment Service, and the Bureaus for Returning Soldiers, Sailors and War Workers of the Department of Labor, were fully explained. F. A.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITION IN OHIO

Charles E. Hall, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Ohio, in a carefully prepared report to Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, says that the Negro wage earners of Ohio are faring well in the industrial readjustment and labor change due to suspension of War operations in Europe. Mr. Hall's report is based on his own first-hand knowledge and work, and information obtained through the State and County Negro Workers Advisory Committees from every section of Ohio where there are any numbers of Negro workers.

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Mayhugh, who several times sent out from his office the following statement:

"This office finds it necessary again to call the attention of superintendents and clerks of the various employment offices in Ohio to the fact that all cases are to be handled strictly from a neutral standpoint, that color, religion, politics, union or non-union issues are not to be entered into, and all must be treated with the same degree of consideration. Superintendents are expected again to instruct members of their force regarding this matter so that no unfavorable reports will reach this office in the future."

It seems that the industries in the communities of Cleveland, Columbus, Youngstown, Akron, Canton, Lima, Delaware, Greenfield, Steubenville, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Sandusky, Portsmouth, Marietta and Ironton either have been able or will be able to absorb men released from war work or men who for other cause may be idle. Iron and steel mills, paper mills, and several other lines of industry are offering openings to colored men and women.

In Akron and Youngstown housing conditions are inadequate. In Lima it seems that the housing conditions have been improved.

"Organization work in Ohio is going rapidly," says Mr. Hall. "Twenty-three organizations of carefully selected county committeemen, who with the thirty members of the State Negro Workers Advisory Committee constitute a splendid work and advisory force of women and men; all of whom are alive to the situation, and who have been convinced by the great happenings of the past two years, of the absolute necessity of having an organization that can function through the Department of Labor and will, through officials, reach both employers and employees.

In Butler County the Negro Workers Advisory Committee has placed in a paper mill some of the laborers cut off from the American Rolling Mills. In Allen County the Swift packing company has recently given employment to colored men and women who are making good.

In Mahoning County, an increasing number of stores is giving employment to colored girls as elevator operators and to male truck drivers. In Zanesville the County Negro Workers Advisory Committee has just placed fifteen girls in local factories. Other county committees are busy working on large labor problems. Amicable relations with white workers exist in all of the industries in which colored workers are engaged, says the report.

Many Things That the Colored Folk Wanted Have Progressed, and Much More

Is to Be Done.

Y Y C WORLD

JANUARY 5, 1919

WHEN IT BEGAN, THE SOUTH HAD LABOR SHORTAGE.

There Was No Difficulty About Work When There Was Intelligent Direction.

Since Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation it is probable that no other one event has aided the negro as the great war. This assertion was made by Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the Labor Department, after an extensive study of the negro labor situation all over the country.

"Wherever there has been intelligent guidance for the negro worker, I have found that Northern employers are well satisfied with the performance of his duties," Dr. Haynes said. "But without such intelligent instruction, employers have been compelled to give up the trial as a hopeless experiment. After the negroes had migrated North in great numbers, there was a considerable increase in war demands for the building of cantonments and munition plants in the South, and consequently there was a serious labor shortage in that section. From this scarcity of men arose a revelation of the value of negro help never before fully appreciated in the South.

"The war has brought to the rank and file of negro labor the feeling that freedom means, among other things, liberty for one to move from place to place at will and to change his job when it is to his advantage to do so. Another effect of the war has been to open up a much wider field of occupation for the negro, especially in the North. For instance, in Detroit in 1914 there were probably not a thousand negroes in all the factories in all that great automobile centre. Two months ago there were from sixteen to seventeen thousand negroes engaged in the automobile industry alone in Detroit."

"During the past two years I have visited many States both North and South, and have talked with all classes of negro workers, both in industry and agriculture. This canvass has been among negroes working on railroads, in mines, in factories, hotel porters, tradesmen, hackmen, farmers, porters, business men, lawyers, doctors, ministers and housewives. The main object of such a canvass has been to learn from these people what they consider the essential things due them out of

the results of the war. I learned that, first, they desire a fair chance to secure work, and to hold it on the same conditions and with the same pay as other workers. Secondly, there is a great desire for education of all sorts. In the third place there is a united desire for the removal of race discrimination from the public courts, and in public conveyances, and a wish to have provision made in city and country for the same facilities of community improvement for them as for other folks. The fourth thing so generally desired by negro workers can probably be best expressed in the words of an unlettered negro farmer in a Southern State, who said: "Sir, we wants to help say who governs us."

"The efforts," Dr. Haynes said, "of the Department of Labor to adjust relations between white employers and negro wage earners in the South during the unusual war conditions, while they have been largely experimental, have proved successful beyond the most sanguine expectation. The experiment has established beyond question the practicability, in North and South, of the plan by which representative negro wage earners meet the representatives of white employers in co-operative conferences. It has demonstrated that such meetings can achieve substantial results in adjusting local labor problems which changing conditions and regulations have produced."

Y Y C GLOBE

JULY 16, 1919

Colored Employment Bureau.

Editor Globe:—Last December the State Industrial Commission began to prepare to assume control of the colored bureau in Harlem, which was then operated by the United States Employment Service. A superintendent of the Negro Division was appointed and he was allowed two assistants. On July 2, 1919, four additional appointments were made. This gives the colored bureau a force of seven workers.

The State Employment Bureau, Negro Division, will move from 139th street and Seventh avenue to 184 West 135th street. The reasons for this are obvious, since 135th street is the central point around which all Negro activities revolve. That the colored bureau has proved successful thus far can be easily realized when one visits the vicinity in which it is located. Automobiles drive up all day long and wealthy matrons take home chambermaids, butlers, cooks and housemen. The postoffice hired about three dozen temporary substitute clerks through the same source. Hotels, railroads, steamship lines, and roadhouses select waiters, porters, cooks, and other help from the Harlem bureau. Since there is no charge to the employer or worker, the establishment deserves patronage and should become a permanent institution.

In the new quarters the men's department will be situated on the first floor and the women's department on the second floor. These two divisions will function separately.

PRINCE L. EDWOODS,
Superintendent

New York, July 11.

PLANS OUTLINED FOR

NEW JERSEY LABOR

(Special to THE NEW YORK JERSEY CITY, N. J.—In response to a call issued by W. W. Ashby, supervisor of Negro Economics, a number of interested persons gathered at the post office to hear the U. S. Department of

Labor's plan for the Negro during the period of reconstruction. It is planned where such organizations as Negro Welfare Leagues exist to function through them, and where there is no such body to organize so as to have in each community where there is much labor, a Negro Workers' Advisory Committee to co-operate with the Department of Labor.

Stephen Regan, in charge of the local U. S. Employment Bureau, was present and made several practical suggestions. Special attention is to be given securing employment for discharged soldiers and sailors.

Work of Office of Negro Economics Crippled

The failure of the passage of the appropriation for the work of the office of Negro Economics over which Dr. Geo. E. Haynes presides is most unfortunate for the race.

Dr. Haynes had effected organizations in a number of states composed of leaders of the Negro race in co-operation with leading citizens of the white race and under the Supervisors of Economics in those states splendid results were achieved; the Negro workers and the white employers were reaching a better understanding and mutual friendship and confidence were being established. Excellent programs for the development of greater efficiency of the Negro laborer and to arouse in employers a greater personal interest in their employees had been planned.

A continuance of the work as planned would in a few years revolutionize conditions in the South especially, making for the betterment of the Negro and for greater industrial development of the South.

We have been unable to learn why the appropriation was cut off but whatever the reason it is in an especial degree a misfortune at this time when white organized labor is preparing to invade the South and absorb the Negro worker. If it succeeds all the years that the Negro has spent in ill repaid toil, with no word or act of sympathy from white organized labor, in building a reputation for peaceableness, faithfulness and loyalty to his employer will be destroyed and the careful work of the Labor Department in endeavoring to bring the Negro worker worker and his white employer together in friendly and sympathetic relations will prove to have been thrown away.

Since the general government has abandoned this much needed work for the Negroes' benefit it is to be hoped that the state governments, especially of the South, will take it up and carry it until the ends sought by the Director of Negro Economics under the Labor Department are achieved.

The government does little, practically nothing, for the Negro as a race it being assumed, wrongly of course, that he receives his equal share of benefits and rewards with other races; discrimination along the color line shuts him out of all benefits when compared with other races and it seems a niggardly and narrow policy to deprive him of the small but important appropriation that would mean so much for his betterment, and so much for the industrial development of the South.

Labor-1919.

United States Department of. Program Of Work And Resolutions On Plan Of Co-operative Organization Adopted At Labor Conference

In February

The Daily Herald
APPROVED BY SECRETARY OF LABOR

Washington, February 18, 1919.

PROGRAM OF WORK

Adopted at the Informal Conference
On Negro Labor Problems, Washing-
ton, February 17 and 18, 1918, as
Approved by the Secretary of Labor.

PREAMBLE: The Committee has
tried to suggest in the brief time al-
located to it simply the main lines of
work that national and local social
organizations should follow.

ARTICLE I. SURVEY:

a. No organized welfare work
should be undertaken without at least
a brief survey. Said survey should
be as comprehensive as possible.

b. Surveys should be continuous
and cumulative.

ARTICLE II. Getting Negro Workers into Industry:

a. Opportunities in industrial occu-
pations.

1. Plans for creating industrial op-
enings for Negroes

A. By newspaper publicity

B. By circularization of employers

C. By addresses to employers' asso-
ciations

D. By personal solicitation of em-
ployers

E. By investigating every public
construction program and ascertain-
ing whether or not Negroes are to be
used.

F. By encouraging Negroes to go
into business for themselves.

b. RACE RELATIONS

1. Steps should be taken to get

white and negro wage-earners together
in order that each might better under-
stand the ambitions and ideals of the
other and to get better contact be-
tween Negro wage-earners and white
employers for better cooperation.

ARTICLE III. Holding Negro Workers in Industry.

a. Release of Negro Labor
1. Steps should be taken to prevent
wholesale discharge of Negroes.

A. Visits should be made, as often
as is expedient, to factories where
large numbers of Negroes are em-
ployed. It should be urged that Ne-
groes be discharged only in the same
proportion and for the same reasons
that workers of other races are dis-
charged.

b. Housing:...

1. Employers of Negro labor should
be urged to provide near the plants
adequate housing facilities for work-
ers.

2. Plantation owners should be
urged to provide better homes for
their tenants.

3. Plans should be made to house
returning colored soldiers—

A. By establishing a room registry
for soldiers.

c. Education of Workers on jobs.

1. In the city —

A. Shop talks an efficiency

B. Lectures in churches and lodges
on efficiency

C. Neighborhood visits.

D. The encouragement of thrift.

2. In the country —

A. Better housing on plantations.

B. Better schools.

C. Keeping systematic business ac-
counts.

D. Methods of better understand-
ing.

E. Definite terms of agreement.

d. Recreation—

1. Attention must be given to pro-
vision for wholesome recreation.

e. Cooperation:

1. All agencies should cooperate in
carrying out this program.

2. The enthusiasm and machinery
of the various war organizations
should be capitalized for peace better-
ment.

ARTICLE IV. Training the Next Generation.

a. Parents should be influenced to
keep children in school until thor-
oughly prepared for life's vocation.

b. Close cooperation with schools,
public and private, should be encour-
aged.

c. There should be created schools
peculiarly fitted to cope with abnor-
mal industrial needs of the Negro.

ARTICLE V. Advancement of Ne- gro Wage-Earners in the U. S.

Negroes are not the economic fac-
tor in the United States that they
would be if they were enjoying the
same industrial rights as other racial
groups.

It is important that this country
should have every racial element func-
tion to 100 per cent of its ability, and
every facility should be furnished to
accomplish this purpose.

The above program was adopted by
a unanimous vote on February 18,
1919.

**RESOLUTIONS ON PLAN OF COOP-
ERATIVE ORGANIZATION ADOPT-
ED AT INFORMAL CONFERENCE
ON NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS,
FEBRUARY 17 AND 18, 1919, AS
APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY
OF LABOR.**

PREAMBLE:

WHEREAS, The improvement of conditions of Negro workers in local com-

conditions of Negro wage-earners and
the improvement of relations of
white employers, of white wage-ear-
ners and of Negro wage-earners are
questions of great importance for the
advancement of the welfare of all
wage-earners in America; and

WHEREAS, The several organiza-
tions and agencies specifically inter-
ested in promoting the better adjust-
ment of Negro wage-earners to Amer-
ican life need to work in closer coop-
eration:

THEREFORE, It behooves repre-
sentatives of such boards, agencies
and organizations interested in such
questions to adopt measures of coop-
erative organization, of action and of
policy that will foster constructive
work along these lines!

WE, THEREFORE, the represent-
atives of such organizations, invited
to an informal conference in Washing-
ton * by the Secretary of Labor, do
hereby recommend and ask the Sec-
retary to use his good offices in laying
before the organizations represented,
and any other organizations that may
be interested, a plan of cooperative
organization and effort on the follow-
ing general lines:

1 That local efforts to influence
employers of Negro workers to provide
welfare facilities be undertaken,
jointly, by all the agencies attempting
to do such work in a community; and
that the local representatives of the
Department of Labor be used as far
as practicable as a channel through
which the experiences and methods
of the several agencies shall seek ex-
change in these local efforts.

Where there is no such local gov-
ernmental organization or representa-
tive of the Department of Labor, and
the several agencies desire to act,
that they request the Department of
Labor to assist them in getting such
a neutral channel of cooperation.

2. That our several agencies, board
and organizations, which undertake
the organization of any work or ex-
penditure of any funds for improving
the living and neighborhood condi-

munities seek to become informed of
similar plans of other agencies,
boards and organizations before de-
ciding on plans or taking action.

3. That the Department of Labor
be asked to furnish such information
and to provide such facilities as are
necessary for keeping the agencies,
boards and organizations informed of
such plans, efforts, or proposed un-
dertakings or steps that have been
undertaken by the several agencies,
boards or organizations interested.

4. That each agency, board or or-
ganization here represented, or any
other agency, board or organization
that may hereafter be concerned shall

Negro economics, in order that fu-
ther exchange of experiences and
plans of unity and cooperation may
be discussed.

(NOTE: The following Resolution
was adopted by the Conference as an
addition to the Report of the Com-
mittee.)

6. That it is the consensus of this
body that the representatives of na-
tional organizations attending this
conference request their local repre-
sentatives in various states to cooper-
ate immediately with the representa-
tives of the Director of Negro Econ-
omics of the U. S. Department of La-
bor in all matters affecting the inter-
ests of the Negro.

Interesting facts of Negroes in Industry.

Negro Star.
**Dr. George E. Haynes, Di-
rector of Negro Econo-
mic, U. S. Department
of Labor, gives interest-
ing facts of Negroes in
industry.**

Detroit, Mich. Oct., 16, 1919.
Speaking here tonight at the
Conference of the National Ur-
ban League on "Some exper-

ience with Negroes in industry in 1918 and 1919," during the period of the war of Labor, gave some interesting figures showing the large part the Negro had taken in the shipbuilding and seven other typical industries, including the meat-packing and iron and steel industries in which Negroes were largely engaged. His data showed that the Negro has gained a substantial foothold in these industries and that he is making good.

Dr. Haynes said, in part, as follows:

"In 1910, about one-half of the total Negro population was gainfully employed. More than one-half of those gainfully employed were engaged in agriculture. Those who were gainfully employed in manufactory, trade and transportation occupations were restricted largely to the opportunities to work as laborers; that is to say, in those occupations where the comparative wages were smaller than in other occupations. With the war-labor demands, Negroes have obtained a widening scope of occupations.

"Here are reports from the shipbuilding industry on the Atlantic Coast, as a whole, for the period of the war and during the reconstruction period up to September 15, 1919. I have, also, data from 30 other industrial establishments covering 7 of the principal industries in 244 comparable occupations. These other establishments were as follows: 4 in slaughtering and meat-packing plants, 12 iron and steel plants and plants manufacturing iron and steel products, 7 foundries, 4 automobile and automobile accessory plants, 1 plant, each, in the manufacture of coke, carbons, and glass. The number of Negro men involved in shipbuilding on the Atlantic

Coast during the war was 24,647, and in the period since the war, 14,075. In the 30 other industrial establishments, there were 36,486 men altogether, made up 32,394 white workmen and 4,092 Negro workmen. We have here, then, a body of facts and figures which give some indications as to the part the Negro is playing and the record he is making in industry.

"Negroes in skilled occupations in shipbuilding as a whole have held their numbers and shown less decrease since the war than those in unskilled occupations as a whole. This is clearly shown in that Negro works in all skilled occupations decreased only 20.7 per cent or five out of the hundred workmen, while the unskilled Negro workers decreased about 48 per cent since the war, or nearly one-half their previous number.

"These figures as a whole, however, are firm ground for decided encouragement. For they show that not only did Negro workmen furnish a large share of the labor in shipbuilding industry during the war, but that they entered into the skilled occupations in very large numbers.

"In 30 industrial establishments other than shipbuilding constituting the principal, typical industries in which Negroes are employed, they not only were admitted, but when the circumstances are considered, they compared with the white workmen in the same occupations on the score of turnover, absenteeism, quality of work done, average rates of pay and average time put on the job during a payroll period. They have made a good showing. They have fall-

en somewhat behind their white fellow workman on a few points. On most points they have kept along side of them and in some cases have gone ahead of them.

"Negro workmen have made this record during the past two years in the face of the fact that in nearly one-half of the establishments they did not have unrestricted opportunity to enter any and all occupations, and they could not learn the work of advanced positions and enter and retain them on the basis of their ability to complete. Although handicapped in this way, they made a showing which says in no uncertain terms that the Negro can make good in industry. Yes, he not only can make good, but, in the face of many handicaps, he made good. Finally, we have seen this handicapped Negro workman pushing forward to his tasks on very friendly terms with his white fellow and gaining day by day the confidence of his white employer."

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR CONTINUES NEGRO ECONOMICS
The office of the director of Negro economics has just released the following correspondence which shows the value set upon the service by the secretary of labor and some of the reasons for his continuance of the service. On July 1 he wrote Dr. Haynes, the director of Negro economics, as follows:

Dr. George E. Haynes,
Director of Negro Economics,
Washington, D. C.

So important do I consider the information, advice, and departmental aid furnished through your work as director of Negro economics, a war service of the department of labor, which I created in order to harmonize the labor relations of white workers, Negro workers and white employers, and thereby to promote the welfare of all wage-earners in the United States, that I hereby request you to continue the service.

Owing to our failure to get the appropriations asked for from congress, it will be necessary for you to con-

tinue without the field staff that would enable you to gather information and give assistance more promptly and fully. But I need your assistance in this work of conciliation and will make such provision for retaining it as is possible.

I hope that the white and colored citizens, both north and south, who have so heartily and beneficially co-operated with you, will continue their co-operation under the difficult circumstances in which the department is involved due to curtailed funds. By correspondence with such citizens, you may enable the department of labor to continue in some degree the valuable service you have rendered in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems touching Negro labor, and thus to serve employers and workers of both races and all sections.

Let me supplement this request with the most emphatic assurances of my appreciation of your personal qualities as well as the value of your work.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. B. WILSON,

Secretary,
The Director of Negro Economics,
U. S. Department of Labor,
just called attention to some constructive work of his Division in Ohio.

As a result of inadequate housing conditions in several of the most important industrial centers to which Negro workmen have gone in large numbers since 1916, Charles E. Hall, Supervisor of Negro Economics for Ohio, began early in May, 1919, a campaign for building and loan associations to be organized and financed by the progressive colored men and women in each of these congested communities to assist Negroes to buy or build homes.

A circular letter calling attention to "Housing Facilities for Negro Labor" together with a statement giving general information on the subject of organizing building and loan associations was carefully prepared and mailed from the Columbus office on May 8, and, through the courtesy of the Department of Building and Loans, copies of the laws of Ohio relating to Building and Loan Associations were mailed to the chairman of each County Negro Worker's Advisory Committee. A model form of Constitution and By-Laws was also prepared by the Supervisor who gave copies to those most interested. Through correspondence and local conferences the movement was started from Lake Erie to the Ohio River.

AT HOUSTON STATION COLORED EMPLOYEES RECEIVE BACK SALARY.

The Houston

Colored employees at Houston Station receive back salary. 4-12-19

According to Supplement 7, General Order No. 27, the director general of railroads specifically stated that all men in the employ, doing clerical work of any description, should receive a monthly stipend of \$87. But the superintendent at the Houston Belt and Terminal Station refused to pay the colored men under him the stipulated amount, only giving them \$75 per month and emphatically remarked that he would only pay that amount.

Mr. Robert Harris, one of the employees with sense and backbone, immediately took the matter up with the higher-ups at Washington and now the same superintendent is paying them \$87 per month, with back time of \$12.50 per month, dating from September 1, 1918. Fifteen race men are affected by this ruling. Employees at the Grand Central depot and the S. P. office building have been dealt a similar blow and it is learned on good authority that they contemplate putting their case before the officials at Washington. That's right, men the money is due you and as men contend for it. Let there be no slackers or cowards among your number.

Mr. Robert Harris (who is taking his vacation at New Waverly, writes The Observer that he expects to bring the first car load of watermelons to Houston for the colored citizens. He is loud in his praise of The Observer for the part it played in assisting them to get their raise and back pay at the Union Station. He urges the race to support the paper.

United States Department of.

A RICH WHITE SOUTHERNER'S VIEW.

In delivering an address before the Southern Lumber Manufacturers in New Orleans, La., last week, the Hon. John Henry Kirby of this city denounced the democratic administration for its centralistic, socialistic and paternalistic tendencies and excoriated the party, particularly, for the recognition it has given the colored race, especially in the Department of Labor, in that race men have been promoted to high posts where it was necessary for men of other races to hold conferences with them.

4-12-19

Our fellow-townsmen was perfectly willing to confer with a white man, according to his published speech, but not with a black man.

In the course of his remarks the Houston lumberman is quoted as saying:

"But when it became a question of going into conference with the black official handling colored economics, I declined. In the South we tell Negroes what to do; we do not take counsel with them."

Judging from the tenor of his speech and his bourbon attitude, it appears that Mr. Kirby was and is willing to confer with any white man: be he a Russian bolshevik, Mexican marauder, propagator and exponent of Hunnish kultur, Turkish brute and savage, Austrian malcontent, Hungarian discontent, I. W. W., or any species of low-down, good-for-nothing European, Asiatic, oriental or occidental trash and scum of the earth. provided said conferee is not a colored American.

It matters not how said enemies seek to destroy Mr. Kirby's country, law waste his lands, devastate, pillage and confiscate his physical property, destroy human lives and commit destruction generally; if they are possessors of white skins they are fit subjects for our wealthy lumberman to discuss matters of vital importance with, which deal with the peace, perpetuity and progress of the Republic.

But if they are members of a race whose forbears produced or made possible the wealth that Mr. Kirby and his race now enjoy; who have never produced an anarchist, traitor or slacker; who have valiantly and willingly answered every call of America from 1776 to 1917, and that without the country resorting to construction; a race which glories in its past record of faithfulness, fidelity and fealty to the flag; a race that has been the means to the end of all designing politicians and spotlight seekers of Bam; whose sons are good enough to shoulder a rifle and sail 3,000 miles across the seas, serving as fodder for German cannon, in order that Mr. Kirby and others of his type might continue to live in luxury and travel in state, with swivel chair jobs and handsome incomes; it matters not if the black race is the only genuine American in spirit and in deed on this hemisphere, because of his color, nothing else, no conferences should be held with them by white men: simply tell him what to do and he will do it.

The trouble with Mr. Kirby and those who think like him is, the world, especially America, has made such wonderful progress that they have been unable to keep pace with the procession and since the parade is a creditable one and eliciting the applause of the majority of the spectators, figuratively speaking, these cetics and criterions remain in the rear and endeavor to raise

so much dust that it will be impossible for the onlookers to see the parade.

It is all a game of politics, hoping to cajole and soft-soap the laboring people into the belief that the government is giving both the employer and employe a dirty deal.

It is perfectly permissible and admissible to transport laborers intrastate, but not interstate. In other words, it is all right to carry a bunch of laborers from Houston to a sawmill at Silsbee or some other milling center, but to induce these same men or their brothers to leave Texas for a point in another State, where better conditions from all angles await them and their families, is a rank and willful transgression of the famous States' rights doctrine, and by the eternal gods, must not be tolerated.

But like Belshazzar, the impious king of Babylonian history, in their intoxication of racial superiority, domination, importance and "holier-than-thouness" these critics and criterions are unable to even see, to say nothing of interpreting, the handwriting on the wall, pronouncing a doom upon the practices, customs, follies, isms and prejudices of ante-bellum days.

The man is blind indeed, who can not see and read the signs of the time and he is to be pitied rather than censured.

Prior to 1861 the colored man performed the "squatting act" in the presence of the white race, but thanks to God, the prayers of our ancestors, an enlightened American conscience, Yankee and colored soldiers and Abraham Lincoln, the "squatting act" is ancient history now.

There was a time when the colored race could not read or write; when they were penniless and homeless and run hither and thither by Southern terrorists, know as Ku Klux Klan.

But all these conditions have changed since Mr. Kirby went to school and since he has been so busy making money in his great lumber industry, he has been unable to keep abreast of the transition and progress.

Take Prof. Haynes, director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor of the United States, the man Mr. Kirby refused to confer with, and he almost stands in a class to himself. He is a graduate of Fisk University, where he was an instructor when called upon by the government to enter this new field; also of Yale and Columbia and has studied abroad, thereby qualifying both theoretically and practically as one of the leading economists of the country, regardless of color; and for a man to boast that he would not hold a conference with Mr. Haynes is no reflection upon the noted race man, but is rather a compliment. No man with the least amount of gray matter wants to be shown up, especially where he is highly rated and equally touted.

The Kirby viewpoint (and he is not the only man of his race thinking thus of the colored American in the South and America, as for that matter) may be all right for the colored employes of his lumber mills, but it will not work with the representative colored citizens. There are plenty of colored citizens right in Houston, some hardly a stone's throw from the lumberman's residence, who will not take orders from him.

COLORED TRAINMEN HOLD CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON AGAIN.

The Houston men of America, and G. L. Parr, representing the H. E. & W. T. trainmen, are holding a conference in Washington, D. C., this week, with the wage commission of the U. S.

Railroad Administration and Director Central Hines. The Federal managers of this district are withholding the pay allowed these men as set forth in the wage scale in Supplement 12 of General Order No. 27. Messrs. J. W. McCree and C. St. Clair, San Antonio, are also members of the committee, representing the various roads entering the Alamo City.

It is the aim and intention of these men to get a fair and square deal from the department, as it seems to grate on the nerves of the Southern whites in charge to see colored men draw the same pay as white men. A similar conference was held in Washington during Mr. McAdoo's tenure of office. With these and the other three live wires tanglibe results are anticipated.

BETTER TREATMENT OF NEGRO WORKMEN ASKED BY HAYNES

ERIE PA DISPATCH

APRIL 7, 1919

Deplores Racial Distinction in Address to Mixed Audience at Court House

TACT AND WISDOM, HE SAYS, MUST BE USED

Colored Men Greatly Affected by Shift from War to Peace Basis

Racial distinction was discussed by Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics of the United States Department of Labor who, in an address before several hundred white and negro citizens of the city at the court house yesterday afternoon, declared that the time had come when negro workmen must receive the same pay, treatment and conditions as every other workman.

"Let us cease apologizing for our color and with renewed confidence in ourselves look the world in the face and take our proper place in the 'New Day' that is dawning."

Dr. Haynes, himself a colored man, is a graduate of Fisk and Columbia universities and is accounted one of the best educated and most versatile members of his race in this country.

Councilman Francis T. Nagorski welcomed him on behalf of the city. After extolling the merits of the work in which Dr. Haynes is engaged he praised the present conditions in the city and

spoke of the harmony that now exists here between both races.

Councilman W. D. Kinney, in a brief talk, introduced the speaker. He praised especially the response of the negro boys here who were drafted and paid high tribute to their ability.

Commenting on the reconstruction and peace problems which involve the negro worker, the speaker said:

"Thousands of negro workers must now be shifted to peace time industries along with other workers. Probably about one half a million workers have migrated from southern to northern communities. Already race friction has arisen in some localities. The peaceful adjustment of the community problem involves great tact and wisdom.

"The common interest of the white employer who wants to hire the services, which the negro wage earner has to offer, will make the adjustment of the labor situation one of the most far reaching factors in bringing about just and amicable race relations. These conditions are acute, growing out of the present unsettled conditions following migration and war restlessness of the two races.

"One of the most important of all the new questions arising out of the situation today comes through the return of about 300,000 negro soldiers who must now be returned to civil life and occupation. This is more than the problem of drafting them out of civil life into the army. It is one of the most delicate and difficult situations confronting the nation, North and South.

"The question of living conditions is also a very pressing matter, and at this time along with the other problems it needs and deserves to receive full consideration.

"It is not an exaggeration to say," the speaker continued, "that with the cutting off of immigration during the war and the numbers who have returned to their home lands that the negro will become the most valued undeveloped source of labor supply which American industry and commerce can command. It is therefore a matter of vital concern to the white worker and white employer that our people should be given every facility that they may give 100 per cent of their ability to the work of this nation."

He described the success of the Department of Labor in dealing with negro labor during the war.

"Wherever there has been intelligent guidance the first experience of the northern employer in making trial of negro workers has been satisfactory to him and where there has been intelligent guidance for them the experiment has been successful. Without such intelligent direction, employers have given up the trial as hopeless.

Referring to the effect of negro migration north, the speaker said that after it had developed there was a considerable increase in war demands for the building of cantonments and munition plants in the south, and a

shortage of labor there followed from which arose a great revaluation of negro labor.

Speaking of the efforts of the Department of Labor he said: "Again it should be emphasized that the efforts of the department to adjust the social relations of white employer and white worker and negro worker during the unusual war conditions have been largely experimental but the experiment has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. The experiment has established beyond question the practicability, north and south, of the plan by which representatives of negro workers meet the representatives of white workers and white employers, in cooperative committees and conferences. It has demonstrated that such meetings can achieve substantial results adjusting local labor problems such as housing, labor turnover and other problems which changing conditions have produced.

"All this adjustment of negro workers in their relation to white employers and white workers needs some general plan of organization. In every state instituted efforts for adjustment, white where the Department of Labor has in-employers and workers have looked with favor upon the plan, accepted it and given it hearty cooperation.

"It has demonstrated that negro workers' advisory committees made up on a cooperative basis of representatives of negro wage earners, white employers, and when ever possible, white wage earners, is a most effective practical means of helping all interests concerned, and that as a governmental effort it can deal successfully with many of the problems growing out of the effect of war conditions upon negro labor."

BOURBONS FIGHT FURTHER PROBE OF NEGRO LABOR

N Y C MAY APRIL 13, 1919

CRY "STATE'S RIGHTS" IN HOPE OF PREVENTING FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF EXPLOITATION

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A number of Southern employers, fearing the growing tendency toward social consciousness among their Negro wage workers, are actively preparing to resist further investigations of working conditions in the South by the Federal Department of Labor. The cry of "state's rights" is the pretext used in the effort to color this campaign with justification.

The guiding thought behind the employers' attitude is revealed by the

"specific grievances" which they are rallying to eliminate. These include Federal jurisdiction over child labor, Federal activities in public employment work, and, particularly, Federal activity in investigations of the economic status of the Negro worker, as being carried out by the Division of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, established on May 1, 1918.

The extent to which these Southern Bourbons are willing to perjure themselves in supporting their campaign is seen in assertions that agents of the Department of Labor are "forcing workers into the American Federation of Labor, whether they wish to join or not." These charges are denied by the department heads as inexcusable falsehoods.

Material now reaching Washington shows that John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, is particularly active in this new maneuver of the powers of reaction. Kirby, in a recent visit to Washington, refused point-blank to have any intercourse with Dr. George E. Haynes, director of the Division of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor, on the sole grounds that Haynes is a Negro.

In a speech before members of the Southern Pine Manufacturers' Association in New Orleans on April 2, Kirby glorified in this display of liberal thought, saying, according to a report in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, that "when it comes to sitting in council with Dr. Haynes, a Negro, you will have to excuse me. In the South we tell them (Negroes) what to do, and we do not sit in conference with them and accept their suggestions to us as to what we should do." In the same speech Kirby is quoted as telling his audience that "liberty is the most precious possession in the world. Wealth, fame, nothing equals the liberty of a free man. Believing in that doctrine and knowing that to preserve liberty was the purpose and end of this (the American) Constitution, you ought to be jealous of any infraction of its provisions."

In the same speech Kirby also attacks Congress viciously for having passed the original child labor law and the present substitute, attached to the last revenue bill. The Department of Labor, he says, is building up strongly centralized powers "intervening between you and your employees."

At the Department of Labor Kirby's attitude is regarded with mingled disgust and irritation. It is recognized that there are elements of grave danger in the employers' uncompromising stand, the southern wage workers, white and Negro alike, being in no mood to quietly submit to further years of oppression bordering on virtual slavery. There are many indications that artificially fomented race hatred between the white and black wage workers is wearing off in the growing conviction of a common enemy. The Department officers are of the opinion that, if the Southern employers refuse to recognize that the war has ushered in a new social era in America, they alone will be the losers.

In this connection the investigation

of Negro migrations during the war, recently concluded by the Department of Labor, is of peculiar interest. Experts of the department reported that contributing causes to the migrations, which brought in the neighborhood of 350,000 Negro workers out of the South, were "general dissatisfaction with conditions, low wages, poor housing, poor schools, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of law officers, unfairness in court procedure and lynchings."

However, there are elements in the South which are rallying to an adjustment for better relations between the two races. Commenting editorially on Kirby's New Orleans speech, the Birmingham (Ala.) Leader (white) of April 4 remarks that it reveals "a state of cockiness more suited to a Hun lieutenant than a Southern business man."

The naive comment is added that "the prosperity which we enjoyed during the war should not find us either hard or supersensitive as the percentage of profits gradually descends from war peaks."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IS GIVEN ROAST

The Montgomery President Lumber Association Scores Tactics of Agents

STATE RIGHTS GOING

Kirby Declares Administration Democratic in Name Only; Powers Are Usurped

LABOR BEING ORGANIZED

Calls Emissaries Sent Out by Wilson Carpet-baggers; Negro Question Enters

(Associated Press)
NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—"The Department of Labor at Washington is sending black and white emissaries to organize the labor of the south, and these white men are carpetbaggers in a sense, just as were those who came south after the war to attempt to place the negro above the white man," John H. Kirby, of Houston, Texas, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, told a mass meeting of Southern Pine Lumber Manufacturers here today.

Mr. Kirby's address was apart from a regular conference of pine lumbermen he called here to discuss problems of readjusting prices in conformity with the program of the department of commerce.

Mr. Kirby said the labor situation as developed under "centralized powers," assumed by the Labor Department, is a violation of the rights of states to handle matters at issue between employers and employee.

"We have had at Washington for several years, a president and administration, democratic in name at least," he said, "and yet steadily we have seen our rights as states clipped away and assumed by federal powers.

"Those envoys of the Department of Labor, no matter what the badges they wear or the documents they carry, have no more right to enter your plants than have the veriest strangers; for the tenth amendment to the constitution specific, and is in full force today, as when it was passed to reinforce clarity of the original document."

Declaring that the problem of negro labor in the south is not, first an industrial one, but a racial one, Mr. Kirby said, "the disturbance of conditions of negro labor cannot be tolerated without fiercest opposition."

He said when he was asked by the Department of Labor to advise with their representatives relative to conditions in his section, he expressed his willingness to advise with the white agents of the department.

"But," he said, "when it became a question of going into conference with the black official handling the colored economics, I declined."

Tell Negroes What to Do.
"In the south we tell negroes what to do, we do not take counsel with them," he declared.

Mr. Kirby concluded by saying he has only the best wishes for negro labor, and that the south does not wish in any way to restrict the negro's advancement or prevent him from going anywhere to sell his labor if he can do so to better advantage. He does object, however, he said, to the efforts or propaganda that "is seeking to cause industrial strife in the south by officially operating proselytizing for the Federation of Labor."

"The matter," he asserted, "has reached a sad state when the labor board orders an election or referendum in a southern community to determine what wages a town should pay its fire department."

WASHINGTON D C STAR MAY 7 1919

Negro Workers' Committee to Meet

The first annual meeting of the negro workers' advisory committee, under the bureau of negro economics, Department of Labor, will be held at the Dunbar High School, 2d and O streets, this evening at 8 o'clock.

United States Department of. TO AVERT FRICTION WITH NEGRO LABOR

N Y C TIMES

JUNE 15, 1919

Department of Labor Recognizes Danger of Trouble Between Whites and Blacks and Undertakes to Meet It

Friction between white and negro workers is recognized as one of the dangers of demobilization and readjustment of labor. In this article Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics in the United States Department of Labor, tells how an emergency organization, primarily formed to increase the efficiency of negro workers in the war industries, may be used in working out a solution of this difficult problem. Dr. Haynes was born in a cabin in the South; by persistence in the face of obstacles he rose to be a leading negro educator.

By DR. GEORGE E. HAYNES.

NEGROES helped to win the war by their work in agriculture and industry as surely as by their fighting on the western front. They worked in the shipyards, in the coal mines, on the railroads, in the cotton fields, in the powder plants, in the munitions factories, on the docks, and at the cantonments. They loaded the ships with army supplies in America and unloaded the same vessels in foreign ports. A negro riveter so dark that his name was "Knight" has broken the world's record for driving rivets in the hull of a steel ship. A gang of negro pile drivers at Hog Island made a world's record which still stands.

The Secretary of Labor recognized the importance of negro labor in war production. He says that since negro wage-earners constitute about one-seventh of the working population it is reasonable and right that they should have representation in council when their interests are being considered and decided. After consultation with many persons and upon recommendation of his Advisory Council, the Secretary therefore decided to create the position of Director of Negro Economics to advise the department on the needs, condition, and desires of the negro workers in their relation to white employers and white workers.

In dealing with the questions that arose in this connection the department confronted three facts: First, not only are negro workers employed by white employers, but they also work on jobs and in occupations with white workers; second, this racial difference is the occasion of many of the misunderstandings, fears, prejudices and suspicions. The labor problems growing out of such differences are in a real sense negro

labor problems; third, such racial labor problems must be worked out in local communities on a co-operative basis, for they arise between local employers and employees. Although they are local they have a national bearing on the welfare of all wage earners, white and colored, on the interests of all employers, and of the whole people.

Facing these facts during the war and the critical months since the signing of the armistice the Department of Labor has carried on a work dealing with negro wage earners of far-reaching value and importance, both to employers and employees of the entire country. Beginning about 1915 and during the years of the war thousands of negro workers migrated from the South to Northern communities. This created serious labor problems both in the North and in the South.

Many Committees at Work.

In the face of this situation, and in attempting to carry out its responsibility of labor administration during the war, the Department of Labor formed co-operative Negro Workers' Advisory Committees by States, counties, and cities. These committees were made up of representatives of negro wage earners, of white employers, and, wherever possible, of white wage earners. These committees served as co-operative links between employers, white workers, and the many organizations such as churches, lodges, women's clubs, betterment agencies, &c., through which the negro workers were influenced. In all about 225 of these committees were formed in the counties and cities of ten States, North and South.

To supervise the work of these co-operative committees and to make their efforts effective for mobilizing negro labor and making it more efficient for war production, supervisors of negro economics were appointed under the United States Employment Service in five Southern States and in four Northern States.

The work done by this field organization in helping to handle the negro workers and to improve their relations with white employers and white workmen was varied and far-reaching. Surveys of the supply and demand for negro labor through questions sent out to the Chairmen of these co-operative committees kept the department regularly informed of the negro labor situation in States where the work was developed. For instance, this service was performed in

Ohio in 31 counties and cities; in Illinois, 14 counties and cities, and in Virginia, 32 counties and cities. Special assistance was given to the Federal Directors of the United States Employment Service in recruiting negro labor, both for farms and war industries, and in finding those who could be placed at work more necessary to winning the war than the work they were then doing.

Since the beginning of the demobilization of the soldiers, these supervisors of negro economics and these co-operative committees have been especially helpful in assisting the development of the soldier placement bureaus and in handling the many delicate and difficult problems connected with the returning negro soldiers to civilian occupations and life. In Mississippi, for instance, during December and January more than thirty conferences of from 75 to 300 negro school teachers and ministers were held throughout the State in co-operation with white officials of the Department of Labor and the Board of Education to develop racial good-will, and to enlist active help in readjusting the returning negro soldiers to the life of the community.

In Illinois volunteers under this plan solicited by telephone or personal calls 1,000 employers in the interest of negro troops of the 370th Infantry (old 8th Illinois) which returned from France. In New Jersey for the last six months much of the negro labor recruited and placed through the United States Employment Service was done with the co-operation of the Supervisor of Negro Economics and private citizens under this plan of organization.

Quite as significant as this work has been the series of State and local conferences that have been held to develop better understanding between negro workers and white employers and white workers. In these conferences both State and local representative white and negro citizens from all parts of their respective communities discussed frankly and freely the problems involved and the methods of work for meeting those problems in improving the condition of negro workers, their working efficiency, and their relations with white employers and white workers.

Ten State Conferences.

In all, ten State conferences were held several of them having been called by the Governors of the States, and six teen local conferences were called. On informal national conference of 150 representatives of forty-five welfare agencies, boards, and organizations North and South, especially interested in the welfare of negro wage-earner was held. At this conference a program of work and a plan of permanent co-operation were adopted and recommended to the Department of Labor. The effect of these conferences in creating better understanding between the race where problems of labor are involved have been publicly commended by numerous private citizens and public officials.

Since the war these campaigns have served to create a settled state of mind in the midst of the many disturbing influences of the readjustment period. At the present time, even in the face of the termination of many of its activities

through failure of the appropriation bill in the last Congress, the Department of Labor is trying to keep intact these volunteer co-operative committees to assist in carrying out through them as effectively as possible the work of replacing negro soldiers into civilian life.

The Department of Labor is also making an industrial survey of the record the negro has made in the new lines of industry, North and South, into which he has been drawn during the war in order to ascertain the result, both in efficiency in production and in amicable relations with white workers. This will serve in a far-reaching way as a basis for future guidance.

The adjustment of relations of white employers, white workers, and negro workers during the present reconstruction period and the peace which is to follow will require all the guidance, wisdom, and co-operative spirit which thoughtful citizens of both races can command. The problems will be many and there will be need of racial understanding, good-will, and co-operation.

Need of Efficiency.

The need of creating increased efficiency and thrift among negro workers is evident to every careful observer of them. Such living conditions as housing and sanitation, recreational facilities, better schools, and better churches must receive more attention in order to make the prosperous peace of productive value to workers and employer. Such measures are the surest insurance against Bolshevik propaganda among them.

A more constructive program on race relations is needed. A better relation between white wage-earners and negro wage-earners that each may better understand the problems, ambitions, and ideals of the other, and a better understanding between negro workers and their white employers to procure a greater co-operation, call for peace plans based upon all the experience and experiments of past years.

The Department of Labor during the last year has carried out this most significant experiment in both Northern and Southern local communities in such a way that there is assurance of results. The plan leaves the most responsible white and colored citizens of each State and locality free to work out together their own local problems and brings to their assistance, through the Department of Labor, the wider experience, methods, and connections of other States and localities. That such a plan growing out of the experiment in adjusting negro labor that has been made by the Department during the war will, if continued, bring practical results in racial understanding, good-will, and co-operation in these days of reconstruction and peace that follows is the belief of many white and colored citizens and public officials who have known of the effort.

WHAT DR. HAYNES SAID.

The Washington Star
Recently Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro Economics, was quoted as follows:

"No organized attempt will be made, however, to fill the places of those who leave the country with colored labor from the South."

Dr. Haynes' reply, as printed in the Star of June 22, completely explains the situation:

"In the Evening Star of June 19, in an article headed 'Workers Leaving U. S. to Take Four Billions,' a

quotation is given purporting to have come from me as director of Negro Economics, United States Department of Labor. I gave out no statement.

"The quotation in the article has created an impression that I am taking steps to advise the Department of Labor to prevent Negro workers from moving from one part of the country to another. Their freedom to come and go as they choose is involved in the purpose of the department, as stated in the act creating the Department of Labor, as follows: 'To foster, promote and develop the welfare of wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.'"

Dr. Haynes Misrepresented

In White Newspaper

The Daily Herald
Quoted As Deprecating Move-

ment Of Negroes From The

South---Made No Statement

Whatever.

6-30-19

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"The quotation in the article has created an impression that I am taking steps to advise the Department of Labor to prevent Negro workers from place to place. I have not so advised and the Department has not taken any steps to prevent Negro workers

from moving from one part of the country to another. Their freedom to come and go as they choose is involved in the purpose of the Department as stated in the act creating the Department of Labor, as follows: 'To foster, promote and develop the welfare of wage-earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.'

Negro Bureau Loses Appropriation Department of Economics Fails to Impress

8-1-19 Congress

Washington, July 30.—In their efforts at "economy" and to try to make a record at retrenchment, Republicans in Congress have abolished the only exclusively Negro bureau that has ever existed in the history of the American government.

The bureau was the Division of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor. The division was established early in 1918 and had as its head Dr. George E. Haynes of Tennessee. There were ten assistants and clerks in the Washington office and field supervisors were in twelve or fourteen states, largely in the South. The division had supervision of practically all of the Department of Labor's work that affected the Negro.

Maintenance of the bureau last year cost only about \$50,000. Senators Swanson, (Va.) and McKellar (Tenn.), Democrats, made a fight to continue the appropriation for the division, but the Republican majority in both branches of Congress defeated the measure, and the bureau ceased to exist with the beginning of the new fiscal year. July 1.

Jobs for Negroes.

To the Editor of The World:

The high cost of living has caused a wave of strikes to sweep over this country. Thinking men in the ranks of labor claim that they cannot live on the prevailing wage. As a result, industries have been tied up, workers have been idle and the public has suffered.

If these men who already have jobs are finding it difficult to support their families and to maintain a degree of respectability on their wages, how much more difficult is it for the unemployed man or woman to eke out an existence? An individual who has no sort of job at all is a menace to the community. It means that very soon he will either be a burden or prey upon mankind.

The State Employment Bureau at No. 184 West 135th Street is a clearing-house for colored workers of every kind. We

would thank the employers of New York City to help us by securing labor from our bureau.

PRINCE L. EDWOODS,
Superintendent.

New York, Aug. 11.

SAYS N. Y. DISCRIMINATES AGAINST NEGRO WORKERS

State Employment Bureau
Cites Recent Instances.

New York discriminates against negro workers, say authorities endeavoring to place those who are out of employment. Although the American Federation of Labor has withdrawn opposition to their becoming members of labor organizations, it is difficult to find positions for them.

Prince L. Edwoods, superintendent of the local bureau of employment of the New York Department of Labor, calls attention to a situation which he says is causing hardship to many deserving negro men and women who are in need of work. He cites instances of four skilled workmen, painters, whom he supplied to a Christian institution recently, but who on arriving at the job were not permitted to go to work.

Mr. Edwoods says the bureau has many strong men who seek jobs as janitors and firemen, laborers, porters, and that he also is able to provide negro women for day work, pressers, operators and kitchen work. Orders for workers telephoned to Morningside 7300 or written to 184 West 135th street will receive Mr. Edwoods's attention.

Director of Negro Economics Appeals To Race Leaders To Continue Efforts To Improve Conditions Of Negro Work-

The Daily Herald

In Washington, August 27—The Director of Negro Economics, Dr. Geo. E. Hanes, has issued the following Labor Day Appeal:

This Labor Day is one of special thanksgiving. On this day a year ago we were engaged in a great conflict which demanded complete unity among all the peoples of this Nation

in order that we might lay a firmer foundation for the future ideals of work; (d) necessity for cooperation our Government. In this unity effort, between workers, and, especially, patriotism and sacrifice, ten million better understanding between white Negroes did their part in the Army, workers, Negro workers and white in the workshops and on the farms. employers; and (e) call for improving home and working conditions of briefly, to consider not only their accomplishments and their obligations, but, also, their equities in that is American.

The Department of Labor, through its Division of Negro Economics, has fostered the welfare of negro labor by enlisting the voluntary assistance of white and Negro citizens in building up a better feeling between the white and Negro workers and white employers, in stimulating the efficiency of Negro workers in more intensive efforts and in promoting more equitable wages and working conditions. This program of the Department of Labor has resulted in increased employment, greater efficiency and better understanding between workers and employers. Such results as these have strengthened our citizenship, increased our ideals as workers and gained greater respect from employers.

The present opportunity of the Negro worker may justly call for a continuation of such efforts to increase their efficiency, to improve their condition and to promote better relations between the races. The achievements of Negro workers are well known. The rewards of the Negro in all American opportunities should keep pace with his worth as a workman by insuring equal opportunity and full justice to workers.

During these reconstruction days, so much depends upon the churches and the ministers that the Director of Negro Economics appeals to them for special assistance at this Labor Day Period along two lines:

1. That a sermon be preached stressing (a) Lessons which the great War has taught us about the connection between labor and production; (b) dignity of labor; (c) demand

2. The churches can also assist in finding out who the returning soldiers are, what their employment problems are, and how to help them to secure work, putting them in touch with the various agencies which are actively assisting them. To this end the divisions of the Department of Labor are at the service of all.

DR. A. M. MOORE SELECTED AS SUPERVISOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS

The Raleigh Independent
(Special to The Independent.)

Durham, N. C., Aug. 14.

of this city has been reelected Supervisor of Negro Economics for North Carolina, under the direct supervision of Federal Director, Dr. George J. Ramsey of Raleigh. This position has grown out of the perplexing questions of Negro laborers and wage earners and the decision of the Secretary of Labor to create the position of Director of Negro Economics which position would be that of adviser in the office of the secretary, on matters relating to Negro wage earners in agriculture and industry.

The hearty approval with which his decision was met by Negroes generally throughout the country is best shown by the fine spirit of cooperation and support colored people have given to its activities.

To successfully carry on this work it has been necessary to develop cooperative organization between white employers, white workers and Negro workers. This has been accomplished by Conferences, interviews and public meetings.

In many localities the holding of the conferences and the establishment of Negro workers Advisory committees put into effect, for the

first time, the principles of Negroes having representation in matters affecting their own interests.

There are already six state committees, one hundred and thirty six (136) county committees and thirteen (13) city committees in the states of Virginia, Ohio, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. These states have supervisors and Examiners working under the advice of the Director of Negro Economics and under the supervision of the several Federal Directors of the U. S. Employment service, and are rapidly pushing their organizations throughout these states.

Dr. Moore will serve voluntarily as a Dollar-a-year man with office in Durham.

LANCASTER TALKS OF EMPLOYMENT WORK

Says Uncle Sam's Bureau Has
Found Jobs For 5,200

In Montgomery

The Montgomery Advertiser
In a resume of the work accomplished by the Montgomery U. S. Employment Service since it was opened in Montgomery in April, W. W. Lancaster, examiner in charge, states that there have been 4,000 applicants for work in the office, 5,200 of whom were placed in desirable positions.

The past week Mr. Lancaster has been at Taylor Field assisting the soldiers, who received discharges in obtaining positions. Of the three hundred mustered out of service, two hundred returned to their former positions and the remaining hundred enlisted the aid of the employment service in securing suitable work.

Mr. Lancaster expressed pleasure at the co-operation extended the service by Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, War Camp Community Service and other organizations. He is desirous that all employers, who need help as well as those seeking employment call at the new office, 12 South Perry street.

"Col. Arthur Woods, who is now working on employment problems for the War Department, states that in the fall there will be a shortage of 7,000,000 men in industry. Perhaps again there will be a new demand for Negro labor in lines where the Ne-

groes' capacities have already been shown, but where the demand, on account of prejudice, has been withheld.

"The best friend the Negro has in industry is the law of supply and demand which will run its course, regardless of human prejudices."

A Constructive Program.

Secretary Jones' constructive program follows:

"Let those who know the facts concerning industry make clear to others that the Negroes are a great less concerned about social equality than those who discuss it most."

"Our country demands, for its full development, the utilization of all its man-power. It is not to the best interest of our country that 11,000,000 of our population, regardless of capacity or inclination, are relegated to the most menial positions in the community.

"To develop Negro workers to their highest efficiency in our large industrial plants, Negro welfare workers should be employed. Competent Negroes should be connected with good jobs. Trade unions should take in all of our man-power. Training and efficiency should go hand in hand."

Strength in Negro Leadership.

(Mrs. Helen B. Irvin of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., who is a successful colored leader, declared that "we must face with frankness, justice, and efficiency our modern problems, including our industrial problems; we must recognize the new place which industry holds in our national life; we must apply impartial standards to a number of industrial groups, including colored men and women; we must face squarely our economic problems."

James Robinson spoke on "The Revelations of the Cincinnati Negro Survey." He showed clearly the relation of bad housing to high delinquency and death rates; of federation in social-service work to improved civic and social conditions; of the welfare of 35,000 Negroes to the progress of the entire population of Cincinnati; and of co-operation among Negroes under competent Negro leadership to the advancement of all their best interests.

Negroes Ask for Justice.

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of the Bureau of Negro Economics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington,

D. C., spoke on "Negro Labor and the New Order" and made clear the following point: (1) The war has thrust common men into some 'place in the sun.' Men have discovered, for example, the marvelous power of the French peasant and the African native. (2) A new importance has been given to labor by war. Men soon discovered that labor was needed in great quantity to provide food, ships, coal, etc. The ancient motto 'Labor conquers all' has taken on a new meaning. (3) A new Negro has arrived with the new order. Through labor the Negro will receive his chance to win American citizenship. The Negroes of this country constitute the largest available new labor source."

Dr. Haynes frankly stated the wants of American Negroes—(1) an opportunity to get and hold jobs on fair terms with other workers; (2) an opportunity to secure such training as will lead to the development of their group; (3) an opportunity to secure the removal of needless discriminations and injustices; (4) an opportunity to be given the same consideration as other people—a fair chance and a clear field for their development both as individuals and as a racial group.

Negro Leaders Make Good.

The American public is discovering that the Negro is in industry to stay and that wise men and women should work in sympathy with the colored leaders, both men and women, both old and new, who are helping colored industrial workers by the thousands to become adjusted to new living conditions outside of the South, to the new requirements of indoor life, to the responsibility of spending wisely their wages, and to the seriousness of their new adventure in a difficult field of work.

The white people at Atlantic City who listened attentively to those colored speakers and who asked many searching questions represented a group of community leaders who can do splendid work in crystalizing public sentiment in favor of giving the Negro all that he asks for; namely, a man's chance.

TWO WAYS OF HANDLING NEGRO LABOR

Christian Advocate
Mr. John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which held a session in New Orleans recently is reported to have said: "The department of labor at Washington is sending black and white emissaries to organize the labor of the south, and these white men are carpetbaggers in a sense, just as were those who came south after the civil war to attempt to place the Negro above the white man." Declaring that the problem of Negro labor in the south is not, first, an industrial one, but a racial one, Mr. Kirby said "the disturbance of conditions of Negro labor cannot be tolerated without fiercest opposition." He said when he was asked by the department of labor to advise with their representatives relative to conditions in his section he expressed his willingness to advise with the white agents of the department. But he said, "when it became a question of going into conference with the black official in handling the colored economics, I declined. In the south we tell Negroes what to do, we do not take counsel with them."

While Mr. Kirby was issuing his discarded theory of handling laborers even though they are Negroes, a group of employers in Birmingham were adopting a more modern and a wiser way of handling Negroes. Birmingham held a Community Congress. The Negroes form an important part of the Birmingham's population and were therefore represented in the meeting.

In reporting the meeting the Birmingham Age Herald says:

"Mr. W. B. Driver spoke for the Negroes in a discussion of race relations. His remarks were applauded and consisted of a strong plea for simple justice as provided by law and a fair administration of the law. He declared he had spent much time during the past few months in removing misunderstandings between races, and said much friction could be avoided by a joint committee with wise leadership of the two races."

"Frank Glass responded for the white people and expressed himself as favoring the joint committee which could act as a clearing house. An interesting talk was made by Dr. W. B. Homes on Industry and Humanity, who emphasized the necessity of employer and employe adopting a more thorough understanding than now exists in Birmingham."

Mr. Kirby should know by this time that

he is under no obligation to employ Negroes but if he does, he must treat with them as men. That day is gone never to return, when any man can tell "Negroes what to do" and "not take counsel with them."

The Southwestern has more than once advised our people against joining labor unions hoping that Southern employers would see the advantage of dealing with the Negro direct. If the Negro is forced into the labor unions the labor situation in the South will be hard to handle. But in any event the Negro will not work under old conditions which were but little better than slavery. There are too many openings in the South where the Negro is wanted—to say nothing of the opportunities in France and parts of the United States, for the Negro to accept Mr. Kirby's terms of employment and we may rest assured that all employers who support the attitude of the President of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association will find that the Negro has kindly and considerably relieved them of any embarrassment by accepting employment elsewhere.

RICHMOND V. JOURNAL FEBRUARY 7, 1919 HEAR NEGRO DELEGATION

Directors Are Asked to Employ Colored Labor in Departments

Representative negroes were given a hearing yesterday by Director of Public Welfare Levy and Director of Utilities Trafford on their request that something be done toward bettering living conditions in Richmond for the colored people. In the delegation were Giles B. Jackson, attorney; Rev. R. V. Peyton, F. L. Bryant, Rev. William H. Stokes, Rev. M. E. Davis, John A. Hines, George W. Bragg, Keene Miller and Ola B. Stokes. Giles Jackson said lack of employment has caused many colored people to leave Richmond. He asked that the city employ negro labor in the departments. He stated that negroes paid taxes on \$5,000,000 worth of property in Richmond, and he asked for more improvements in the districts populated by the people of his race. The lawyer said the relations between the races in this city were entirely harmonious. The directors promised the delegations to look into the matters that had been called to their attention.

Labor - 1919

United States Department of. SOUTHERN BUNK.

From accounts in the New Orleans papers there is a man down in Houston, Tex., named John H. Kirby, who is president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Kirby made a address a few days ago before the Southern Pine Manufacturers at the Grunewald Hotel in New Orleans. He started his speech of in grand style with the following high-sounding phrases:

When American citizens gather together, especially in a period like this, when the whole world is undergoing a transition, it is not improper that we should consider some few fundamentals. The fundamentals I want to talk to you about now very briefly are that that relate to the labor situation of this country, then to recite some facts which reached me on my recent visit to Washington, and some facts that I have gleaned out of the press since.

After a lot of the stereotyped bunk which most Southern orators have in their systems and must get off, Mr. Kirby proceeded to the "Washington incident", which, after all, was the thing that weighed most heavily on his mind.

It appears that the gentleman from Texas was in Washington and the suggestion was made to him that he have an interview with Mr. Post, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, and with Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of the Bureau of Negro Economics. According to Mr. Kirby, the statement was made to him that there was no desire on the part of the Labor Department to promote an exodus of Negroes from the South; that the Department realized the necessity of Negro labor to the progress of that section, and desired to do nothing to disturb that progress, but it recognized that the Bureau of Economics was having friction with the white people of the South, and, no doubt, Mr. Kirby, as one well informed regarding local conditions, might have some suggestions to make.

To this courteous invitation Mr. Kirby replied as follows; we give his own words as reported in his New Orleans speech:

I said, "Now, we have no objection to all the Negroes of the South moving away, if they can better their condition. We would not place ourselves in the attitude of undertaking to enslave them, or undertake to prevent their progress. But we recognize them as Negroes. We do not accept them as our equals. I shall be glad to confer with Mr. Post, if he wishes to see me, but I shall not call upon him, and when it comes to sitting in council with Dr. Haynes, a Negro, you will have to excuse me. In the South we tell them what to do, and we do not sit in conference with them and accept their suggestions to us, as to what we should do."

Of course, all of this is pure Southern bunk. If the South has no objections to all the Negroes moving away, why did it call out the police force and the sheriff's posse to try to keep them from leaving a couple of years ago? Mr. Kirby's refusal to sit in conference with a man like Dr. Haynes is merely a reflection on Mr. Kirby's intelligence and good breeding. We have an inkling that this man Kirby has his eye on some sort of political job, and, without question, his refusal to "sit in conference with a 'nigger'"

would be the very strongest platform on which he could run anywhere in the South.

There is always something in all of these old fashioned oratorical effusions that would make a mule smile a sad and weary smile. In the course of his speech at the Grunewald Hotel Mr. Kirby gave off the following which was no doubt greeted by lusty outbursts of the rebel yell:

You are all Southern men. Southern men, regardless of what may be said to the contrary, have always revered the Constitution. You have felt, as your ancestors have felt, that the government formed under the present Constitution was one of the wisest ever created in the world.

Yes, Southern men revere the Constitution so much that they took up arms to overthrow it sixty years ago. They thought so much of the Constitution they have been violating it ever since.

One of the mysteries to us is, what is there to boast of in being a Southerner? If the writer were a white man, the last thing he would do would be to boast of being a Southerner; he would try to hide the fact or hang his head in shame for it if he couldn't hide it. Among so-called civilized white men the Southerner is the most backward, the most ignorant, the most uncivilized and the most barbarous in the world. His section is without scholarship, without art and without law and order; it is even without money, except what it can borrow from the North. In its standard of civilization it is far below most of the South American countries. It is the only part of the globe where a human being can with impunity be tortured with red-hot irons and burned alive at the stake.

We repeat, it is a mystery to us why any white man should go about proclaiming that he is a Southerner.

Dr. Haynes, Director Of Negro Economics, Addresses School Master Club

The Daily Herald
**Declares Intelligent Men And Women Of The
Race Must Co-operate With Laboring Masses
And Develop Strong Leadership To Guide And
Aid Them In The Struggle To Make Permanent
The Place Won By War's Urgent Necessities**

Dr. George E. Haynes, Professor of Philosophy at Fisk University, Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University and Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., addressed an audience of sixty (60) business men, preachers, doctors, lawyers, editors and teachers on Saturday evening April 12, at Y. M. C. A. under the auspices of the Schoolmasters' Club. The subject of the discussion was "The Labor Problem and the Negro."

Dr. Haynes said:

"The colored people have been moving northward ever since 1865. The increase or decrease has been determined by the conditions of the

account of
of labor. Negro labor was now in demand

"It was then that the Department of Labor became especially interested in the problem of Negro labor. A bureau was established to study that phase of the situation and it was clearly shown that three things must be done at once:—that representation should be given in the council of labor; that an attempt should be made to line up the employers; and that approved Negro officials should carry out the work outlined.

As a result conferences were held in ten states and an understanding was reached. The reconstruction period finds Negro labor a success and women employed in every occupation. They are going to stay.

"The Negro laborer is keenly alive to his rights and wants education, improved sanitary conditions, protection in courts and other higher things, and they see the connection with their earning power.

"It is up to the intelligent Negro man and woman to take interest in them and help them in their daily problems and there is a tremendous amount of work that can be done by them."

ROCHESTER NY POST EXPRESS
MAY 14, 1919

**Colored Citizens
Organize a District
Community Council**

At a meeting last night in the A. M. E. Zion church, colored people organized a District Community council. The plans of the council were outlined by Professor Thomas. It is to assist colored citizens in obtaining better

housing and working conditions, to furnish wholesome recreative entertainment for the young people and to serve as a protective association.

The following were elected officers: President, Leon Du Bois; vice-presidents, Rev. A. S. Kerney and Mrs. Anna Stockton; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Bundy; corresponding secretary, Viola VanBuren; treasurer, B. J. Hawkins; chaplain, Rev. W. Mays; members of executive committee, Rev. E. D. W. Jones, George Schanck, Rev. H. W. Campbell, Frank Marshall, George Burke, Rev. Collins H. Robinson, W. J. Smith, Mrs. Emma Jenton, John G. Lee and Mrs. Elnora Roberts; programme committee, Mrs. John G. Lee, Elsie Towns, Joseph Scott, Clarence Eglin, Harriet Spencer, H. B. Smith, Emily Bennett, and Mrs. Henry W. Green.

ENTERS NEW WORK AS VOCATIONAL COUNCILOR

On May 1, Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald resigned from the position of examiner assigned to field work for the U. S. Employment Bureau at 139th



MRS. GERTRUDE E. McDOUGALD

street and Seventh avenue, to accept the position of vocational councilor and guide with her office at Public School No. 119, of which Mrs. Tupper is principal.

The War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. has made this work possible by an appropriation and the Henry Street Settlement, which has worked out on a scientific basis the methods of giving advice in choosing trades and studying professions, will make this a part of its work. Through the energy of a group of women headed by Mrs. Albert Erdman, Miss Virginia Potter, Miss Elizabeth Walton and Mrs. Knauth, these advantages are now given to the colored

children.

Mrs. McDougald comes to this vital work with the varied and specialized experience of seven years' teaching in the elementary schools of New York City, three years as vocational councilor at Manhattan Trade School, industrial work with the New York Urban League and the Employment Service. Last summer Mrs. McDougald made the investigation of colored women in industry recently published under the title, "A New Day for the Colored Woman Worker." At the tenth annual conference of Charities and Correction, to be held May 13 at 8 p. m. at the United Charities Building, Mrs. McDougald has been accorded the honor of opening the discussion of the paper by Miss Juliet Pounts on "Labor and Education."

The needs of the colored population are being considered and plans are being devised for their inclusion in the general movement to help better the conditions of the people generally. The program is to be one service to the entire community, regardless of race or creed.

SOLVING NEGRO LABOR PROBLEM

Statement is Issued by the Department of Labor

Believe Co-Operation Between Employers and Negro Laborers Will be Solution.

BY H. E. C. BRYANT.

Washington, May 3.—The department of labor, through the information and education service, today issued a statement on the relationship of negro laborers to their employers.

"That good will and cooperation between white employers, white workers and negroes will do a great deal to solve the future labor problems involving negro workers, is the belief of officials of the department of labor," said the announcement today.

"The department during the war and the past months of reconstruction has formed cooperative negro workers, advisory committees, which leave local problems to local committees, free to make their own decision and to devise means for carrying out efforts to increase the efficiency of negro workers.

"The service rendered by the director of negro economics and his assistants, is of an advisory character, and no attempt has been made to create a separate bureau."

The plan and spirit underlying the movement is cooperative, especially through local cooperative advisory committees of white and colored people. These committees are local in

control and character.

The work was undertaken during the war as a means of solving negro labor problems incident to the prosecution of war-work. Negro workers' advisory committees were formed in several states and in many countries to study, plan and advise in a co-operative spirit and manner with employers of negro labor, with white workers, and with negro workers and aid the United States department of labor in securing from negro laborers greater production in industry and agriculture, through increasing regularly, application and efficiency, by increasing the morale of negro workers and through improving their general condition.

Under the title, "department of labor and the negro problems," a detailed study of the work of the division of negro economics has recently been made by George L. Boyle, special investigator for The Lumber World Review and published in that magazine April 10. This study of the editor, given at some length, with bias, editorial opinion and suggestion tells what has been accomplished and what is being contemplated. The study is of some interest to the lumber trade in view of the large number of negroes employed in that industry in the south. The negro advisory committees were made up of representatives of white employers, of negro wage earners, and, where possible, white wage earners. These committees linked employers, employees and such agencies as churches, lodges, womens' clubs and the like, through which the negro workers were influenced. To supervise the work of these committees, supervisors of negro economics were appointed in nine states where the work was undertaken, four southern and five northern states.

"In short, the aim of the negro economics' work is to do away with possible misunderstandings, prejudices, antagonisms and fears which prevent amicable adjustment of relations of white employers, negro workers, and white workers, in order that the productive capacity of negroes may be utilized to the full extent without danger to any interest to he others.

Employment Bureau For Soldiers Saved

Scare Is Caused by Failure of Congress to Appro-
priate Money

Because of the gift of \$250 per month by the International Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, made at the solicitation of Forrester B. Washington, supervisor of negro economics, the 28th Street Branch of the Employment Service Bureau for Soldiers and Sailors will not be closed when the majority of employment offices will come to an end March 22, on account of the failure of congress to pass the civil sundries bill.

Get Sufficient Funds

With this pledge of \$250 per month and \$75 per month, which was obtained from other sources, this branch of the soldiers and sailors' bureau, which handles the majority of returning soldiers of this city, will be able to keep at its difficult task until such time as congress convenes again, when an attempt will be made to pass an appropriation for the U. S. employment service.

White Examiners Discharged

The continuance of this office also means that two examiners of the U. S. employment service will be retained, namely George Downing, who will be in charge of the office, and Mrs. Irene Goins, who will be his assistant, who otherwise would have been released with the hundreds of white examiners who are to be discharged.

Office of Economics Being Investigated

GEORGE L. BOYLE INVESTIGATES ACTIVITIES OF OFFICE OF NEGRO ECONOMICS.

George L. Boyle, of Washington, who was recently assigned by the Lumber World Review to inquire into the activities of the Office of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, after charges had been made by the President of the National Lumber Manufacturing Association that the Department is engaged in unionizing Negroes in the South, made a report of his findings to the North Carolina Pine Manufacturers at their recent meeting in Richmond, Va.

He declared his belief that the Negro problem is 75 per cent a labor problem and 25 per cent a social problem. It existed long before the war, he said.

The purpose of Mr. Boyle's inquiry was to ascertain the powers of the Office of Negro Economics and the truth or falsity of its alleged activity in unionizing Negroes. He expressed the belief that intelligent Negroes are working for the betterment of their wages, but that there is also a radical element.

In preparing the second of his two articles for the Lumber World Review, he said he had drawn up a list of questions to Secretary of Labor Wilson, covering the administrative and legal standing of the Office of Negro Economics and whether or not an effort is being made to unionize Negroes. He had received replies from Secretary Wilson to the effect that the Office of Negro Economics has no executive authority but that executive power is lodged in the Secretary of Labor and that no effort is

being made through the Department to unionize Negroes

Issued by U. S. Department of Labor, Information and Education Service, Washington.

Employment Bureau's Report

Weekly Labor Bulletin Issued by E. J. Conway, Manager Public Employment Bureau, City Hall week ending March 22, 1919.

Total number persons seeking employment through this Bureau: White male 304; white female 268; colored male 59; colored female 49; total 680.

Number of positions open during the week one hundred and twenty-eight.

All positions were filled with the exception of some domestic jobs.

A slight change in labor conditions is noted by this Bureau, there being a decrease in applicants for work from persons who are non-residents.

Applicants for domestic work show a small increase; but there is still a considerable shortage of colored females.

Weekly Labor Bulletin issued by E. J. Conway, Manager Public Employment Bureau, City Hall, week ending March 15th.

Total number persons seeking employment through this Bureau:

White male 409; colored male 51; white female 69; colored female 39; total 768.

Total number positions open during the week—one hundred and thirty.

There seems to be a big surplus of young white men who have had no special training. Calls from employers for this class of labor are very limited. There is also a big surplus of colored boys ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-five, who have been doing in the work. Small demand is shown for this class of labor.

White females are coming in more plentifully, the supply and demand being about equal. There still remains a big shortage of colored females for domestic work, in spite of the fact that we have excellent opportunities offered by the housewives of the city.

Labor—1919.

United States Department of THE BLACK MAN'S CHANCE IS NOW

D. Ford Messers
By Clements C. Johnson, Assistant to
the Director of Information U. S.
Employment Service.

May 22 1919

If the negroes of Mississippi and of the South generally will heed the counsels of the wise of their own race and act intelligently upon the advice which is being given them at this time by some of the serious-minded and more intelligent negro educators of the Southern States—those who were born and reared in the South and understand conditions as they actually exist—they will take advantage of the unprecedented opportunities which are presented to them during the reconstruction period and place themselves upon a firm and substantial basis in the industrial life of the country a position from which it will be difficult if not quite impossible to remove them.

Never has there been a time in the history of the country when the white employer has manifested a more sincere desire to help the negro than the present. Scarcely is there an employer of labor in the South who does not earnestly hope that the negro will realize his opportunity and grasp the fact that he will receive just compensation for services rendered; but that he must show a willingness and determination to perform satisfactory service before the employer will advance the rate of his compensation or improve his working conditions to an appreciable extent is an incontrovertible fact and one which the negro must realize in order that he may reap the lasting benefit of conditions which now exist.

This idea was most forcibly expressed recently by William H. Holtzclaw principal of the Utica (Miss.) Normal and Industrial Institute (colored) in an address delivered at the closing exercises of the Franklin, La., Industrial School when among other things he said:

"The one great thought that should occupy our minds today is the thought of the great opportunity which confronts us at every turn of the highway of our lives. I know that there

are thousands of things that the best people, both white and black would like to see changed, that there are conditions which all of us would like to see bettered, that there are wrongs that ought to be righted and yet despite all those and thousands of others it still remains that few people in history or few people living today for that matter have ever been confronted with such numerous opportunities for advancement as are the people of the negro race. This is what I want you to see. This is the opportunity that I want you to grasp, for despite distant rosy outlooks I can't feel that the present opportunities will go on forever if we do not take advantage of them now."

That this negro has grasped the situation comprehensively and realizes its significance to his race is evidenced by the following.

"One of the things I want to see done is a general tightening up of the loose screws along the machinery of our lives. A race is very much like a machine. Take your old plow stock or your wagon, you know that if you are careless and if one screw after another one, nut after another is allowed to loosen up, it is only a matter of time when every bolt in it will be loose and the thing will go to pieces, whereas if you tighten up each bolt as it has a tendency to become loose your plow or your wagon or your wheelbarrow will be given a new lease on life. Herein is our lesson. As a race—we have got to tighten up the bolts. We can't allow this and that thing to go wrong, and yet be able to play our part in this great country among the fellow citizens with whom we live.

"I hope to see the time when the majority of the people of this country, both white and black, will own the homes in which they live, but until that time comes, and so long as some of us live in the houses prepared for us by our landlords, and work the lands which they rent us, we must learn to care for this property in the same sense we would care for it if it were our own. I have often heard complaints when talking to various members of my race, to the effect that one of the great troubles with the Southern white man is that he is not willing to pay the negro sufficient

wage to enable him to live under present conditions.

"I have studied this condition at some length and with considerable care, and yet I would be willing to say that if the wages were even higher than they are at the present time, and continually increasing, I am still of the opinion that a great many white men in the State of Mississippi are paying wages for which they are getting no adequate return. Having been another years, employing large numbers of men, I know there is no difficulty in his way so far as adequate compensation is concerned, and there has never been a more opportune time for the colored man to manifest a disposition to make good and show the white employer that he can be depended upon, than the present, when his services are in demand and wages are good. For him to fall down now and fail or refuse to take advantage of his opportunities, will be an indisputable evidence that the negro, as a class, is not worthy of the consideration which has been shown him in the past, and which he expects, on a more elaborate scale, in the future. If he fails to show his worth now, the opportunity will pass and may never return, as it may become necessary, as a precautionary measure, for the industries and agricultural interests of the South to make other arrangements which will prevent a continual recurrence of unsatisfactory labor conditions, by the importation of white labor and a more extensive use of machinery on the farms.

In Mississippi there is a great demand for labor in the sawmills of the yellow pine industry, and unprecedented prices are being paid for uncertain and inefficient labor. The United States Employment Service in this State has made a most diligent effort to supply the demand for workers in the mills and on the farms, but until recently with indifferent success, due to the fact that at least 60 per cent. of the negroes who entered the army and went North to work in the munitions plants and other war industries have not returned South, because of a propaganda which has been conducted in an effort to alienate them from and prevent their return to the South; and further, to an influence which is, in some respects, more insidious and the source of which is as yet uncertain, which is urging those who have remained at home, both male and female, to demand higher wages and

better working conditions without regard to the quality or efficiency of the service rendered.

This influence is being combated with all the resources at the disposal of the Employment Service in Mississippi, and it is gratifying to note that as a result conditions are already beginning to show encouraging signs of improvement. Southern negroes who have gone to the industrial centers of the North and East are getting homesick and are beginning to manifest a sense of their obligation to the Southern employer by indicating a willingness to come back South and get down to good, honest and steady employment; and in order to encourage them, the employers, both in the mills and on the farms, are offering attractive wages and improved working conditions. I know whereof I speak when I say that there are some people among us who, when they work for wages, destroy more stuff for their employer and lose more tools than the value of their wages. If such people, therefore, are paid the wages they think they are worth, their employers would be broke in spite of their efforts.

"Let me repeat, that before we can demand the highest wages we must not only become skilled workmen, skilled and scientific in cultivating the land and of all the other occupations of our Southland, but we must become more carefully trained in the care of the other man's goods."

Comparing conditions which prevail in the South with those of other sections of the country, as effecting the negro, this significant statement is made:

"I have just returned from a two months trip through the East and Middle West, where I have interviewed and addressed thousands of people of my race; have spent days and days in the larger cities and have seen them at their work, and after all, I am more convinced than ever before that it is right here in the South that the masses of negroes will work out their salvation. Here it is far removed from the rigors of an uncharitable climate, among the people with whom we are acquainted, and often sympathize with us far more than we realize; it is here, I repeat, that we must work out our salvation.

"So far as I have been able to determine, there is no opportunity in the Northern States for the negro, outside the cities. He can't buy the land

in the rural districts and establish himself a home, and further, he is not wanted on the farm when anyone else can be had. In the cities, as a matter of fact, he is wanted, but the conditions around him compel him to spend his money almost as fast as he makes it; so that only the most wide-awake of our people seem to get a start. Down here it is different. Whether in the city or country, the negro has an opportunity to buy a home, settle down and find all the work that he wants."

The white employers of negro labor in the south is now and has always been more than willing to meet the negro half way in their industrial relations, and if the negro will only prove to the white man that he is willing to render honest and efficient service for the compensation received, the pay will be just and liberal. But the negro must realize that it would be poor business for any one to pay more for an article than he knew the article to be worth. As soon as the worth of the negro is proven, there will be no more questions. How long these opportunities will continue to be offered, however, will depend upon the negro himself, for as soon as the Southern employer becomes convinced of the sincerity of the negro, his willingness to accept and remain in profitable and satisfactory employment, work six days a week instead of demanding a week's pay for three days work, his compensation will be fixed so as to enable him to live comfortably, and his working conditions will be improved proportionately.

The Southern employer has become for an uncertain and unreliable commodity, and if the negro has any sense disgusted with paying a high price of the responsibility which he owes to his race he will be glad to take advantage of the situation which is being thrust upon him and make his position safe and secure in the industrial life of the South by demonstrating his desire and ability to earn the wages which are now being offered.

The future welfare and prosperity of the negro depends upon himself. His one great opportunity is now. It is up to him to do with it as he sees fit. If he is wise he will grasp it and make the best of it; if he does not, he is only himself to blame.

Director Of Negro Economics Publishes Article In The Public Appealing For National Commission To Adjust Racial Matters

Declares That Every Program For National And Community Reconstruction Should Include Adequate Provision For The Negro

The Daily Herald
That there should be a nation-wide policy and program of work for adjusting Negroes to American life, and some national committee of commission made up of white and colored citizens to promote a policy and program of work is set forth in an article by Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, which will appear in the Public (issue of February 8), one of the leading weekly periodicals of the country.

Dr. Haynes speaks of the changes in conditions of working people and especially Negro workers that have taken place during the war. He points out that there is a growing feeling on the part of colored people that they should have larger justice as a result of their part in the war. He also states that the Negro soldiers valiant conduct on the Western Front has created very favorable sentiment among white Americans, who are asking what should be done to secure a larger justice for the Negroes in our democracy. As a policy that should gain nation-wide acceptance, he repeats a resolution adopted at a recent reconstruction conference as follows: "That every program for national and community reconstruction shall adequately and consciously include provision for our Negro fellow citizens and for their co-operation therein."

Outlining some of the elements of a nation-wide, constructive program of democratic adjustment of Negroes to American life, he discussed economic justice of both landless peasants and industrial workers, educational adjustment, improvement of housing and living conditions, and health and sanitation surroundings.

He points out that such evils as lynching should be met by force of national opposition.

Speaking of the public press, he says, "Last, but by no means least, if the public press of the country could be led to adopt a national attitude of seeking and giving publicity to the better side of Negro character and life, of emphasizing better racial co-operation and racial relations, much good would be accomplished."

In the article in the Public, the writer cites an illustration of what a nation-wide program might accomplish, the effect of trained leadership which the educational work of fifty years promoted by the Church Missionary Societies that did the pioneer work for Negro education. He cites, too, the plan of organization so successfully undertaken by the Department of Labor in its Negro Workers Advisory Committees in nine States, four South and five North, following conferences of white and colored citizens who freely discussed co-operative plans and policies for meeting common labor problems.

In advocating in the article a national committee or commission, Dr. Haynes says:

"Now that the war is over and the greater problems of reconstruction are confronting the Nation, cannot a larger step be taken in making national and permanent this experiment in democratic race adjustment? The

principle adopted by the Department of Labor of giving Negroes representation in council when matters affecting their interest are being considered and decided should receive wider application. Might we not have a national cooperative committee or commission to stimulate and coordinate the many private and governmental efforts to secure just adjustment of

LABOR BUREAU TO KEEP UP WORK AMONG NEGROES

INSTITUTION WILL STUDY
CONDITIONS AND MOVEMENTS OF COLORED WORKERS IN U. S.

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.—By special order of Secretary of Labor Wilson, the work of the Division of Negro Economics, established as a necessary war activity of the Department of Labor, will be continued as a permanent institution as long as funds are available, it was learned today.

At the Department of Labor today was explained that it is felt advisable to continue the work of the division because of the delicate and difficult problems involved in eliminating race friction, a matter said to be particularly important during the reconstruction period. Secretary of Labor Wilson holds that the Division of Negro Economics proved extremely successful during the war in improving relations between Negro workers and their white employers and white workmen.

One of the principal problems to be handled now, it is stated, is the adjustment of difficulties growing out of the migration of nearly 500,000 colored workers who went from the South to Northern communities in response to the demand of war industries. A large percentage of the migrants have found employment in the steel mills and other great industries of Pennsylvania.

Scientific Study Is Planned.

Other work planned as part of the permanent program of the Negro economics division includes scientific studies of the condition and movements of Negro workers, with current statistics of shortage and surplus in various localities which would be available when needed. It is also proposed to continue work along the lines of securing the co-operation of white employers and Negro workers to improve the productive efficiency of the colored race and better racial relations in industry.

Cost Is Less Than \$50,000.

Less than \$50,000 was expended by the division for all its work during the past fiscal year, and it is the hope of the Department of Labor that at least this amount may be made available to maintain the division until next July. Temporarily, a skeleton office force is holding the service together because of lack of funds.

Calls for the service are reaching Dr. George E. Haynes, director of the division, from a number of states, North and South. In New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio private associations have already taken over several of the field examiners whom the department is not at present able to support. One of the field men in North Carolina is being retained by a large firm as part of its permanent staff because of the value of his labor adjustment work.

A New Color Line

THERE is a widespread feeling of uneasiness among Southerners about the returning Negro soldiers. The Negroes of the nation, North and South, are manifesting a restlessness not heretofore known among them. Some local bodies of white citizens in the South have considered the prohibition of the sale of firearms to Negroes. Thousands of young Negroes who have never been fifty miles from their homes will soon be back from France. For a space, at least, they have tasted of freedom. Many of them went out illiterate. They come back with the rudiments of education, and with minds sharpened and made alert by contact with other people. Men who were the sons and grandsons of slaves have square shoulders, straight backs, and know how to shoot. The South is thinking very hard.

Two different policies of dealing with the Negro are before the nation for choice. One is the traditional Bourbon policy of enforcing white supremacy by brute force. The Kuklux Klan is reported to have reappeared in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Lynching has increased, apparently, in the last few months. The inevitable effect of this policy is plain. The Negro people are not in the calm state of mind they were five years ago, before the war.

There is a new spirit and a different policy springing up, however. The great majority of intelligent white citizens in the South see the futility of force, and are looking toward justice as the means of promoting race betterment. Old antagonisms founded upon previous conditions, political and economic, are breaking down. The trade unions are beginning to invite Negroes to organize. Men of standing in the South are beginning to preach the responsibility of the South for the education of the Negro, for fair dealing with him in court and school.

There is even a sentiment for the recognition of his political rights. A scant month ago the leaders of the Negro race, and one of those with Columbia (S. C.) State declared for the enfranchisement of the Negro.

The change is due in no small measure to the justness of President, and to men like Secretary Baker and Secretary Wilson, who, during the war have used their official power to give the Negro a fair chance in the army and in industry alike. But the time has come for larger measures. Dr.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

A SOLUTION OF THE RACE PROBLEM

Director Of Negro Economics Receives Report Of Policy Of North Carolina Manufacturing Com- pany Towards Its Large Body Of Negro Workers

GOOD TREATMENT AND GOOD WAGES BRING SPLENDID RESULTS

Information regarding one of the most successful experiences in the employment of Negroes ever undertaken in this country has been received by the Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, from R. M. Andrews, one of its field investigators in North Carolina, in a report on the policy of a large manufacturing company operating 17 plants in the United States and Canada. The North Carolina plant investigated by Mr. Andrews is said to be typical of the lot.

In view of the facts recently brought out by investigators of Negro migration in 1916-17, and the consequent labor shortages in certain parts of the South, the report is of very practical interest, for the Negroes employed by this company are so well satisfied with conditions that they seldom leave their employment.

At the North Carolina plant, 900 of the 1700 workers are Negroes, mostly from North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. The company expects soon to employ 1200 Negroes there. The total Negro population of the town is about 2,000.

The average worker makes \$100 a month without difficulty, working an 8-hour day, and as the work is not physically exacting, can almost dou-

men are given the preference. Colored leaders, in cooperation with the company, have succeeded in almost eliminating drunkenness and other vices.

A representative of the Department of Labor has organized at the North Carolina plant a Negro workers' advisory committee.

HOW COLORED WOMEN ARE ENTERING TRADES

Girl Who Works Without Pay to Learn Soon Making Highest Wages.

CHICAGO LEE NEWS
JULY 21 1919
BY CARL SANDBURG.

This is the seventh of a series of articles dealing with the large and growing colored population of Chicago, and with the remarkable problems affecting the entire city, resulting from the influx of negroes, mainly from the south.

A colored woman entered the office of a north side establishment where artificial flowers are manufactured.

"I have a daughter 17 years old," she said to the proprietor.

"All places filled now," he answered.

"I don't ask a job for her," came the mother's reply. "I want her to learn how to do the work like the white girls do. She'll work for nothing. We don't ask wages, just so she can learn."

So it was arranged for the girl to go to work. Soon she was skilled and drawing wages with the highest in the shop. Other colored girls came in. And now the entire group of fifteen girls that worked in this north side shop have been transferred to a new factory on the south side, near their homes. At the same time a number of colored girls have gone into home work in making artificial flowers.

How Doors Are Opened.

Such are the casual, hit-or-miss incidents by which the way was opened for colored working people to enter one industry on the same terms as the white wage earners.

Doll hats, lamp shades, millinery—these are three branches of manufacture where colored labor has entered factories and has also begun home work. Colored workers, with their bundles of finished goods on which the entire family has worked, going to the contractor to turn in the day's output are now a familiar sight in some neighborhoods. In one residence a colored woman employs seven girls, who come to the house every day and make lamp shades, which are later delivered to a contractor. The first week in July thirty girls were placed in one millinery shop.

A notable recent development, partly incidental to conditions of war industry, is the entrance of colored women into garment factories, particularly where women's and children's garments are made. In Chicago in the last year they have been assigned to the operation of

power machines making children's clothes, women's apparel, overalls and rompers.

Kitchen Help in Restaurants.

Out of 170 firms in Chicago that employed colored women for the first time during the war, 42, or 24 per cent, were to the neatness of my personal appearance on the street or when sitting in the front doorways. I will refrain from wearing dustcaps, bungalow aprons, house clothing and bedroom shoes when out of doors. I will arrange my toilet within doors and not on the front porch. I will insist upon the use of rear entrances for coal dealers and hucksters. I will refrain from loud talking and objectionable Department on street cars and in public places. I will do my best to prevent defacement of property, either by children or adults."

Two photographs went with this creed. One showed an unclean, messy front porch, the other a clean, well kept front porch. Such is the propaganda of order and decency carried on earnestly and ceaselessly by clubs, churches and leagues of colored people, struggling to bring along the backward ones of a people whose heritage is 200 years of slavery and fifty years of industrial boycott.

One Woman's Confession.

As an aside from the factual and the humdrum of the foregoing, here is a letter, vivid with roads and bypaths of spiritual life, written by a colored woman to her sister in Mississippi. It is a frank confession of one sister soul to another of what life has brought, and as a document is worth more than stacks of statistics.

"My Dear Sister—I was agreeably surprised to hear from you and to hear from home. I am well and thankful to say I am doing well. The weather and everything else was a surprise to me when I came. I got here in time to attend one of the greatest revivals in the history of my life. Over 500 people joined the church. We had a Holy Ghost shower. You know I like to have run wild. It was snowing some nights and if you didn't hurry you could not get standing room.

"Please remember me kindly to any who ask of me. The people are rushing here by the thousands, and I know if you come and rent a big house you can get all the roomers you want. You write me exactly when you are coming. I am not keeping house. I am living with my brother and his wife. My son is in California, but will be home soon. He spends his winter in California. I can get a nice place for you to stop until you can look around and see what you want.

Works for \$1.50 a Day.

"I am quite busy. I work for a packing company in the sausage department. My daughter and I work in the same department. We get \$1.50 a day and we pack so many sausages we don't have much time to play, but it is a matter of a dollar with me and I feel that God made the path and I am walking therein.

"Tell your husband work is plentiful here and he won't have to loaf if he wants to work. I know unless old man A—changed it was awful with his soul. Well, I guess I have said about enough. I will be delighted to look into your face once more in life. Pray for me, for I am heaven bound. I have made too many rounds to slip now. I know you will pray for me, for prayer is the life of any sensible man or woman. Good-by."

For more skilled work and she replaced colored men who went into service."

The report of a study jointly directed by representatives of the Consumers League, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Russell Sage foundation and other organizations

recommends that greater emphasis be placed on the training of the colored girl by more general education and more trade training through apprenticeship and trade schools, and also that every effort be made to stimulate trade organization among colored women by education of colored women working toward organization, education of colored workers for industrial leadership and keener understanding of colored women in industry among organized and unorganized white workers. And, lastly, an appreciation and acceptance of the colored woman in industry by the American employer and the public at large is urged.

Creed of Cleanliness.

A creed of cleanliness was issued in thousands of copies by the Chicago Urban League during the big influx of colored people from the south. It recognized that the woman, always the woman is finally responsible for the looks and upkeep of a household, and made its appeal in the following language:

"For me! I am an American citizen. I am proud of our boys 'over there,' who have contributed soldier service. I desire to render citizen service. I realize that our soldiers have learned new habits of self-respect and cleanliness. I desire to help bring about a new order of living in this community. I will attend hotels or restaurants, which hired them as kitchen help or bus girls. Twenty-one, or 12 per cent, were hotels or apartment houses which hired them as chambermaids. Nineteen laundries, 12 garment-factories, seven stores, and eight firms, hiring laborers and janitresses, make up the rest of the 170. The packing industry, of course, leads all others in employment of both colored men and women as workers. Occupations that engaged still others during the war were picture framers, capsule makers, candy wrappers, tobacco strippers, noodle makers, nut shellers, furniture sandpaperers, corset repairers, paper box makers, ice cream cone strippers, poultry dressers and bucket makers.

In a building near the public library is a colored woman who conducts a hair-dressing parlor. She employs three white girls. All the patrons are white. The proprietress herself could easily pass for a Brazilian banana planter's widow, of Spanish Caucasian blood. But as she frankly admits that she is one-eighth African and seven-eighths Caucasian, she has been refused admission to other buildings when she wished for various reasons to change the location of her establishment.

Discrimination Slowly Breaking.

Here and there, slowly and by degrees, the line of color discrimination breaks. A large chain of dairy lunchrooms in Chicago employs colored bus girls, cooks and dishwashers and depends almost entirely on colored help to do the rougher work.

More notable yet is the fact that a downtown business college informs employment bureaus that it is able to place any and all colored graduates of the college in positions as stenographers and typists. In a few loop stores colored salesgirls are employed. In one shoe store beginning this policy, a white girl filed complaint. The manager investigated and found there was no objection except from this one white girl, who was thereupon dismissed.

A mattress factory opened wage earning opportunities to colored women in the last year. Two taxicab companies now hire women as cleaners. The foregoing list of occupations just about completes the recital of progress in this regard in Chicago in the last year.

Colored women were occupied during the war in various cities in making soldiers' uniforms, horses' gas masks, belts, puttees, leggings, razor blade cases,

gloves, veils, embroideries, raincoats, books, cigars, cigarettes, dyed furs, millinery, candy, artificial feathers, buttons, toys, marabou and women's garments.

Trained Observer's Comment.

The comment of a trained industrial observer on the colored woman as a machine operator is as follows:

"Few as yet are skilled as machine or hand operators. Because of their newness to industrial work, the majority have been put on processes requiring no training and small manual ability. They are employed at repetitive hand operations, and occasionally run a foot press or a power sewing machine. In one millinery shop, however, the superintendent said that every colored worker in his shop preferred machine operation to hand work."

Replacement for colored women, however, does not mean advancement in the same sense as for white women. Because the white woman has been in industry for a long time, and is more familiar with industrial practices, she is less willing to accept bad working conditions. The colored woman, on the other hand, is handicapped by industrial ignorance and drifts into conditions of work rejected by white workers. Colored women are found on processes white women refuse to perform. They replace boys and men in cleaning window shades, dyeing furs, and in one factory they were found bending constantly and lifting clumsy 160 pound bales of material.

"Inquiries as to the general attitude of white workers toward the introduction of colored women brought conflicting reports. About half the employers claimed that their white workers had no objection to the colored women; that they were either cordial or entirely indifferent toward them. Of the other half, some said their white workers objected when the colored workers were first hired, but felt no prejudice now. Other white workers preferred to have the two groups segregated. Still others were willing to let the colored workers do unskilled work, but refused to allow them on the skilled processes.

I. W. W. URGE REVOLT BY NEGRO MILL MEN

Pittsburg and Ohio Steel Districts Flooded With Lurid Literature.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
OCTOBER 8, 1919
CLASS HATREDS STIRRED

Steel City's Mayor Gets Red Pamphlets and Police Are on the Alert.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—With the steel strike apparently settling into a long-drawn-out struggle, local officials are not concerned so much over the prospects of disorder arising from this specific industrial situation as they are over an eruption of I. W. W. 'ism unconnected with the strike.

Mayor Babcock received copies to-day of the I. W. W. literature that was distributed among the negroes of Akron, Ohio. Pittsburg alone has a black population of 26,000, while the district hereabout has many negroes, brought from the South in the stress of war work.

Agitation has been going on here among the colored residents for months, according to reports to the police, and it is frankly feared in many quarters that trouble may come to a head in the municipal elections in the city. In the crowded Fifth ward there is a hot three-cornered contest for Alderman among a negro and two white men.

The raid on the I. W. W. quarters at Weirton to-day is typical of the extreme care with which the local authorities throughout the district are watching this situation. They say that if legitimate labor union activity has been forced to suffer under these measures the measures are warranted by the gravity of the situation.

Statements Continue to Clash.

Meanwhile the steel companies continue to assert that they are getting their crews filled and that their production figures are proving it. The strikers deny this and continue to maintain that their ranks are virtually intact save at McKeesport, where William Murphy, a strike organizer, admitted to-day that there had been defections from the union ranks.

On the other hand, there was reported to-day the first closing of fabricating plants in this region because of the lack of raw steel. The General Fireproofing Company, the Preston Steel Company and the United Engineering Company in the Youngstown district were forced to cease operations, as they had no materials with which to work. In all they employ nearly 3,000 men.

The negroes for the most part have remained at work where they are employed in the steel mills. Most of them came here as common laborers. They arrived to face crowded housing conditions, which have added to their discontent. Three negro papers have sprung up and attained large circulation in the district, and they are anything but calm in tone.

Authorities here do not profess to know how far the I. W. W. propaganda has gone among the negroes, and for publication, particularly in the local press, they are putting on the soft pedal. They have been busy in a quiet way, however, and believe that they will be in shape to act as definitely as did the authorities at Weirton should occasion demand.

I. W. W. Web Set for Negroes.

The I. W. W. literature which Mayor Babcock obtained was shrewdly calculated to stir up the negroes here and to get them into the control of the I. W. W. leaders who have been pretty soundly trounced in certain minor efforts they have made to get control of or influence in the unions conducting the steel strike.

One I. W. W. pamphlet bears a picture of the burned body of a negro boy presented in a fashion as sensational as that in which the steel strikers put out their picture of the crushed head of Mrs. Snellins, the steel striker martyr. I. W. W. and is entitled: "Justice for the negro; how he can get it." It relates that two lynchings a week have been recorded for years and that even during the war when colored soldiers were "fighting for democracy" ninety-one of their race were lynched at home. It then sets forth the industrial and social injustices to which the negro is subjected throughout the country and calls to his attention the fact that he

is not welcomed in any union but the "one big union," the I. W. W. It quotes the New York Times to the effect that the negro death rate in cities is 287.1 a 1,000, while that for whites is 147.1, attributing the larger negro rate to the inferior quarters in which they are obliged to live. It says the wages of negro kitchen employees in New York city average \$20 a week less than those of white men in similar tasks.

Literature to Stir Negroes.

"Throughout this land of liberty, so-called," says the pamphlet, "the negro worker is treated as an inferior; he is underpaid in his work and overcharged in his rent; he is poked about, cursed and spat upon; in short, he is treated, not as a human being, but as an animal, a beast of burden for the ruling class. When he tries to improve his condition he is shoved back into the mire of degradation and poverty and told to 'keep his place.'"

"He has, however, one weapon the master class fears—the power to fold his arms and refuse to work for the community until he is guaranteed fair treatment. Remember how alarmed the South became over the emigration of colored workers two years ago and what desperate means were used to try to keep them from leaving the mills and cotton fields?"

"The only power of the negro is his power as a worker; his one weapon is the strike. Only by organizing and refusing to work for those who abuse him can he put an end to the injustice and oppression he now endures.

"Most labor organizations, however, shut their doors to the colored people. The American Federation of Labor excludes him from any of its unions as an inferior. In those to which he is admitted he is treated as an inferior. The negro has no chance in the old line trade unions. They do not want them. They admit him only under compulsion and treat him with contempt. Their officials who discourage strikes for higher wages or shorter hours are always ready, as in the case of the switchmen's union, to permit a strike to prevent the employment of colored men.

"This narrow minded policy of excluding the negro from the trade unions of the country forces him to become a strike breaker against his will by closing legitimate occupations to him. The consequence is racial conflicts such as the frightful tragedy in East St. Louis in 1917.

"There is one international labor organization in this country that admits the colored worker on a footing of absolute equality with the whites—the Industrial Workers of the World."

The pamphlet then offers the negro absolute equality in the ranks of the I. W. W. and pleads that the organization aims for more than a mere "less work and more pay."

"But the I. W. W. does not limit its aims as do the trade unions," continues the pamphlet, "to less work and more pay. Its greatest object is the complete emancipation of the working class. As long as the workers hold their jobs only by permission of some employer they are not free. As long as there is one class that lives in ease and idleness off the labor they are industrial slaves."

"Freedom for the workers will come when everybody does his share of the work of the world and when the workers take control of the industries and operate them—not as at present, for the benefit of the leisure class, but for the welfare of society as a whole." It concludes: "Fellow workers of the colored race, do not expect justice or fair treatment as a gift from the ruling

classes. You will get from them nothing but what you are strong enough to take. 'In union there is strength.'

"The only power that the workers of any race or nationality have is their power to act together as workers. We therefore urge you to join with your fellow workers of every race in the

"One big Union
"Of the
"Industrial Workers of the World."

Carnegie Steel Claims Gains.

The Carnegie Steel Company is well satisfied with the situation, said one of its officers to-night.

"We are in fine shape," he said, "and the number of men returning runs into three figures at several plants. One hundred and fifty strikers went to work at Homestead to-day and almost as many at Clairton. On every shift we are filling various crews on mills and at furnaces, with the result showing in our tonnage reports. In some instances strikers are returning and taking jobs inferior to what they held before the strike, their old jobs having been filled."

"There are no further reports of disorder. The men went to work and are beginning to realize the futility of remaining away any longer."

Headwaiters Hold Successful 7-3-19 Session

New York, June 30.—The best annual convention of the National Association of Headwaiters held in recent years was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week at the National headquarters of the association, No. 436 Lenox avenue, New York City. The association which has been in existence for over twenty years and which takes into its membership headwaiters, side waiters and other employees connected with dining room service, has up to the convention this year, afforded death benefits for only men in the headwaiter class. An amendment to the constitution which was proposed by Dr. B. C. Waller, Secretary of the Association, was adopted and will give to the side men death benefits and other rights which have heretofore been confined to the men in the headwaiter class. This move is made to attract the side men to the organization and is carrying out an agreed plan for broadening the scope of activities of the organization.

The following officers were elected for the term of two years: President A. M. Thompson; 1st Vice President L. S. McLane; 2nd Vice President W. E. Reed; 3rd Vice President, S. A. Patterson; Secretary, Dr. B. C. Waller; Treasurer, Jos. T. Lee. The members of the Board of Governor

as elected are, Chairman J. T. Brown William Dill, Jos. Queenman, R. D. Brooks, N. F. Berry, J. A. Joyner Thos. H. Alston, H. H. Ham, R. W. P.

SHIP OWNERS REPULSE STRIKING DOCKMEN

NYC WORLD
OCTOBER 31 1919
Reiterate at Conference They Will Stand Upon Adjustment Board's Wage Award.

A meeting yesterday afternoon of representatives of 102 steamship companies and a committee from longshoremen's locals loyal to T. V. O'Connor, international head of the union, accomplished nothing except reiteration of the determination of the steamship men to stand upon the award of the National Adjustment Commission.

The steamship men also repeated they would have no dealings with Dick Butler, leader of the insurgents, and F. Paul A. Vaccarelli, one of the members of Mayor Hylan's mediation committee.

Frederick Toppin, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, denied at 3:30 P. M. that he knew anything about arrangements for such a conference. Late in the afternoon he was seen leaving the conference, but refused to discuss it.

Joseph McGuire, of Local 874, told reporters what had happened from the union's point of view. He was referred to as spokesman by Mr. O'Connor and John F. Riley, head of the District Council of Longshoremen, who had been present at the meeting.

McGuire said the committee represented locals of riggers, clerks and checkers and other longshoremen's bodies, about fifteen in all. He emphasized the refusal of the steamship men to have anything to do with Butler or Vaccarelli, and said their determination not to give the men more than the 70 cents an hour provided by the National Adjustment Commission would be placed before meetings of the locals this morning. He thought 70 per cent. of the men would return to work if it were not for agitators. Hugh Murphy of Local 791 declared the men would not go back for less than 85 cents an hour.

The Shipping Board announced yesterday that eighty of its ships were being "worked," and that over 3,000 longshoremen were at their posts. The general situation was described as greatly improved.

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, following his policy of not tolerating "professional strikebreakers" in that city, sent back to Manhattan yesterday about fifty negroes who had been brought to Pier B, Jersey City, to aid in unloading the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

UNFAIR PLAY.

Six members of the steel strikers' union were arrested a few days ago in Youngstown, Ohio on a charge of planning to set fire to the home of George Hall, a negro strike breaker.

What good can come of this sort of rampaging and disorder? Can the strikers bring about an amicable adjustment of affairs by burning homes and other forms of law breaking? Surely this is not a sane viewpoint as occurrences of this sort certainly irritate rather than soothe the feelings of the steel magnates and their cohorts.

OCTOBER 24, 1919

The sooner the real meaning of law and order is brought to bear upon these radicals, mostly foreigners, the sooner will the entire universe settle down to tranquility and contentment.

This is just another instance of where Americanization work, had it been instituted years ago, would have prevented such clashes among the working forces.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS DENY SCAB CHARGES

The New York Age 11-8-19
(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Germantown, Pa.—At the first conference of industrial girls, held recently at Greenfields, the summer camp of the Germantown Association, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, the delegates protested against the accusation that they underbid the white girls, insisting that when they accept a lower wage scale it is through ignorance. The conference declared that the great need during the present industrial struggle is to have the same wage received by white girls.

The most urgent problem throughout the discussion was the matter of equality of industrial opportunity. Colored girls are not admitted to factories or business positions, and high school graduates with stenographic training are forced to take domestic positions because nothing else is open to them, it is charged. It was also stated that colored girls working on the same work as white girls in a shirt factory receive one cent a dozen less for the same work in many factories and that only the lower grade of work is open to them.

Nine Occupations Represented.

There were present at this important conference twenty-four delegates and thirteen volunteer helpers and local and national secretaries. The delegates represented the seven clubs of colored industrial girls in the East Central Field, four in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore and one in Germantown, comprising a club membership of over five hundred. They were drawn from nine occupations including a group of shirtwaist makers, four in domestic service and others employed as waitresses, hosiery mill operators, embroidery and clothing factory operators, laundresses, dentists' assistants and teachers.

The conference was opened with a discussion led by Miss Eva D. Bowles of the Young Women's Christian Association and all the things girls like to do in clubs were brought up for consideration. Plans for mixed parties for social service work, membership and finance and education were threshed out by the delegates.

The Findings Committee, composed of Miss Leonora Mitchell, chairman; Misses Wilhelmina Ware, Louise Russell, Endora East, Hattie Thomas and Rose Watson, among other things recommended that the clubs advocate trade unions for girls and social legislation in order to get a living wage as a minimum, equal pay for equal work without race or sex discrimination and forty-eight hours a week with Saturday as half holiday.

The creation of a religious atmosphere in all club activities, the inauguration of an active campaign for new members and the putting into effect a recreational program were some of the other recommendations made.

While the conference took action only on the industrial standard mentioned in Recommendation 2, the discussion brought out the difficulties confronting married women in industry. In discussing domestic service as an occupation it was decided that the objection to it lay in the long hours and the irregularity and indefiniteness of the work.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Journal
NOTE AND COMMENT

Death of Col. Roosevelt—Great Men
In the Passing Show—Labor Negrites New Type—Three Socialists And Their Ways—Why So Many Die of Indemic Diseases
12-11-18

(By T. Thomas Fortune)

Washington, D. C.—The news of the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, which reached this city Monday morning, came as a profound shock to all the inhabitants of the National capital. Here he spent eight years of his eventful life, and as holding the highest office in the gift of the people, furnished two administrations, with more tremors and quakes, felt in all parts of the world, than any other President.

Take him all in all, Theodore Roosevelt was a man, intensely human, an All-American patriot and a model of the highest type of the Christian husband and father. He was color blind and without prejudices as to races, and earnestly desired to do the right thing even when constrained to do the wrong thing.

In his death I have sustained a personal loss. I believe the Afro-American people have lost the best and strongest friend they have in the United States, and God knows they have few enough friends of influence in the public life of the Nation.

* * *

The other day Judson W. Lyons, of Georgia; John C. Dancy, of North Carolina, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, came and went an hour in the Nation's capital, strong and capable men, who once in happier days held high presidential offices here. They come and go, seeming to be drawn here from time to time by unseen spirits of them "ghosts of their dead selves," revisiting the scenes which they were once great among the great. They will keep on coming and going, until, as Lord Alfred Tennyson hath sung it, they "go out to sea," and, may be, "with no moaning of the bow." It is the same with white ghosts who were once distinguished here as men—they come and go.

But one of them will not come here again. George H. White, former Congressman from North Carolina, died at Philadelphia last week. He was a successful man, one of the most successful the race ever had, in making reputation and money, and in keeping in tact the money and reputation even unto the day of his death.

Mr. White and I were room and class mates at Howard University in 1874-5. He was a strong and brave man, who made the most of his opportunities, and he was a splendid friend.

* * *

During the past week I had an opportunity of coming in contact with a

big bunch of labor Negrites, who are here attending a conference of the Thrift Race of the World, and its affiliate the Thrift American Citizens' Union. When the two organizations are whipped into working shape it is hoped it will become to the Afro-American laborers what the American Federation of Labor is to the white laborers. I shall say more of the organizations when they are perfected.

The thing that struck me most forcibly in contact with these laboring men, mostly from the Southern States, is their deep-seated distrust of what we call "Educated Negroes," who, they appear to imagine, have no other object in view in associating with them than to deceive and rob them. It is a very significant race development. What I have observed during the past week is a live sign, a very wide gulf is being developed between the educated people and the uneducated laboring people of the race. Perhaps the tricky, double dealing, corrupt and purchasable politicians of the race, past and present, and the questionable methods of many of our professional people are responsible for the distrust. However that may be, it is a dangerous thing, and efforts should be made to counteract it by our educated and professional people, who should enjoy the confidence and not the distrust of our wage-earning laboring people.

Invites Negroes to Debate Issue Sands Would Meet Any or All on Labor Union Question.

A challenge to the colored race in Springfield and George R. Thornton in particular, issued by Charles E. Sands of the Cooks and Waiters' Union, to debate in public the question of the benefits to be derived by colored workers joining the union, has been turned down. The challenge arose as the result of statements made by Mr. Thornton and other speakers at a meeting Jan. 1 of the Springfield branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when Mr. Thornton said the unions have always used the colored workers as a stepping stone. He also asserted that colored waiters are employed in the best hotels and clubs in the city and are in a position to command good wages and hours, and would not gain by joining the union.

Rev. W. N. DeBerry, pastor of St. John's Congregational Church, was the principal speaker at that meeting, which took place in the Third Baptist Church. Mr. Sands, after reading

these statements in the newspapers, called up Mr. DeBerry and asked him if he could arrange a public debate to thresh out the proposition and said he would be glad to argue the question with Mr. Thornton or other speakers.

Mr. DeBerry suggested that possibly a debate could be arranged before the society of the colored people and he would ask Mr. Thornton if he would debate it. This was agreeable to Mr. Sands, but neither Mr. Thornton or other representative of the colored race has yet been found to accept the challenge.

In reply to the statements of Mr. Thornton, Mr. Sands said yesterday: "The colored waiters in Springfield are getting just about half the wages received by the white union waiters, and they don't get a day off in seven without having it deducted from their pay. The waiters at the Kimball Hotel are getting \$1 a day, and at the time we struck there we were asking \$2. They are getting \$35 a month at The Worthy and if organized the hotel would have to pay them \$60. They are getting \$55 a month at the Nayas-set Club, while the white waiters there were getting \$15 a week before they struck. They wouldn't be getting even that much if it wasn't for our organization. We were getting more at the Kimball three years ago than they are getting now."

"As for our using the colored men as a stepping stone, I don't see them refusing to take the wages they are getting even now through our efforts, and they are benefiting by the laws we have had enacted. As long as the colored workers look to the high-brows of their race for counsel they must look to them for legislation which will adequately protect them. Wherever colored workers are organized they are getting the same conditions and wages as white men."

There are 50 or 60 professional colored waiters and about 10 colored cooks in Springfield, Sands said, and the minimum number required for a separate local under the present charter is only 10. The union admits all nationalities, creeds, sexes and races except Chinese, Mr. Sands said.

WHITE SWITCH CREWS OBJECT TO NEGROES

THIS TENN APPEAL
JANUARY 12, 1919
Refuse to Work With Them in
Nonconhah Yards.

ASK NEGROES' DISMISSAL

General Superintendent Egan Appealed to and Has Reported the
Trouble to Higher Officials of the
Y. & M. V. at Chicago.

Because they objected to working with negroes, the white switchmen and

yardmen employed by the Y. & M. V. Railroad at the Nonconnah yards on the 4 o'clock shift did not go to work Saturday at that hour.

This action was taken following the failure of the management to discharge the negro switchmen and yardmen, as was demanded in a petition which the white workmen presented to E. Bodamer, superintendent of terminals, to be effective at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Col. A. H. Egan, general superintendent of the Y. & M. V., was notified of the petition and he in turn made it known to the main office in Chicago.

Col. Egan stated last night that he had been assured that full crews would be working this morning on the 8 o'clock shift, which is the most important of the three, the other one being at midnight.

Under the government regulations, which now control the railroads it is contrary to the rules to discriminate against any employee or official because of race, color or creed. Furthermore, it is a part of the regulations that every employee must give the usual and reasonable notice of his intention to quit work. The law which authorized federal control of the roads has the provision that any person that hinders the free and unhampered operation of the railroads is subject, upon conviction, to a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both.

Col. Egan expressed the hope that the matter would be amicably settled soon. No disorder was reported at the yards yesterday. The action of the white switch crews and yardmen was taken on their own initiative and not as members of any of the railroad brotherhoods, it was stated yesterday.

DEATH TOLL OF RACE RIOTING BY STEEL SCABS IS 18

Foster's Secretary Confirms Call's Exclusive Report of Pittsburg Outbreak—Lasted 20 Hours.

State Constabulary Arrested 81, Police Say—Black Cossacks Trample on Braddock Mourners.

The number of dead in Monessen, Pa., as a result of the riots between Negro and white steel strikebreakers was raised from 8 or 12 to 18 last night by J. C. Brown, assistant to William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the National Committee for Organizing Steel Workers, just before he left New York for Pittsburg.

The Call last Monday published an exclusive report of the riots in which the figures were estimated at from 8 to 12.

"There are 18 newly made graves in Monessen as a result of a race riot between the black and the white races in the mill of the Pittsburg Steel Company," said Brown.

Here on Special Mission.

Brown has been here on a special mission in connection with the steel strike. He said that the New York labor movement had nobly responded to the call for relief funds for the strikers and that Foster himself would be here today to tell the exact situation to a New York workers' audience.

"The situation in the Pittsburg district is as good now as it ever was," he said. "The strikers are standing as solid as in the first week and our meetings at the Labor Temple are crowded the 8 every night."

More food is being sent out to the strikers as a result of the wonderful response from the New York workers to help the relief work, he said.

The Monessen riot lasted 20 hours, feeling having been engendered by the close quarters that the scabs were kept in, he said. The police reported that 81 arrests had been made by the State Constabulary, who are now on guard inside the mill as well as outside, he declared.

Cossacks Trample Mourners.

At a recent funeral in Braddock, Pa., procession of 1,000 mourners from Michael's Roman Catholic church was charged and dispersed by Black Cossacks. The men were trampled as they lay on the streets by the horses' hoofs, Brown informed The Call.

Scores were hurt, including women and children, he said.

Recently, a speaker for the Polish government addressed a mass meeting of Polish workers in Pittsburg getting permission to do so only after he had given the police a pledge that he would not discuss the strike.

This instruction was obeyed to the letter. He told his audience, which included steel strikers and scabs that in Poland the eight-hour day and the six-hour day on Saturday had been established by the new government. Then he added:

"You have probably got it here (meaning the eight-hour day), but if you haven't you ought to get it. If you don't go back to the mills the mother land needs you."

Scabs and Strikers Applauded.

These remarks were applauded by scab and striker alike, Brown declared.

He said that the main strike commissary in the wholesale house of the Tri-State Co-operative Warehouse was sending out large quantities of supplies to all the big strike centers.

The funds coming from New York and other cities were being used to keep up a steady flow of meat and groceries to the strike districts, he declared.

One of the reflexes of the new life brought into the Pittsburg labor movement as the result of the fight the steel strikers are making has been the house cleaning in the Pittsburg Central Labor Union, it was learned.

Reactionaries Silenced.

The reactionaries who have been trying to knife the strike under cover are now silent, it is reported. One of the recent acts of the council was to remove its indorsement from the Pittsburg Labor Journal, which, although supposed to be a labor paper, has tried to ignore the steel strike.

It was brought out that David J. Berry, the editor and onetime leader in the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, was backed by Mayor E. V. Paacock to the extent of getting a loan of \$7,000. This was sufficient to indicate to the central body why

the paper was not functioning. Mayor Paacock is the steel trust's servant.

Other questions were brought up with the result that by an almost unanimous vote the indorsement was taken away.

LEGION MEMBERS AND LABOR CHIEFS IN BLOODY BATTLE

The Atlanta Constitution
Three Men Are Killed and Two Are Wounded in a Fight at Bogalusa, Louisiana.

The Constitution
LABOR LEADER TO PROTECT 11-13-19

The "Killed Were Chiefs—Recently Legion Men Expelled Alleged Radical From the Town.

Bogalusa, La., November 22.—Three white men were shot to death and two wounded in a pitched battle at a garage here today in which a small band of men attempted to prevent forty-five special police deputies from arresting a negro labor leader suspected of inciting negroes and two white men who had carried shotguns to protect him while parading him down the main street of the city in which is the world's largest sawmill.

The Dead and Wounded.
The dead are: L. E. Williams, president of the Allied Trades Council of Bogalusa and owner of the garage; J. P. Bouchillon and Thomas Gaines, carpenter. They were shot by the officers.

The wounded are: S. J. O'Rourke, carpenter, and one of the men for whom a warrant for arrest had been sworn, and Jules Leblanc, a special policeman and a former captain in the United States army.

Saul Dechus, the negro, who had been caught by the officers and who is president of a negro union, escaped from the garage with four white men during the shooting. James Williams, brother of the slain leader, was arrested and charged with assault with intent to kill.

Bogalusa is quiet tonight and the special officers, 45 in number, who are members of the self-preservation and loyalty league and who made a determined advance on the barricaded garage despite the fire from shotguns and pistols, are making every effort to maintain order.

Pitched Battle at Garage.

The fight at the garage is a result of the parading of the negro officers had been searching for since last night. They boarded a passenger train last night just as it entered the city, but could not find him or any suspected radicals. Today, the officers said, Bouchillon and O'Rourke, armed with shotguns, marched Dechus, the negro for whom a warrant had been sworn, down the street to Williams' garage.

The chief of police had sworn in forty-five special officers and they quickly formed to make the arrest. W. C. Magee and Jules Leblanc, with warrants for O'Rourke, Bouchillon and Dechus, started toward the building, but just as they entered a gate leading to the garage they were fired upon. Leblanc was hit in the arm.

Williams, the labor leader, then stepped into the doorway. Officers say he refused to give up the men and made an attempt to carry his shotgun to his shoulder. He was instantly shot to death.

The pitched battle ensued. Bouchillon was killed when his gun failed to fire while he was standing at a window.

The garage was rushed by the determined officers and only the body of Gaines, with a pistol with discharged cartridges in it and a shotgun at his side, and James Williams were found. Bouchillon fell in the center of the garage.

War on Radicalism.

In the last few days the Loyal league, which includes several members of the American Legion, has been active in attempting to stamp out radicalism. Wednesday thirteen members, all of whom were of the American legion, escorted out of town Ed O'Brien, a white man, reported of approving the shooting of former soldiers in an Armistice day parade at Centralia, Wash., by I. W. W.'s.

The same men served a warning on Dechus, the negro suspected of being an agitator, to leave Bogalusa yesterday.

Affidavits charging Jules Leblanc and eleven other members of the committee, who escorted O'Brien to the train, with unlawfully wearing United States uniforms were sworn out in New Orleans by William L. Donnels, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, before United States Commissioner Browne, and the papers were served in Bogalusa today. The men are eager for trial, they said.

Probe Is Asked.

New Orleans, November 22.—A telegram to Attorney General Palmer was filed here tonight by William L. Donnel, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, asking an investigation of the killing of three union men in Bogalusa.

Washington, November 22.—It's a long way from Angers, France, away up in the war-torn north, to New York city to marry a Georgia Cracker boy, but time and distance count for naught when love is the motive power that impels the heart to action.

RAILROAD MEN ARE ASKED TO JOIN I. B. INDUSTRIAL ASS'N.

The Houston Chronicle
10-4-19
Houston, Tex., Sept. 26, 1919.

All railroad men that are interested in the advancement of their race and the problem thereof, I would suggest that you should at once fill an application in the Railroad Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association. By so doing this organization will be able to hand direct from the press to you. Same will unfold to you all hidden mysteries; it will bring to you all unknown facts, which pertain to life. After once getting in touch with this organization and its finances combined, nothing can keep us from winning. Today closes with 99 locals. This will show you that the colored people are waking up to the need of organization. This problem has reached you. Here is a colored organization of railroad men in your district. Talk to the officers and talk to the members and ask them the need of affiliating all colored organizations as the white brotherhoods do.

The international is not seeking supremacy for itself; it seeks to organize the hitting power of colored railway workers of all crafts. Nothing more or less. The colored people must get together; invite them all and knock none. On October 4, 1919, a special meeting will be held at 807½ Prairie Avenue. All officers and members must be present. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m.

JAS. LOFTON, President,
Local No. 78,
GEORGE DANAGE, Secy.,
HENRY BLAIR, Treasurer.
1207 Dowling Street, Houston, Tex.
Phone Preston 6982

18 DEAD IN RACE RIOT
Monessen, Pa., Nov. 21.—There are eighteen newly made graves in this city today following the riots between black and white strikebreakers in the steel mill of the Pittsburgh Steel Company. A usual when white workers were called out on strike, colored and white strikebreakers took their places. Bitterness between the two camps brought on the riots.

Let Well Enough Do. Don't Cut Off the Hand That is Feeding You

Chattanooga Defender.

Much uncalled-for agitation is now going on between the white man Union labor organization and the Colored laborers. A great deal of hypocrisy is being practiced to entice the Negro laborer to unite and to catch the whims of the Negroes to have him to see it is best for him to unite for one common good, thereby join the Union. The thoughtless Negroes that are not thinking for himself nor what the future holds out for him and what the past has been to him may turn aside to the blowing of the wind, but the molder boilermakers that have undergone a very past hardship heaped upon him when his white molder demanded that he be misplaced and the white man so placed well remembers and has not so very easily forgotten it.

The Colored man may not be able to see just now as to what the Union will mean to him, but ere long if he goes in he will see and if he remains out he will see by remaining out he will find himself clothed with a job that all the Union men in the world will not be able to take from him.

Then, too, as soon as your faithful employer finds out that you are working against him and his plans then he is going to dismiss you from the service. Then what are you going to do? Will your white brother take you in and feed you? Pay rent for you? And help you to secure another job? The answer is, No.

Then while you have a good job and are being paid equal the amount to any molder regardless of colors, why then should you smite the hand that is giving you bread? Does the Union own any shop or any business in the city? Are they able to care for you? Could you this morning go to your supposed white brother and get a small favor of fifty dollars? Have you ever gone to your kind manager and said

to him I want some money until I am able to get my boy home or out of trouble?

These are actual questions and cannot and should not be treated lightly, but look them square in the face, and ask yourself this question, and if you will consider the above question then you will very readily agree with me and will stay out and let well enough do.

The workman in many of the shops except the Union shop is being treated fine and are receiving the same conditions for money-making as the whites. Would like to have you visit the Union shops in the city that caters to Unions, and then see just how the Colored men is being treated. Is he given an equal chance to compete with his white brother? Did you ever see a Colored man making shells at the Columbia Iron Works Company? Have you ever seen a mechanic working and demanding a mechanic's salary at the Lucy Manufacturing Company? You would answer me No. Then, who is it that works there? You would say my so-called white brother that is trying to get me to unite with the Union.

Reason with me. If he treats you that way now, do you think when he gets you in he will treat you better? The question is no, but he will then do to you as he has forced the Union shops. I mean shops that are working Union men. I don't believe it is the will of those that has signed the contract to work only Union men are really satisfied with the contract. Many of them would this morning declare for an open shop if it were left with them, and as soon as they complete the contract that is now enforced they will.

Think of the trouble that your shops has undergone that are now working you. Many were at one time Union shops, but they felt for you and you should appreciate what they have done.

We are too weak to fight against capital. As Colored laborers you have the situation well in hand. Why not hold it. They call you strike-

Foreigners Won't Work With Black Yanks

Adviser 7-19-19
ALLIANCE, O., July 15.—More than 250 miners at the Willow Grove and Neff mines of the Pursglove-Maher Coal Company are on strike because a number of Colored men were given work at one of the Willow Grove mines. The men were on strike all last week.

No details were available at either the operators' association or the miners' union offices. The union cannot well act in the case, as all parties involved are members of the organization and the scale put through by the union a few years ago provided that race or color should not make any difference in obtaining employment.

Four of the Colored men served at the front in France for nearly a year. Others are said to have been in Uncle Sam's service. Several of the strikers are not even citizens of the United States, it is charged. The refusal to work with the Colored Americans caused the men at the Willow Grove mines to quit and the men at one of the Neffs mines walked out in sympathy. It is claimed that no Colored men have ever worked at Neffs. The Colored men now working at Willow Grove are not and will not be residents of that place, though they will continue to work at the mines.

SOUTHERN LABOR CONGRESS

Reported 19
DISCUSS NEGRO
(By Associated Negro Press)
Asheville, N. C., Sept. 4.—Following protests entered by many of the extreme Southern delegates, the Southern Labor Congress in session here expects to pass by unanimous vote their resolution to admit the Negro laborer into the union as an equal brother craftsman.

The resolution, introduced by J. L. Shaver of Salisbury, N. C., is to the effect that Negroes will be organized wherever possible, and when they have large numbers, in separate unions, but to be taken in with the whites when the Colored men are small in numbers.

SOUTHERN SWITCHMEN STRIKE ON NEGROES

Reported 19
Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 15.—White switchmen employed in the local yards of the Southern railway late today joined the striking switchmen of the other roads, their demands, presented this afternoon, for the dismissal of negro switchmen not having been complied with. Meanwhile, federal mediators tonight continued their conferences with representatives of the men and with railroad officials in an effort to adjust the controversy.

breakers. They say you are in the way. Then why should you want to get out of their way. To do so it means hardship and privation for your dear ones. **credit for what they have done for us, and I would like to see our people remain out.**

My last appeal to you in this article is that you let well enough do. Remain as you are. Let them see that you cannot be made fools of. Pay no attention to any one that will advise you that it is best to unite with the Union.

What the Colored Molders, Mechanics, Some of the Ministers and Some of the Business Men Have to Say About the Union.

Chattanooga Defender
H-18-19

We cannot see where the Union will help our people, but we rather believe that the white Union has something up their sleeve that the Colored workman does not see, but as soon as he gets him in then it will reveal itself to him, and he will sorely regret it.

Conditions are now very favorable for our people in the shops that work Colored mechanics, and why should we desire to make these conditions worse? Most shops have stuck to the Colored laborer at a protest coming from the Union.

Many strikes have occurred in the city on account of the few shops giving the Colored man a chance. Some have said and will still say the same thing. We will not work with a nigger. Now these same men want you to join.

We trust that you will not cut off the hands that have been so considerate to you for fear the Union will win, and if so the shops may unite and work all white in the best money-making jobs.

Such shops as Walsh & Weidner, Casey & Hedges, Cahill, Ross and Mahorn, Tennessee Stove Works, Mascot, Chattanooga Plow Works, Amer-

ica Brake Shoe and a few others should be given

ORGANIZED LABOR OPENS THE PALATKA DOOR TO THE BLACK MAN

SAMUEL GOMPERS MAKES APPEAL FOR EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGRO AND THE COLOR BAN IS LIFTED

(Special by the Associated Negro Press.)

Atlantic City, July 2.—The great upheaval among the Negroes of the United States and their demands for justice as well as their drift into industry from the South during the war, was responsible for the drive on the part of the fifteen or sixteen colored men who are delegates from the convention which resulted in the unconditional promise of the American Federation of Labor here to open the door of all labor organizations to the black man.

The request was made from the platform by no less a person than Mr. Samuel Gompers for an announcement from all unions who would welcome Negroes into their ranks or had done so in the past.

From all parts of the hall the chief officials of the big unions responded favorably. It seemed like a Methodist revival as the labor leaders got up to testify that they drew no color line in their organizations.

But the Negro delegation was not so easily put off, and at least one of their numbers, John A. Lacy, the Colored man who is secretary of the Central Labor Council, of Norfolk, Va. commented in bitter terms about the "dirty treatment" the Negro has received in the United States.

The whole matter of the race question, which for a long time divided the white men from the black in the South, and even in Northern States, was brought up when Frank Duffy, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, lumped together the five resolutions brought in by the Negro delegation.

The requests was made in these resolutions for permission to organize an interantional union of skilled and unskilled Colored men, in view

of the fact that some international unions obstinately refused to admit black men to membership or else placed them in auxiliary locals without direct representation; for organizers in the various Southern States, preferably Negro organizers; complaint against the various metal trades international for refusing to admit black men, and a demand to have Colored men permanently stationed at the A. F. of L. headquarters to look out for the interests of Colored workers.

The following unions, as testified by their representatives, were reported to have given full and equal rights to Negro members.

United mine workers, mill, mine and smelter workers, longshoremen, carpenters, textile workers, seamen, cigarmakers, teamsters, plasterers, brick-layers, maintenance of way men, laundry workers, tailors, brewery workers, upholsterers, garment workers, steel and iron workers, butcher workmen, printers, brick and clay workers, hod carriers, leather workers, motion picture actors, barbers, musicians, postal employees, glass bottle blowers, federal employees, stereotypers, boot and shoe workers, molders, quarry workers, letter carriers, fur workers, civil engineers, firemen and pilers, stage employees and motion picture operators, car builders, street railway employees.

"We draw no distinction to any race or color," was the utterance of Seymour Hastings, delegate of the motion picture players union of Los Angeles.

"We are in need of our Negro members," said Miss Mollie Friedman of the Waistmakers' Union, New York. "We have added nearly 6,000 Colored girls to our membership in the last year and a half."

The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, according to the remark of John F. Hart, president, has a big membership of Negroes, employed in the packing plants and

have Colored organizers on the road.

For the International Typographical Union it was reported that Negroes have been admitted for the last 40 years.

The Stationary Firemen and Oilers Union has five Colored organizers and one Negro on the executive board, it was reported.

SOLDIERS IDLE WHILE NEGROES GET THEIR JUDG

LONDON, July 19.—Race riots in the northern part of England and Wales have created a storm throughout the country because of the novelty of such occurrences in these islands.

Normally there are few negroes or aliens with colored skins to be seen in Great Britain, but the exigencies of the war caused the importation of a large number of them to work on seaport docks and to recruit the ranks of manual laborers depleted by the call for fighting men. They were brought from various parts of the world, South Africa and the West Indies supplying the bulk of them. A great many Arabs were also imported.

Resentment over this state of affairs has been slow, with the consequence that many demobilized British soldiers have had what seemed to them the bitter experience of seeing strangers engaged in profitable employment while they, themselves, looked in vain for work.

Resentment over this state of affairs quickly developed into hatred when the soldiers observed that the strangers were trying to cultivate the acquaintance of white girls. A number of the negroes took white wives.

A medical officer in the troubled district describes the situation as very serious, both from a health and economic point of view, and asserts that 400,000 demobilized men are still without employment while negroes are employed. "Is this not a gross injustice?" he asks. "It is nothing less than iniquitous that the men who have fought for their country should find the jobs they need occupied by negroes."

Labor - 1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Organized Labor To Admit Race

7-3-19

Atlantic City, June 28.—The great upheaval among the Negroes of the United States and their demands for justice as well as their drift into industry from the South during the war, was responsible for the drive on the part of fifteen or sixteen colored men who are delegates from the convention which resulted in the unconditional promise of the American Federation of Labor in the second week of its convention here to open the door of all labor organizations to the black man.

The request was made from the platform by no less a person than Samuel Gompers for an announcement from all unions who would welcome Negroes into their ranks or had done so in the past.

From all parts of the hall the chief officials of the big unions responded favorably. It seemed like a Methodist revival as the labor leaders got up to testify that they drew no color line in their organizations.

But the Negro delegation was not so easily put off, and at least one of their number, John A. Lacey, the colored man who is secretary of the Central Labor Council of Norfolk Va., commented in bitter terms about the "dirty treatment" the Negro has received in the United States.

The whole matter of the race question, which for a long time divided the white men from the black in the South, and even in Northern States was brought up when Frank Duffy chairman of the resolutions committee, lumped together the five resolutions brought in by the Negro delegation.

The requests were made in these resolutions for permission to organize an international union of skilled and unskilled colored men, in view of the fact that some international unions obstinately refused to admit black men to membership or else placed them in auxiliary locals without direct representation; for organizers in the various Southern States preferably Negro organizers; com

plaint against the various metal trades international for refusing to admit black men, and a demand to have a colored man permanently stationed at the A. F. of L. headquarters to look out for the interests of colored workers.

Duffy stated that to charter an international union of skilled and unskilled Negro workmen would be a flagrant trespass on the rights of the numerous international unions that were already accepting such workers as members. He declared that the American Federation of Labor was ready to organize any group of colored workers that were refused admission into their proper international unions as federal locals of the American Federation of Labor, and that the executive council was ready to give particular attention from now on to the organizing of colored workers.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, declared after the session in which the Negro question was discussed that the A. F. of L. had taken an important and necessary step forward in the right direction when it so unconditionally held out the hand of fellowship to the Negro worker.

T. McCullough, one of the delegates of the International Typographical Union, who has been a trenchant and earnest fighter on the floor of the convention, opened the debate by declaring that it was very wise on the part of the federation not to form separate organizations on racial lines.

He stated that there were some unions so shortsighted as not to admit the colored man to membership but that these organizations have many reasons to regret such a stand now that the Negro has become an important part of the working class in industrial sections.

"As a man interested in the uplift of my race, I must say that a very serious situation exists in many cities where organizations have refused to take in Negro workers."

He stated that in one large city in Virginia, from March to April this year, 43,000 Negro workers had

joined an independent union because they could not find a welcome in the existing labor organizations connected with the federation.

Nevertheless, he said, the prevailing feeling among the colored men was that they should stand by the American Federation of Labor if they could get that equality of rights and the "democracy" of which so much was being talked about.

"If you can take in immigrants who cannot speak the English language, why can't you take in the Negro, who has been loyal to you from Washington to the battlefields of France," he declared.

"We don't ask any favors from you. We ask for a chance to live like men, with equal rights and democratic rule. We do not ask for social equality. We ask for the same chance to earn bread for our families at the same salary our white brothers are getting.

"The Negro can read now and the man that can read, can think."

He commented on the act that the Negro who read about the injustice that was done to him as a worker and a human being could not altogether question the much vaunted "democracy" that was supposed to prevail here. Then he said:

"The Negro is ready to live or you and to die or you, with all his dirty treatment in this country, if you give us equal rights the same as you have to earn bread for our families."

Robert F. Burdford a Negro delegate, representing a federal union of freight handlers, then related the discrimination of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to colored freight handlers all through the South, despite the fact that this union claimed jurisdiction over them.

Another colored man representing the railroad coach cleaners of St. Louis asserted without the support of an international organization they were practically powerless to make a good fight for better wages.

A. J. Chlopek, one of the delegates of the International Longshoremen's Association, an organization which would like to take over the freight handlers, especially along the Ohio river, into its jurisdiction, bore witness to the injustice done the Negroes by the Railway Clerk's organization.

J. J. Forrester, the chief executive of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, aroused by the criticism of his organization, admitted that the

brotherhood constitution did not allow full rights to Negroes, but that he hoped at the July meeting of his executive board full rights would be given to the colored man. This declaration was cheered.

Then followed the experience meeting in which the following unions, attested by their representatives were reported to have given full and equal rights to Negro members.

United mine workers, mill, mine and smelter workers, longshoremen, carpenters, Textile workers, seamen, cigarmakers, teamsters, plasterers, brick-layers, maintenance of way men, laundry workers, tailors, brewery workers, upholsterers, garment workers, steel and iron workers, butcher workmen, printers, blick and clay workers, hod carriers, leather workers, motion picture actors, barbers, musicians, postal employees, glass bottle blowers, federal employees, stereotypers, boot and shoe workers, civil engineers, firemen and pilers, stage employees and motion picture operators, car builders, street railway employees.

"We draw no distinction to any race or color," was the utterance of Seymour Hastings, delegate of the motion picture players union of Los Angeles.

"We need and are always proud of our Negro members," said Miss Mollie Friedman, of Waist Makers' Union, No. 25, New York. "We have added nearly 6,000 colored girls to our membership in the last year and a half."

The Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, according to the remark of John F. Hart, president, has a big membership of Negroes employed in the packing plants and have five colored organizers on the road.

For the International Typographical Union it was reported that Negroes have been admitted for the last 40 years.

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ONLY FOREIGNERS
the 78th Street
STRIKE
Globe
9-26-19
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER SAYS
AMERICANS LOYAL

Here is a thoughtful analysis of the recent race riots in Washington and Chicago by one of the most eminent clergymen of New York. The Negro problem has been pressing for settlement in the United States for more than a hundred years. It is now pressing harder than ever. With fourteen million Negroes in America, about 100,000 of whom have had military training, the gravity of the problem is plain.

It is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the race riots in Washington and Chicago which have assailed the country, and held for the moment the attention of the world. To regard them as accidental or ephemeral outbreaks, occasioned by peculiar local conditions, argues either ignorance or stupidity. To ascribe them to the social and psychological disturbances created by the war, is to be satisfied with a very partial and therefore inadequate explanation.

What we have here, at bottom, is an evil, deep-rooted in the soil of American life, coming now to its inevitable fruition of disaster. Inwrought in every fibre of our being as a people, is the cancer of social discord and oppression, deliberately cultivated for generations, cut out with much bloodshed in the vast "operation" of the Civil War, healed over but never cured, and now breaking out afresh in form more terrible than ever. "A question is never settled," said Wendell Phillips, referring specifically to chattel slavery, "until it is settled right." These race riots of our day are proving that this axiom is as true of the Negro problem after the Civil War as it was before!

Two elements were fatally mixed in the Washington and Chicago horrors—the one white, and the other black. It may be well to analyze these elements, and discover if we can what forces were working in each to such disastrous ends.

One the side of the white, is to be noted, first of all the fact of race prejudice. The fact is now so universal, among the so-called superior races at least, that we are tempted to regard it as instinctive. But it is not! Put together a white child and a black child, unspoiled by bad example or perverted education, and neither one is conscious of—or if conscious is troubled by—the color of the other.

Race prejudice is a superstition conceived and nurtured as a protective device of the higher against the lower, a defensive reaction of the man who is up, against the man who is down. It is nothing more or less than an attempt on the part of the socially superior to justify, or disguise their fear of other men, by a liberate assumption of virtue.

Cultivated by every self-regarding motive, race prejudice has now become as it were a universal instinct. It is felt not only by Southerners, but by Northerners whenever thrown in contact with a preponderance of Negroes. It is directed not only against the black man, as in Alabama and

Mississippi, but against the yellow man, as in California, or even the dark Mexican, as in Arizona. Like the secretion in the mouth-glands of the serpent, this prejudice is poison, and fatal when released.

Again, in the case of the rioting whites, there was the fact of economic competition. For two years now and more, thousands of Negroes have been journeying to the North, partly to escape oppression in the Southern states, partly to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities for economic advancement suddenly opened up in all great industrial centers, by the exigencies of the war. In many cases, the Negroes were induced to migrate by Northern employers looking for cheap and willing labor, and plenty of it.

The result has been an amazing increase of the Negro population in our northern cities, and now, with the sudden shifting of labor conditions, an aggravation of competition between blacks and whites for employment. Much of the passion of the rioting whites was directed against unfamiliar and successful invaders of an industrial field which had once been their own exclusive domain.

CAUSES OF FRICTION.

Lastly, as an element of disturbance on the part of the whites, there was the inevitable friction generated by the social relations between peoples who are different from one another in habits, desires, ways of thought, and above all, appearance. People of different classes, of different religions, find it difficult to live together—how much more, people of different races! Adjustment on some basis of relationship is of course necessary, and usually this takes the form of caste and subordination of one group to the other. It was thus, through chattel slavery, that the relations of whites and blacks were worked out in the days before the Civil War, and by very different means, but effective—in the days after the Civil War. But the sudden influx of the Negroes to a few great centers in the North, a movement not unlike the migration of a primitive people, gave no time for this or any other kind of adjustment. Negro neighborhoods, "black belts" simply overflowed—there was nothing else for them to do! And the result was friction, breaking forth at last into fatal conflagration.

On the side of the black in these recent riots, quite other forces were at work—forces not so easily analyzed, but none the less real, and terrible! Only a Negro, I suppose, can feel and therefore adequately describe these forces. But a sympathetic white man cannot be without some understanding of what is involved.

At the bottom, in the case of the blacks, is the fact of oppression and cruelty, modified today, ever more intensely by growing self-consciousness, ambition, and unquestioned power.

Here is a race which for unnumbered generations was kept outside the pale of civilization and all human comradeship. Century after century the Negroes were mere "hewers of wood" and "drawers of water." Their status was at worst that of animals, at best that of prisoners of war.

Here in America, the system of slavery for Negroes survived into an age in which it was wholly out of place, and reached an amplitude and complexity of development never known before in human history. Then, without preparation of any kind, came emancipation—which meant for the first time a political, economic and social chance for these millions hitherto in bonds. This chance was small in the beginning, and it was made smaller as time went on. But the Negro utilized it to the full!

No page in all history is more wonderful than that of the rise of the black man out of slavery into a large measure of culture, material prosperity, and high civic character, in the short space of half a century. Steadily through all these 50 years; in spite of every obstacle, and in defiance of all inequity and cruelty, the Negro has risen; and it was inevitable, sooner or later, of course, that he should attain that degree of individual self-dependence and social power which would exact full and un-

grudging recognition from his fellow whites. By a kind of ironic fate, this terrific moment was precipitated by the War. Suddenly, through military conscription, through industrial pressure, through the lift and sweep of patriotic idealism, the Negro was raised to the full dignity of citizenship, in so far as this dignity involved duties and responsibilities. Side by side with the white man, he drilled and marched toiled in ammunition factories, he fought Liberty Bonds and observed food regulations. In a movement national-wide, under the stress of events cataclysmic in character, he found himself caught up into the life of great America, and accepted for the first time as a member of the family. This meant pride, responsibility, sacrifice—a heightened dignity of manhood, and a deepened sense of fellowship; and it meant also, for the blacks at least, a demand, at first wistful, then determined, and at last challenging, for a full share in the nation's opportunities and rewards.

And it is just this one and final thing, so naively expected and so earnestly asked, which has been denied. The nation reposed upon the Negro during the war responsibilities; and now, after the war, frustration! He is conscious, as he has never been before, of denial and outrage. For the first time in his life, he knows what he has done and what he deserves, and counts his exclusion therefore no longer as a doom but as a crime.

Such are the elements which have clashed in these bloody riots. From the legal standpoint there can be no

partiality shown for black or white. The law-breaker's skin can have no color for judge or juror. The rioter, of whichever race, stands convicted of offence against the social order, and must pay the penalty of his offence, without respect to persons.

NEGRO HAS REAL GRIEVANCES.

But there is a moral standpoint, as well as a legal and here there is room for sympathy and favor. To every one who knows history, who hates suppression and cruelty, who loves his fellowmen as brethren in God, there must come, these days, a great tide of compassion for the Negro. Whatever his faults or crimes in these bitter hours of disillusionment, his appeal reaches to the heart, and lays unshakable hold upon every sense of decency, honor, fair-play, and simple brotherhood. In the greatest crisis in human history, the Negro was used to the limit and proved himself a valiant servant of a great cause. Now, when the crisis is over, he finds himself thrown aside, hated and spat upon as much as ever, banished politically, industrially and socially from the circle of his fellows. What wonder that he feels himself betrayed and acts as other men have always acted under the stress of this same circumstance! What he does may not be right in the rioting has no been right; but it is at least human and has abundant precedent.

And to every one who knows history, and hates suppression and cruelty, and loves his fellow-men as brethren in God—and also has some common-sense!—there comes at this hour not only compassion but conviction! The whole situation, from the standpoint of cause and cure is eminently simple:

(1) Cause? A great race, smitten with sorrow, dowered with genius, tested by great achievement, demands to be received into the human family. The last, but not the least, of the brethren, calls for recognition.

(2) Cure? This demand must be granted—this call answered! We might as well learn first as last—before disaster instead of after disaster—that there is no settlement of the Negro question short of equality and brotherhood. The white man cannot afford to offer, the black man cannot afford to accept, anything less. Still today it is as true as yesterday that "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

NEGRO DELEGATES GET RECOGNITION

The Journal
Virginia Federation of Labor Not Under Political Control, Says

President Hall
7-19-19
Mr. J. H. Hall, recently elected

president of the Virginia Federation of Labor, and which has been so vividly reaffirmed by the A. F. of L. convention just closed, has issued the following statement setting forth his position in regard to his election. One significant clause in his statement was that he is justly proud to be representative of all union men, regardless of race, color, politics or religion, which is a strong statement in endorsement of colored union men and shows the existence of quite a different attitude among labor union officials from that which existed a few years ago. His statement follows:

"The convention was called promptly to order on the date set, viz.: June 2, 1919, and notwithstanding that the credential committee, appointed by President Wilcox, at his direction met the day before that date, yet they could not or would not make even a partial report on that date, thereby necessitating that the business of the convention be postponed another day, thus prolonging the convention and costing the various unions, whose delegates were in attendance, several thousand of dollars unnecessarily. When this Wilcox-appointed credential committee did report, they recommended, and justly so, the seating of all the Negro delegates, and President Wilcox, in his address, took occasion to specifically welcome them to the convention; and later on interrupted the regular order of business to introduce a Negro attorney, Giles Jackson, his friend from Richmond, to address the convention just prior to the election of officers, although the time for speakers had passed. And another significant fact in this connection is that no comments or criticism of the Negro as a delegate was heard before the election of officers. All the colored delegates from Richmond and Roanoke voted for Wilcox.

"When the election did take place, notwithstanding that no judges or tellers were appointed, and the secretary announced the vote as 192 for Hall and 168 for Wilcox yet the tallies kept by various people on both sides showed a majority of over 50 for Hall, thus clearly demonstrating that President Hall received a majority of not only the Negro votes, but also a substantial majority of the white delegates' votes as well, and he is justly proud to be the representative of all union men, regardless of race, color, politics, or religion; thus conforming to the principles and doctrines of the American

Federation of Labor, and which has been so vividly reaffirmed by the A. F. of L. convention just closed, when practically all the international presidents rose on the floor of the Atlantic City convention to assure the Negro that so far as their particular craft was concerned the Negro had the same rights and opportunities as any other member, not only for his own protection but for that of his fellow-workers as well. So that in electing a Negro, W. C. Paige, who was nominated by them as their chosen representative on the executive board, the Virginia Federation of Labor was only according to them their constitutional and just rights of representation for taxation. Negro delegates have been admitted to the Virginia Federation of Labor for the past seventeen years.

"However, all this hue and cry is simply camouflage, as will be seen later. President Hall did not seek the office, attended no caucuses, made no promises, has no axes to grind, and solicited no votes, but deemed it his duty to aid and assist in purging the Virginia Federation of Labor of its set of political office-holding officials, that the workers might be untrammelled in their everlasting fight for justice and equity.

POLICE AVERT FIGHT BETWEEN LONGSHOREMEN

Strikers Rush Negroes, But Bluecoats Arrive Just in Time.

A battle between 75 colored men and the striking longshoremen near the Hoboken piers was narrowly averted to-day when the police of Hoboken, led by Captain Garrick, arrived in the nick of time and, by talking to the leaders of the contending sides, persuaded them not to start a fight.

The negroes came over from New York, all wearing union cards in their hats, and were almost to the piers when the strikers caught sight of them. The longshoremen made a rush for the negroes and the situation was taking on a serious appearance just as the police arrived.

The leader of the negroes said that they were not strikebreakers, but were boiler scalers. He said that they would go right back to New York if he police ordered them to do so. Captain Garrick issued the order and the leader of the negroes at once gathered his men together and started for the ferry, taking the first boat back to New York.

COLORED MEN NOT RUSHING TO WHITE UNIONS

The St. Louis Negro

**General Feeling That Heretofore Bitter Enemy
Of Negro Tradesmen Has An Ulterior Mo-
tive In Opening Its Doors At This Time.
Colored Workers In Demand. 7-18-18**

ALIENS ARE LEAVING COUNTRY

**Alarming Exodus From Steel And Mining Dis-
tricts. Labor Question Becomes Acute In
This Country. Negroes From The South
Will Be Called Upon To Fill The Vacancies.
Own Union Advocated.**

The recent Atlantic City Meeting of the American Federation of Labor, at which the "hand of fellowship" was offered the Colored man, has not caused tradesmen of the race to jump pell-mell into the union band wagon. In fact it seems to have produced a reverse effect. The Negroes realize that they have become an important part of the working class in industrial sections. The Unions have, in the past, obstinately refused to admit them to membership or else placed them in auxiliary locals without direct representation. They cannot believe that this sudden change of heart is not backed by some ulterior motive.

It is significant that, following on the heels of the unionists' declaration, it is reported that thousands of Italians, Russians, Czechs, Poles and other Slavic peoples are leaving this country as fast as passports can be arranged. They are deserting the coal and steel districts principally. The Negroes must be called upon to fill the vacancies and therefore become an important factor in a very acute situation. The following press reports on the labor question will give an idea of the diversity of opinion concerning Negro affiliation with white unions:

Colored Men From the South

to Fill Vacancies.

By Associated Negro Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—From Government statements it is assured that the Colored labor of the South will be called upon to supply the vacancies in the North and West caused by the large exodus of aliens expected within the next few weeks.

It is estimated that from one million and a quarter of Italians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Slovaks, Greeks etc. will return to their native climes upon the signing of the peace treaty all of whom are expected upon a careful survey of their holdings to take approximately \$3,000 a piece back with them.

The Bureau of Investigation and Inspection Service in the Department of Labor estimates that the exodus will be the largest from the steel and coal mining districts.

As to the employment of Southern Negro labor to take the places of the returning aliens, Ethelbert Stewart of the Department of Labor, estimates that this will be done from Negro colonies of the South despite various state and local laws against recruiting labor in Southern states.

One Big Union Advocated.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The following appeared editorially in the New York Call, one of the great dailies of this city. It is regarded as one of the worst editorials ever made in America by a daily newspaper:

"If the Negroes in the slave states should attempt to resist the fiendish violence and cruelty of their oppressors by violence and cruelty it would be like gambling with a gambler to put him out of business. It is of no use to tell the Negro that his remedy is in the ballot-box. He cannot vote. But if the Negroes were in one big union, and 100 per cent organized, and would not do another tap of work unless upon a guarantee of decent treatment, the whole of the idle, do-less, shiftless, incompetent South would be at their mercy. Put that idea into the mind of every Negro that you meet."

Union Turned Down In Ohio.

By Associated Negro Press.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 16.—Plans seeking to interest the Colored working class of Dayton with alleged labor organizations, which are not only sanctioned by the recognize labor unions of the country, but which has met the disfavor of the State municipal and federal authorities, are about to be undertaken here, it was learned yesterday.

It is said the movement is the outcome of recent meetings where was contented by a certain class of Colored people that they were not receiving all of the principles to

which they were entitled. Agitators of re-nudiated so-called labor unions made overtures to Colored men who claim to voice the sentiment of the Race that they become affiliated with their organizations, as the most effective way to achieve the recognition they sought, both as to working conditions, wage scale and other privileges.

This proposition it has been learned, was turned down flatly by representative Colored men, who told the agitators that they did not propose to either recognize or become associated with an element that sought to accomplish ends by the means they advocated, and that they had nothing in common.

Different Opinions.

By Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—Out of all the unfavorable expressions relative to the actions of the American Federation of Labor in opening its doors to the colored laboring men, there has come one discordant note. Lately a few of the newspapers think that but a scare for the future, but the Tampa, Fla., Times is very uneasy over the consequences. A note from the Times is so discordant that it becomes a real screech when it says: "Ever since the dark days of reconstruction, white supremacy has been one of the cardinal points of belief with the southern white people. They are not ready to give up that belief now nor ever will be. The admission of Negro delegates is the first step toward breaking down the barrier which the whites have reared with so much care and patience since the civil war. If not protected promptly and vigorously, the color line itself will eventually be eliminated altogether, and woe be unto the south when that time comes."

This is contradicted by the expression from the Cadiz, Ky., Informer, which says:

"There should always exist a cordial relation between the white and colored races. One of the surest and best ways of securing it; one law and one application and one enforcement of that law. Equal civil and political equality between the two races. Exclusive privileges to none. Give everyone a square, honest deal. An equal opportunity to acquire a livelihood."

Railroad Men Claim Organization of 60,000.

By Associated Negro Press.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 16.—The Colored railroad men of the city have organized a local of the International Railroad Men's Benevolent Industrial Aid Association, the Augusta Local being No. 72. It has nearly 100 members, although only a month old. The International association has its headquarters in Chicago, and has branches in scores of the leading cities of the United States, North and South. Among the chief

Southern city may be mentioned Savannah, Atlanta, Fitzgerald, Douglas, Waycross and Augusta in Georgia; Charleston and Columbia in South Carolina; Asheville and Wilmington in North Carolina; Richmond, Va.; Beaumont, Texas; Lake Charles, La., and Montgomery, Ala. It is said that the total Colored men already enrolled in this body will aggregate nearly 60,000. The Augusta local meets twice a month at the Douglas Hall, on Gwinnett St.

The American Federation

of Labor and The Negro

BALTIMORE MD. HERALD

JULY 9, 1917

The action of the American Federation of Labor in opening its doors to the Negro laborer at its recent conference at Atlantic City is a departure from its former record of many years of hostility and its attitude of aggressive repulsion that is of such serious import and such vital importance to the race that it cannot wisely be embraced with paeans of gladness and should not be embraced without mature consideration.

One thing the Negro worker owes it to himself to remember is that the invitation now extended him by white organized labor to join its ranks as an equal is not for the Negro's good or for his entertainment but for the white man's.

Samuel Gompers in a lame effort to excuse and explain the reversal of the Federation's policy of hatred and exclusion of the Negro said concerning the admission of the Negro: "It is one of the most important steps taken by the Federation in many years. In the past it has been difficult to organize the colored man. Now he shows a desire to be organized, and we meet him more than half way".

Mr. Gompers knows that it is not true that it was diffi-

cult to organize Negroes. He knows that for forty years, at least, they have been ready, willing and eager to ally themselves with organizations for his betterment. The Negro was not wanted, however, as long as his labor was of such a character as to make him a factor to be feared and which required to be controlled by white organized labor. The war opened up new possibilities to the Negro worker, exhibited him in a new light to the employing classes, put a premium upon his peaceableness, willingness, tractability and general worth that has made him the actual and active competitor of the white worker. The aim of white organized labor is to bring capital and the employer to the feet of the worker and compel submission to whatever terms white organized labor wills to impose.

With two million Negro workers, competitors and unsympathetic, perhaps hostile, complete success of the plans cannot be hoped for. Therefore with the lure of yet higher wages and shorter hours the Federation reaches out to capture the Negro laborer for the sole purpose of controlling him, compel him to join in sympathetic and every conceivable kind of strike; destroy the good will, the sympathy and friendship which is gradually being built up between the workers in the South and the employers.

Can Negro workers afford to enter upon such a course? Are the white union men of the South who are willing to admit him upon terms of equality for the sake of

unionizing him and controlling him for use as a cat's paw, also willing to grant him political and legal rights?

When the unions of the South go on record favoring the restoration of the political rights of Negro workmen and demanding equal rights before the law it will be time enough for Negroes to pass under the yoke of white organized labor.

Negroes should have their own labor organizations independent of white organized labor and without any affiliation therewith.

"Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

**NORTHERN RACE MEN
MAKE FALSE REPORTS
ON SOUTH'S PROBLEM**

The office of the Defender has been besieged by members of the Race for the past week or ten days, and hundreds of letters, telegrams and telephone calls have come in regarding the "interviews" published in several Southern papers (white), purporting to come from two of our people who toured a certain section of the South a short time ago. These men, both of whom are so light complected that they can easily "pass," were given free railroad and Pullman transportation and a small sum of money by a certain Southern association which is operating a propaganda with the object in view of enticing people who have come North, back to the land of cotton blossoms and lynch-billies.

Rosy Reports
The twain above mentioned represents a type that the loyal friends of the Race cannot help but despise. In a certain town they were wined and dined by an escort of "leading white men," ridden all over the place in a fine touring car, and shown the homes of the few people who have been able to modernize their home surroundings. They were led to believe by their guides that these were the rule instead of the exception, and that the living conditions were so splendid that it was a matter of wonder that our people had ever left at all. But they failed to point out the fact that 99 per cent of our people live in huts and shacks, that must be considered poor sheltering for a good dog, and where sanitary

conditions are so rotten that the health officers themselves fear to make their official visits.

Jim Crowed
While this team of hybrids were riding easily upon the plush covered seats of the Pullman and enjoying the comforts of the big touring car, their brothers and sisters of the Race were using the "Jim Crow" cars on the railroads and the "niggy" end of the street cars in the towns where hundreds of them pay taxes. Just a few weeks before their visit to one place a member of the Race had been lynched for speaking abruptly to a white man on the telephone. This occurred in a town where there are a dozen "leading white men" living in open adultery with lewd Race women, and where a respectable female has a hard row to hoe on account of the sensuous advances of the white libertines. And still this pair of dastardly scoundrels painted conditions and distorted facts in an effort to mislead our people into believing that conditions in the South are different today than they were in the dark past. They will discover, however, that their efforts are in vain. They will not be able to convince any but the most ignorant that a section of the country in which they burn our people at the stake and debauch our women is better for them than the North, where every advantage of advanced civilization is within easy reach.

N. A. A. C. P. Asks Representation For Negroes On Labor Conference

The Daily Herald
New York, September 22.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today made public a letter to President Wilson calling his attention to the fact that no Negroes had been among the 22 men from all parts of the country invited to meet in Washington on October 6, to plan new relations between labor and capital.

The letter which is signed by John R. Shillady, asks the appointment of Negroes to the commission in proportion to the percentage that Negro labor forms of the country's total labor supply, namely 17 percent.

The letter reads:

September 19, 1919.
Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

The press of September 18 tells of

the invitation extended by you to twenty-two men in all parts of the country to meet in Washington, October 6 next, to "formulate plans for development of a new relationship between capital and labor." The dispatch also tells of the selection to be made later of an additional and equal number of conferees by organized labor and organized employers.

May we not call your attention to a fact that apparently was overlooked by you in the selection of these men and one which we feel should be brought to your attention and that of the country at large.

According to the census of 1910 there were in the United States at that time 7,317,922 Negroes over ten years of age, and of that number 5,192,535, or 71 per cent, were employed in gainful occupations. According to the same records there were in America 63,933,870 whites ten years of age and over, of which number 32,974,056, or slightly less than 50 per cent, were employed in gainful occupations. We wish to call your attention to the fact that no one of the twenty-two persons invited by you to sit on this commission is of the colored race, although, according to the above records one of every six wage-earners in the United States is of the colored race.

May we not also remind you of the fact that due to the exigencies arising as a result of the war, immigration from Europe has been changed to emigration to Europe. The industrial vacuum thus created has, to a large extent, been filled and will continue to be filled by Negro workmen from the South. With his labor thus taking on a value hitherto unknown, the Negro becomes more and more a factor in the industrial life of the country. In any discussion of the relations of the future between capital and labor, and particularly in view of the present unrest, may we not ask if it is at all wise to ignore in this manner nearly seventeen per cent of the labor of America? May we not, therefore, ask that if it is

possible you appoint representatives of colored labor at least in proportion to the percentage that Negro labor forms of the country's total labor supply?

Respectfully yours,
JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
TRADE UNIONS AND THE NEGRO.

Another door of hope was opened to the Negro laborer by the decision of the Federation of Labor Unions when it was decided to admit the Negro to membership in all trade Unions. We feel that another long step in the right direction of recognizing the American laborer was taken. In a number of the Southern States the Negro constitutes the greater factor in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries. So to admit him into the Trade unions will not only vouchsafe to the Negro a better opportunity for promotion and advancement along these industrial lines but it will give to the manufacturer a higher degree of efficiency in labor. We hope that his admission into the Union will mean his promotion as he fits and prepares himself for the work. If the Negro on the section could be assured he would in time become an engineer, the Negro boy in college would be encouraged to study civil engineering and take up his work as a section hand, starting at the bottom in order that he might get the proper foundation. The Negro would become a devil boy in the printing office if he could be assured he could fill the position as journeyman printer. He might become a striker in the blacksmith shop if he knew after a while he would become a masterblacksmith. Too long America has delayed justice to the Negro along industrial lines and the step taken by the trade unions to admit him to membership is welcomed as we see it by thirteen millions of real Americans.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
OCTOBER 17, 1919
Workman Attacked by Negro
Mike Billets, aged 67, employed at the Keystone Car Wheel Company, was attacked by a Negro yesterday morning as he was about to enter the plant. The Negro wielded an iron pipe, fracturing Billets' skull. A watchman, hearing the workman's cries, came to his rescue and the assailant ran. Billets was taken to his home in Carson street extension. His condition is serious.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Florida Daily Believes Negroes Should

Have Unions Of Their Own

The Daily
Believes Absorption Of Negro
Laborers By White Organized

Labor Will Be Productive

Of Trouble

7-9-19
THE TAMPA (Fla.) TIMES

AND THE A. F. L.

Lovett Disagrees With Times
Editorial.

Tampa, Fla., June 21, 1919.

To the Editor of The Times:—

In an editorial appearing in The Times June 20th, you criticise the American Federation of Labor for its recommendation to affiliated organizations that the present color line drawn by some of them be eliminated, thereby permitting Negroes to become members.

Mr. Editor, I desire to say that for years it has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor not to discriminate against a man on account of creed, color or nationality, and despite the fact that it admits Negroes to membership on equal footing with whites. This would seem to refute the charge made by The Times that the people of the South would never think of meeting the Negro as an equal in anything.

The Typographical Union, which is generally conceded to be one of the most powerful labor organizations as well as the bon tons or high brows of the labor world, admits Negroes with all the rights and privileges of white members, which must be accepted as proof that it is beneficial as well as possible to meet the Negro as an industrial equal.

I could go on and show you numer-

ous organizations who accept the Negro workingman on equal terms in the industrial field, and we are more thoroughly convinced than ever that it is the only thing the honest workman can do to protect his home and family against the crimping methods of the average employer of labor. The people who drive about in fine cars and offer insults to union labor are the people who have brought the workingman to a common level, regardless of his color. We have learned that the employing class of people were determined to bring laboring men who have nothing but their labor to sell, to a common level, and since that was the method they are employing we decided that the best thing to do was to bring the Negro to the level of the white man instead of lowering the standard of the white man to that of the Negro. Now we demand the same pay for the Negro who is performing the same work as the white man receives, and we further defend him against the wily employer who would rob him of everything he makes in forcing him to trade in the company's commissary and other wretched means of getting the most profits out of the Negro's work. Does the average employer take that much interest in the Negro workmen?

We are told that the best place for the Negro is in the South, where he is known and appreciated. Let me say that statement is literally true. In the South he is known as a source of cheap labor for the Southern colonel. He is also a prime factor in breaking strikes of union men who are endeavoring to wring a living from some corporation whose officers have a name that sounds much like saurkraut smells. He is over-worked and under-paid, and has no chance what-

ever to improve himself or his family, because, with rare exceptions, he is not permitted to earn more than will keep body and soul together. Yes the South is the best place on earth for the Negro. If they go North in appreciable numbers the Southern man who wants him to break a strike or perform some cheap labor will start a race war and get them killed out then lay the blame to the Yankee workingmen.

Mr. Editor, I am pleased to say that the Negro of the South is fast learning that he is worth just as much per hour or day as the white man he is displacing, and he is demanding that wage with a steadfast purpose that the man who has heretofore bossed a crowd of cheap Negroes may as well recognize. My regrets are that the white women of this country are in many places doing what the Negro was once used for, but now in most cases declines to do—break strikes.

So much for the industrial equality which can justly be placed at the door of the men who would now ensure the working men. We workingmen are making an equal of the Negro to protect ourselves and the Negro from our own color of skin, but the Negroes have them beaten to a "frazzle" for whiteness internally.

The Negro workingman does not want or expect social equality, and it would not do any good for them to want it. The average workingman is generally more particular whom he meets socially than his friend, the boss. If a man has the wherewithal to purchase an auto and furnish himself and family with fine raiment he is assured of entry into the elite of society. But a majority of the workmen will sit in the lodge with a Negro and then tell the same fellow who can get into high society that he is a darn crook and he don't want him in his house.

We need never fear the Negro as a social menace, but to those who have in the past exploited him and used him into submission, to them he is a menace industrially, aided and abet-

ted by the white working people to save themselves from the maw of the great monster, greed.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD B. LOVETT.

President Florida State Federation of Labor.

Can't Agree With Mr. Lovett.

The Times is still of the opinion, in spite of Mr. Lovett's letter, that opening union doors in the South on terms of equality to all, white and colored, will be the cause of trouble between whites and blacks. If a colored man does the same work, does it equally as well, is as fully responsible in doing it, The Times sees no reason why he should not have the same wage and the same consideration as a white man, but it believes that he should form unions of his own and that the interests of the white union man would be better served by helping to make such unions strong and self-sustaining rather than by taking the colored man into the white union. Maybe we are wrong, but that's the way it appeals to us.

**UNION REFUSES TO BAR
ALIENS BUT DRIES EQUAL
REPRESENTATION
TO NEGROES**

9-27-19
The Raleigh
(Special to The Independent.)

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19—Declaring its passage would place a whip in the hands of employers with which to "scourge union labor," a resolution to bar from membership any but fully naturalized American citizens, was voted down Thursday by the United Brotherhood of Manufacturing Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, in convention at the Arcadia.

On the ground that the time was not propitious, "in view of altogether too frequent race rioting," a majority vote also was cast against a resolution providing for equal representation with whites for the Negro in the organization.

"Ignorance and illiteracy breed inefficiency," said Allan E. Barker,

international president. "We are committed to a policy for that reason of employing no one but full-fledged citizens on the railroads. It is the only policy that can give best results to the traveling public."

Refusal, however, to accept into the organization the swarms of emigrants coming to the United States would play directly into the hands of capital, it was claimed, and would supply a fertile field from which the corporations might gather sufficient force, successfully to combat the demands of union labor.

"We will continue to take the foreigner into the organization, not because of any love for him, but because we have to have him for our own protection," brotherhood heads asserted.

Negative action on the Negro question was not unanticipated. White delegates from southern territory have been openly inimical to the plan from the beginning.

In sections of the south, thinly settled by white persons, such a status, it was asserted, would possibly evoke trouble, especially as there would be no way to handle "hot heads" on either side. In consequence, the Negro will have his old status and his spokesman on the convention floor will be the general chairman of the system by which he is employed.

**REDS TRY TO STIR
NEGROES TO REVOTI**

Widespread Propaganda on Foot
Urging Them to Join I. W. W.
and 'Left Wing' Socialists.

**NEW YORK TIMES
JULY 28, 1919
ATTACKS COLORED LEADERS**

Publications Circulated Among Un-
educated Classes in South-
ern States.

Evidence is accumulating in the files of the Government to show that the negroes of this country are the object of a vicious and apparently well financed propaganda, which is directed against the white people, and which seeks, by newspapers, pamphlets and in other ways to stir up discontent among the negroes, particularly the uneducated class in the Southern States. Documents in possession of the authorities show that among the radical organizations active in this propaganda are the I. W. W., certain factions of the radical

Socialist elements and Bolsheviks.

A Federal official exhibited to THE TIMES, a few days ago, a recent copy of a negro magazine which is said to have a large circulation in sections where there are considerable negro populations. The magazine was illustrated, and is printed on the finest of newsprint paper. It contained several articles in which the negroes were urged to join the I. W. W. and the left wing Socialist organizations. In one article, the author of which was said to be a widely-known negro writer, the negroes were urged to "form an alliance with the I. W. W., the Socialists and the Non-Partisan League, to build a new society a society of equals, without class, race, caste, or religious distinctions."

In the same publication was another article, captioned "The March of Soviet Government," which in part read:

Still it continues. The cosmic tread of Soviet government, with ceaseless step, claims another nation. Russia and Germany have yielded to its human touch, and now Hungary joins the people's form of rule. Italy is standing upon a social volcano. France is seething with social unrest. The triple alliance of Great Britain—the railroad, transportation, and mine workers—threatens to overthrow the economic and political bourgeoisie of "Merry Old England." The red tide of Socialism sweeps on in America. South America is in the throes of revolution. Soviet government proceeds apace. It bids fair to sweep over the whole world. The sooner the better. On with the dance.

An excerpt from an article that recently has been circulated widely among the negro population follows:

Negroes must get into the Socialist Party. Socialism is the political party of the working people. Negro plutocrats should belong to the Republican Party, but negro working people should join and support the workingmen's party. That is the Socialist Party in all countries. It draws no race, creed, color, or nationality lines.

That the new agitation draws no support from the foremost negro educators is indicated by the following reference to Professor Moton of Tuskegee Institute and other leaders in an article captioned "New Leadership for the Negro":

The negro needs new leadership. The old leadership has failed miserably. Du Bois and Kelly, Miller, Hickens, James W. Johnson, W. H. Lewis, and Charles W. Anderson, W. T. Vernon, and Roscoe C. Simmons, W. H. Tyler and the politicians of Chicago have simply held jobs, produced school boy rhetoric, lulled negroes into a false sense of security. Another set of leaders like George E. Haynes, Emmet Scott, Dr. B. R. Moton, Fred W. Moore, and T. Thomas Fortune have preached a gospel of satisfaction and content.

The following is a reference, printed in a widely circulated negro publication, to the conviction of Debs and other radical leaders for violating the war laws of the United States:

The recent conviction and sentence of the National Socialist officials, the Supreme Court's confirmation of the convictions of Eugene V. Debs and Kate Richards O'Hare, definitely stamp the United States as the most archaic, antiquated, and reactionary of the alleged civilized nations. . . . The best and bravest, the noblest and most courageous, are in the dark and cavernous prison cells of this country. . . . We must give more consideration to those men who will face jails and cells for a principle, and less to the smug, sleek leaders who avert, compromise, and equivocate for soft berths, fat salaries, and slothful ease.

"The situation created as a result of this agitation," said a Federal official, "is one that deserves the consideration of all right thinking people, white and black. It is an agitation which involves the I. W. W., Bolshevism and the worst features of other extreme radical movements. It appeals to the ignorant

and seeks openly to create a feeling of resentment among certain negro elements that may lead to results that all good citizens will deplore unless it is stopped. That the movement is making headway, there is no doubt. Reports from all parts of the country show this to be the case."

RAILROAD MEN PLAN

FOR FURTHER ACTION

The Savannah Daily
1st Asst. Vice-president T. C. Jefferson
of Savannah in Attendance
7-3-19

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., July 1—International officers and field organizers of the Pioneer organization of colored railroad men convened at their headquarters here to plan further action as to the policy to pursue in securing the Negro railway workers of the country in their jobs and rights and to have proper enforcement of the present laws of the R. Administration. International President, R. L. Mays, will be in conference with 1st Vice president Benj. J. Davis of McGehee, Ark., representing switchmen and breakmen, 1st Asst. Vice pres., T. C. Jefferson of Savannah, Ga.; firemen, R. B. Holmes Southeastern Gen. Chairman of colored trainmen, 5th Vice president J. A. Ross of New York, Pullman porters; field organizer A. E. Stormm, Philadelphia, dining car men; 3d Vice President Jony Davis, Meadville, Pa., shop crafts and deputy field organizers; Alex Jones, Florence, N. C., Walter Jones, Sanford, Fla., I. L. Benjamin, Sp. Richmond, Va. The president of a score of eastern locals will also be in attendance. These men represent the Railroad Men's International at Benevolent Industrial Association, chartered five years ago by the state of Illinois. The one outstanding feature of the war-period in Negro labor circles is the series of successful fights made by this association for colored railroad employees.

By a masterful plea their president first won "equal pay for equal service" from the Federal Wage Commission and Director Gen. McAdoo. Later interpolation No 13 and succeeding in securing the issuance of supplement No. 12 beat the roads in their plea for a review and a different ruling, resulting in many colored head-end men receiving as much as a thousand dollars in back pay. All increases to Pullman and dining car men resulted from the efforts instituted by this association, and the association is, in fact, a federation of all crafts of colored R. workers, under the leadership of a capable vice president, elected from the particular craft. While the association now has many thousand members in 39 different states, the object of the present conference is to re-form the lines for a supreme effort to combine the many independent organizations of colored men, whose recent formation will only divide the strength of the colored railway men.

Congressman M. B. Madden of Illinois will be present with a memorandum outlining the Negro railway workers views on legislation which may come before congress affecting government control of railroads.

Atty W. L. Houston, for 29 years a

practitioner in the District courts, is the permanent Washington representative. Hon. Jas. E. White, law partner of Col. Franklin Dennison, and S. A. T. Watkins of the K. of P. is the general counsel at Chicago. Mr. White recently appeared before the U. S. Supreme court here for Georgia Temp-lars and tried the colored "Masons" case in Texas.

URBAN LEAGUE IN ERROR CLAIMING A. F. OF L. VICTORY

The New York
Executive Secretary Sends
Palpably Wrong Story to
Colored Press as Being
Responsible for Atlantic
City Vote of Federation
Against Color Line

New York, June 30.—The National Urban League's executive secretary is the author of a press story appearing in many colored publications subsequent to the New York News story of June 19, in which the Urban League secretary claims entire credit for his committee for changing the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on the admission of colored men to the unions. The following letter reveals that his committee was not invited to the first conference. Fairness on that committee's part would have recognized this. The following letter from Samuel Gompers to the News reveals this:

Washington, D. C., February 7, 1918.
"Mr. George W. Harris,
Editor New York News,
135 West 135th St.,
New York City.

"Dear Sir:—The executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will begin a week's session at headquarters on Sunday, February 10th. There are many matters referred to the Executive Council by the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Buffalo, 1917. Among them are several resolutions regarding the organization of colored wage-earners throughout the country.

"It has been suggested, and the suggestion meets with my approval, that it would be most advantageous to have several of the leading representatives of the colored people of the country come before the Executive Council so that a full and free discussion of the policies of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the colored workers may be had. It was with this object in view that I am writing to extend such an invitation to you, Hon. Emmet J. Scott, assistant to the Secretary of War and Major Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuske-

gee Institute.

"If my suggestion is agreeable to you, may I make the further suggestion that you should be prepared to come before the Executive Council at 4 P. M., Tuesday, February 12th, at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, 9th and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Please let me hear from you in regard to the above at your early convenience, and oblige,

"Very truly yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President,

"American Federation of Labor,"
COLORED FOLKS AND THE
LABOR UNIONS.

RICHMOND VA. PLANET

JULY 5, 1919

It is estimated that there are twelve million colored laboring men in the United States of America and that this mighty army of industrial workers had the balance of power in the war now being waged between labor and capital. The emigration of tens of thousands of white workmen to Europe has created a situation that borders upon a panic among organized labor.

How is the situation to be met? Race prejudice has been sent to the rear and the complete recognition of this vital factor in the industrial situation shows conclusively that the leaders of organized labor have studied the situation carefully. But what has organized capital been doing? This mighty power is largely responsible if not wholly so for the mighty influence being wielded by these colored people.

In throwing open its doors, the American Federation of Labor will naturally control direct all skilled colored mechanics who enter the confines. Can colored laboring men afford to accept the invitation save as an independent unit operated and controlled by their own recognized leaders? This is the vital question and its answer will depend upon whether or not colored people have organizing ability to the extent of trusting their own leaders.

Millions of dollars will be expended during the next few years whether or not it shall be expended upon colored organizations or white ones or white and colored ones combined will depend upon the ability of black labor to organize and be prepared to present themselves and their cause to those who employ this labor. We shall watch with interest the result

of the contest. The American Federation of Labor has taken a long step forward.

Should colored laboring men not be accorded all of their rights and privileges as members of the organization in dealing with organized capital, would the white labor agree to strike in support of their claims just as black men would be expected to strike in support of the white men's claims? If they would not, what advantage would accrue to them as a result of this union? We are much interested in the outcome of this remarkable situation.

Certain it is that organized white labor cannot come unto its own without the support of organized black labor. But will organized black labor meet the situation under the leadership of white men sent out by organized white labor or will they rally to the support of organized white labor under their own chiefs and vice versa? When this question is answered with a degree of certainty, then the labor question so far as it affects the colored people of the country will be one for an easy solution of what has been a perplexing problem.

ONE NEGRO KILLED

IN KENNER RIOTING

NEW ORLEANS, LA. (AP) —

OCTOBER 13, 1919
Louisiana Box Company's
Plant Is Scene of Battle
Saturday Night.

Labor troubles at the Louisiana Box Company's plant above Kenner culminated Saturday night in a battle between Italian strikers and negro employees in which over two hundred shots were fired. Charles Wilson, a negro section hand employed by the Illinois Central railroad, was shot and killed. He is said to have been on his way home at the time, and had taken no part in the shooting.

Trouble is said to have begun a month ago, when the seventy-five employees, chiefly Italians and negroes, organized a union and demanded more pay. The company refused to treat with the newly formed union, and the men walked out.

Saturday night's affray is reported to have been due to the white laborers objecting to the recent employment of a number of negroes. There was promiscuous shooting in which, it is said, negroes and whites participated.

Sheriff L. H. Marrero of Jefferson parish, said Sunday night that three negroes had been arrested in connection with Saturday's shooting, and that officers were being sent to the scene.

Wilson was the only victim of the shooting affray. It is not known who killed him, or in what manner he met his death. The body was found in a doorway, and either he was shot as he was entering or as he opened the door to look outside.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Delegates Prove Worthy

Important Issues are Seen Through that Means

Real Unionism

Say what you will or may about organized labor and the white man's labor unions, especially in the South where Negroes all along have been barred, the spectacle one saw this week in this city, at Labor Temple, where delegates and representatives from every section of the United States and Canada where there is a port were gathered together in convention, every onlooker, white or black, is bound to believe that the period of reconstruction means much to the black man who is lucky enough to be a long-shoreman and whose interests are bound up with the International Longshoremen's Association.

Seldom has it been our pleasure to see such a personeal and such a membership, racially, anywhere, when we gazed upon that cosmopolitan group gathered from metropolitan centers, at Labor Temple, where the blacks outnumbered the whites and where the whites officiated mostly as officers, deliberating for their common good.

Editor Love just had to ask:

Has organized labor at last seen the wisdom of practicing the teachings of the Man of Galilee? Is it disposed to observe the Golden Rule even in its relations to the black man? Will it hereafter appreciate merit and efficiency along all lines, irrespective of race, creed or color and previous condition of servitude, and proclaim to civilization everywhere: "A man's a man for a' that when the brother in black stands at organized labor's door and knocks for admission into its councils and for membership in the various unions? Upon reflection Editor Love saw labor, common labor, and organized and unorganized labor ushering in a new era, where black men and white men stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder for mutual protection, each vieing with the other in harmonizing racial differences, bringing about in the labor circles of the country brotherhood, fraternity and concord.

This paper is very optimistic of the

future, since seeing what it has this week, especially as its observations apply to labor, be it here in the Sunny South, or in the colder sections of the North and East where different groups of foreigners are quitting their jobs and pulling up stakes for their native lands.

This radical departure on the part of organized labor at this time causes us to digress and to recite two or three recent incidents where Southern employers, seemingly, went out of their ways to accommodate and help their employes when their families went away to spend the summer.

One notable instance was that of Captain James Baker, a leading lawyer and a lifelong friend of the race, in early June last when, in sending his colored cook, maid and seamstress to Ellis Mendell Cottage, Bass Rock, Massachusetts, he, after providing all necessary transportation, supplied them with \$100 for comforts and conveniences, including sleeper and dining car service, if they wanted it, together with letters and an unlimited wire privilege if anything unlooked for happened, or circumstances necessitated his personal intervention at any

place or time en route.

Another instance is that of Mr. H. G. Nelms of 3810 Fannin St., who in rewarding his cook, Mrs. Mary L. Jones, two weeks ago, for efficiency and faithful service, she having continued in his service three years in succession, presented her a diamond lavalier costing \$125, together with a check for \$20, and a month's leave of absence with full pay. Her pay is \$30 a month.

The last that came under our observation was that of a Mr. Gordon, of Beaumont, last week when Mr. Gordon and his wife went to Colorado in their automobile, allowed his chauffeur, Seaman Josey, son of Rev. and Mrs. William Josey of Houston, to carry his wife, Mrs. Monica Josey along, although Mrs. Josey was not in their service. The Gordons won't return to Texas until October but, in the meantime, every item of expense Mrs. Monica Josey will have will be borne by Mr. Gordon, who likes his chauffeur that much.

We recite these instances simply to show that in numerous instances white employers in the cities in the South are not hard to reach by those of the race who win their favor.

WANTS COLORED MEN TO GET LESS

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 29. (Special to the Birmingham Reporter.) Steeped in prejudice and right down hellishness, the white union men of the railroad shop at this city walked out a few days ago because the company had employed Negro labor to

work in the shops with them. It was not because the Negroes were working in the shops, however, but the strike was brought on because the Negroes were paid the same wages for their labor and competent service that white men were paid. This did not hinder the white man from making all the money he wanted to make and could make with his ability, but he could not be contented to know that Negroes were getting the same for the work done as he was getting and as he was doing.

The colored men represent a larger per cent more laborers than the whites, and they are perfectly willing, as they express it, to go on and do their work without interfering with the whites, and expressed the hope that the authorities will prevent the whites from antagonizing or interfering with them in their honest pursuits. This has caused quite a bit of unnecessary feeling, and some of the colored people are expressing the thought that they don't understand some Southerners' ideas of freedom and democracy.

E. ST. LOUIS THREATENS TO REPEAT POGROM

RACE RIOT BREWING AGAIN IN EAST ST. LOUIS.—LABOR LEADERS PROTEST IMPORTATION OF NEGROES.

2-1-19.
East Side Union Officials Fear Continuance Might Lead to Race Riots.

Following the arrest of fourteen Negro farm hands, who said they were imported to East St. Louis from Mississippi by a traveling section foreman of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, labor leaders of East St. Louis today made a protest against the importation of Negroes.

The protest was made by A. H. Curtis, president of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy in East St. Louis, and Michael J. Whalen, president of the East St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly. They based their protest on the fact that there are approximately 2,500 men out of work there and the fear that the action might lead to race riots similar to those of 1917.

In Disingenuous Attitude.
ST PAUL MINN PRESS
FEBRUARY 25, 1919

In the light of the constant assertion of organized labor that it is not responsible for the hoodlumism which accompanies industrial controversies, it is difficult to follow its vehement objection to equipping strikes there is more or less disturbance. It is the duty of law officers to preserve peace. Labor indignantly disavows all responsibility for these outbreaks which it says

"comes from the outside." Very well, then why should labor object to the means, the only means, by which these outbreaks, which only discredit labor, may be suppressed?

Representatives of labor objected to the motor corps and now are objecting to a Negro battalion in the national guard. Organizations of this character are for the preservation of peace and the protection of life and property. They are not to prevent strikes and can be employed in the event of strikes only to suppress disorder and enforce peace. It puts organized labor in a disingenuous position that ordinarily would mean embarrassment when with one breath it undertakes to disavow and deprecate strike hoodlumism and with another attacks the only method of preventing it.

LABOR MEN OPPOSE NEGRO GUARD BILL

ST PAUL MINN PRESS
FEBRUARY 25, 1919
Measure Is Acted Upon Favorably by House in Committee of Whole.

Labor leaders and Socialists again sounded the alarm against organization of military units in the state in opposing the Levin bill in the House in committee of the whole yesterday. The bill provides for a Negro battalion in the National Guard.

"What can you expect," said Representative T. J. McGrath of St. Paul, "if, in time of strike or other disturbance, you send out Negro troops to 'herd' a bunch of Irish workmen? I fear you will only create the situation you are trying to avoid."

"I am against this bill because it creates another military unit in the state to be used against the laboring people," asserted Representative F. E. Miner. "Whenever you organize a military unit you are turning the laboring people against you."

Representatives J. I. Levin, J. B. Hompe and Bert Kingsley defended the bill and the record of the Negro in war and peace.

"If labor behaves itself," declared Representative Hompe, "it will have no need to fear the military. When the hoodlums, who operate in times of strikes or other disturbances, threaten life and property it is the duty of the Governor to protect them. When an official calls out the military powers he is approved by the real laboring man, the one who is law-abiding and loyal to the state. None of us who intend to behave ourselves need to fear the Negro as a member of the state militia. He has always been a loyal man, obeying the laws, even when they were unjust and unfair, and his record as a soldier in the Civil war as well as in the present war is of the highest order."

The bill was recommended for passage with but five dissenting voices.

INDUSTRY IS OPENING NEW DOORS TO NEGRO

Skilled Men Getting Chance
to Leave Common Labor

Group in Chicago.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS

JULY 18, 1919

BY CARL SANDBURG.

This is the fifth of a series of articles dealing with the large and growing colored population of Chicago and with the remarkable problems affecting the entire city, resulting from the influx of negroes, mainly from the south.

Consideration of the question of work for colored people shows that it presents three important features: (1) the opening of doors to new occupations so that skilled men will not have to stay in the common labor group all their lives; (2) getting men and women trained to perform skilled or unskilled labor and coaching them when on a job so that they will hold on; (3) creating a sentiment among employers so that no colored man or woman will be dismissed merely because of race.

These three aspects of the colored man's labor problem are worthy of careful study. They go to the root of the most perplexing immediate phase of what is called the race problem. It is economic equality that gets the emphasis in the speeches and the writings of the colored people themselves. They hate Jim Crow cars and lynching and all acts of race discrimination, in part, because back of these is the big fact that, even in the north, in many skilled occupations, as well as in many unskilled, it is useless for any colored man or woman to ask a job. And so, from year to year, we find the organizations of colored people. He was in a basement trying to handle a big box of goods. This was the first approach to heavy work he had tackled since he was mustered out. He keeled over, and was taken to a hospital, and it was four days before the doctors would let him go.

"Men who were gassed in France we find are sensitive to dust or fumes. We tried a number in the cement works at Buffington, Ind., but they all came back after a few days. At coal shoveling and at work in coke and coal at gas houses or around vats and retorts where there are fumes these men can't stand up to the work. They come back almost with tears, saying they tried to hold out, but couldn't."

"The Northwestern railroad dining car service has employed a number of ex-soldiers as waiters. Some restaurants and hotels have taken porters and pantry-men at \$11 a week and board. We would have no trouble filling calls for more workers in this field. A call came to-day for a colored bookkeeper to go to a normal school at Elizabeth, N. C.

Fee Bars Sleep "Porter Job.

"Some of the returned men of the 8th infantry went to see about getting places as sleeping car porters. They found they would have to stand an initial fee of \$35 for uniforms, and as they had no money they gave it up.

"Three of our applicants can fill positions as interpreters or secretaries who are required to know the chief South

American and European languages. It is noticeable that some whose homes are in the south say they are going to stay in Chicago, and under no consideration will they go back to Mississippi, Georgia and other states that draw the color line hard and fast. We have five or six applicants a day, new ones, coming in and saying they have chosen the north to live in. They pound on my table and say, 'I'll be as stiff as this table before I go back south.'"

Sergt. Cannasius told the story of Edward Burke of 3632 Vincennes avenue. Burke volunteered for naval service in California before the draft and became chief commissary steward on the ship Mauben. He was discharged at Norfolk and took the best position he could get, checking up, listing the new occupations they have entered, pointing to new doors opening to men on the basis of ability where color does not count one way or the other.

New Doors Open in Chicago.

The new doors of opportunity opening in Chicago in the last two years, are told here:

Molders. Every foundry in Chicago, according to the Urban league employment office, which chiefly handles the labor situation for colored people, is ready to hire colored molders who have no difficulty in getting jobs.

Tanneries have opened their doors to both skilled and semi-skilled colored workers.

Colored shipping clerks have entered freight warehouses. Such a statement might seem to have little significance. As in all these instances, however, it is the record of a new precedent. A door once inscribed, "No hope," now says, "There is hope."

Automobile repair shops now employ colored mechanics. The two largest taxi companies make no discrimination on account of color.

One large mattress factory has opened the doors to colored workers.

At the Central Soldiers' and Sailors' bureau at 120 West Adams street, are available for employment colored men who served with the 8th infantry regiment in the Argonne and the St. Mihiel sectors in front line action. There are fifty chauffeurs, twenty first and second cooks, thirty miscellaneous kitchen helpers, five valets and ten butlers of experience, five shipping clerks, five actors, five sales clerks, two stationary engineers, two firemen, two night watchmen and five elevator men.

Many Unable to Do Heavy Work.

According to Sergt. H. J. Cannasius, in charge of the division dealing with colored labor, a considerable proportion of the men are justified in refusing to take jobs at heavy labor. "These men were gassed or otherwise wounded in service in the Argonne or in the St. Mihiel actions," he said. "We sent one who had been gassed to take a job as porter in a shoe store in State street, that of first cook on a dining car. English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese—practically all languages spoken in South America or in central or western Europe—are fluently spoken by Burke. His aspirations are toward a position as interpreter or secretary, but minds of both whites and blacks in an effort to stop any movement of labor that threatens the dividends of the industrial kings. Race prejudice has no place in a labor organization."

Ends With Appeal for Cash.

The Chicago Whip, a new weekly newspaper, voices appreciation of two utility corporations that have opened the doors of employment to colored men. "The Peoples Gas company breaks precedent by employing four meter inspectors at salaries of \$100 per month and four special meter readers who are boys, 16 years old, at salaries of \$55 per month," says the paper. "The experiment of the

gas company proved so successful that the Commonwealth Edison company immediately followed suit by placing six colored men in the meter installation department."

I. W. W. SEEKING TO
STIR NEGROES HERE

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. NEWS

JULY 31, 1919

Pamphlets Signed by Haywood

Say Colored Folk Are No Better Off Than Slaves Were.

I. W. W. pamphlets appealing to "Colored Workingmen and Women" have been posted on walls in at least one Minneapolis district. The Negro is told that he is no better off now than under slavery. Copies of the pamphlet on exhibition on Fifth st near Sixth av N today were scanned curiously by several colored workingmen, but without any special show of interest.

The pamphlet, designed to recruit colored people into the "one big union," is signed by William D. Haywood, convicted leader of the I. W. W., and has the imprint of the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 1001 W Madison st, Chicago. A cut shows a man behind the bars, labeled, "We're in here for you; you're out there for us."

The I. W. W. draws no color line, the pamphlet says, appealing to the desire for racial equality.

"If you are a wage worker," it declares, you are welcome in the I. W. W. halls, no matter what your color. In the I. W. W. all wage workers meet on common ground."

Says Negro Is Still Slave.

"To the black race," it says in another paragraph, "who but recently, with the assistance of the white men of the northern states, broke their chains of bondage and ended chattel slavery, a prospect of further freedom of real freedom, should be most appealing. For it is a fact that the Negro worker is no better off under the freedom he has gained than under the slavery from which he has escaped."

It is the employer, Haywood charges, who has sought to "engender race hatred."

"He sets the black worker against the white worker," says the pamphlet, "and the white worker against the black, and keep both divided and enslaved. Our change from chattel slaves to wage slaves has benefited no one but the masters of industry. They have used us as wage slaves to beat down the wages of the white slaves, and by a continual talk of 'race problems,' 'Negro questions,' segregation, etc., make an artificial race hatred and division by poisoning the minds of both whites and blacks in an effort to stop any movement of labor that threatens the dividends of the industrial kings. Race prejudice has no place in a labor organization."

The colored men and women are informed that "the I. W. W. welcomes you as a member no matter in what industry you may work," and that they are to pay an initiation fee of \$2 and dues of 50 cents a month.

Rumors of organization work among southern Negroes by I. W. W. leaders have been prevalent, but the quite a bit of discussion in this pamphlets displayed in Minneapolis are the first evidence of an attempt to enroll colored men in the red card ranks in the northwest.

STRIKING WAITERS CALL

FOR COLORED RECRUITS

OMAHA NEB. HERALD

SEPTEMBER 8, 1919

All Negro Employees in Cafes
and Restaurants Invited
to Union.

Rome Miller Denies Report
He Has Signed Contract
With Strikers.

All negro employees in the restaurants and cafes in Omaha have been invited to become members of the striking local union No 143, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International association, according to a statement made by A. Langford, president of the organization.

C. W. Allen and E. R. McNally, members of the union, spoke before the negro mass meeting held at Twenty-fourth and Grant streets Sunday afternoon, and laid their plans before the colored body.

"We have been told," said President Langford, "that we will receive 150 new members from the colored people Monday. Some persons say we will be censured for admitting the negroes into this organization, but if the white members of this union are not too good to work side-by-side with the colored people in the restaurants, they are not too good to permit the negroes to become members of this organization."

Rome Miller, proprietor of the Rome hotel, said last night he had not signed a contract with the striking union, as had been reported by the union.

"I recognize all of the claims which the restaurant employees have made," said Mr. Miller, "but I will not stand for a 'closed shop' being instituted in my hotel cafe. I pay a wage scale higher than that which the union demands, and see no reason why I should sign up with them."

A shortage of help is reported in all of the restaurants that have been classed by the union as unfair. Pickets stand at the doors asking the customers not to trade with the establishments until the firms recognize the union.

The Restaurant Men's association met Saturday and adopted resolutions to recognize the demands of the union.

TO UNITIZE NEGRO LABOR

Chatanooga, Tenn., April 10.—Formation of a Chatanooga "Fed-

eral Labor Union" has created quite a bit of discussion in this community. It is understood that the movement is part of a nationwide plan to unitize Negro laborers, and has the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

The south has never been very strong for union labor, and in as much as the Negroes form the bulk of the labor field in the South, there are some who are inclined to look at the present plan with more or less alarm. However, it is asserted by those backing the plan, that it is for the protection of the Negroes, as well as the whites. It is argued that if the Negroes are unionized, they will not then consent to go into communities and be strike breakers, oftentimes working for less money. In the mean time, knowing the shrewdness of certain classes of whites to use the Negro for selfish advantages, members of the race interested in the plan are carefully considering every step.

THREE HURT IN STEEL
RIOT AT YOUNGSTOWN

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE

NOVEMBER 19, 1919

Deputy Sheriffs Open Fire on Strikers
Who Attack Negro Work-
ers Leaving Plant.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 19.—Deputy sheriffs opened fire on steel strikers early to-day, during attacks upon Negro workmen leaving the East Youngstown plant, and one striker was shot in the leg.

One Negro is in the hospital from injuries received and another was less seriously hurt. The house of a workman in East Youngstown was destroyed last night by fire of mysterious origin.

The Bessemer plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company resumed operation to-day, the company announced.

STEBENVILLE, O., Nov. 19.—Sheet mills and finishing departments of the Labelle Iron Works resumed operations this morning, after being closed two months. The mill is working 70 per cent., according to company officials.

The Steubenville plant of the Weirton Steel Company is operating almost in full. The Carnegie Steel Plant, at Mingo, is again operating and, with plants at Follansbee and Weirton, W. Va., under full operation, the local industry is again in full swing.

W. V. WORLD
JULY 31, 1919
Row Over Appointment of Negro in
Washington Flows Over.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Senate officials said to-day the storm raised by the appointment of a negro elevator man in the Senate Office Building had entirely blown over. The negro was assigned to night duty and the twenty white elevator men on day duty withdrew their threat to go on strike.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Roumanians Attack Negro Workers At Hubbard Plant

The Daily Herald
10-10-19.
(United Press.)
Youngstown, O., Oct. 10.—One

Negro is dead, another in a hospital in a critical condition and several others were injured in a clash between Negroes and foreign born workers at Hubbard, near here, last midnight.

Trouble started when the Negroes who have been working at the Hubbard plant of the Youngstown sheet and Tube works of the plant were accosted by the foreigners. About 50 of them were confronted by a crowd of Rumanians. Which side fired the first shot has not been determined, but it is known that shots were exchanged by both sides, although no foreigners were reported injured.

STRIKERS OBJECT TO COLORED LABORERS
NEW BRITAIN GONN HERALD
JUNE 21, 1919
Twelve Workers of New Britain Machine Co. Quit Work When Colored Soldier Is Hired.

Twelve employes of the milling department of the New Britain Machine company went on strike yesterday when Charles Brown, a colored soldier who recently returned from France, was hired to work on a machine with them. Brown was twice cited for bravery while overseas and received the French Croix de Guerre. One of the strikers representing the group, called at the Herald Office this morning and stated the reason why the men quit their work. He claimed the officials at the factory are planning to replace the laborers with colored workers. The colored men will work for 30 cents, while the white milling hands receive from 42 1-2 cents to 60 cents per hour.

The 12 strikers had a conference with the New Britain Machine company officials this morning and no agreement was said to have been reached. The positions are open to

the men, the strikers say, if they desire to return to work. Another conference on the situation will be held on Monday morning. Contrary to a report printed in a morning paper the strikers claim that they were not paid off yesterday. They also declare that they were not pro-Germans, and that at least two of the strikers are citizens of this country.

Janitors Hold

Big Meeting

The Daily Herald
Turn Down Offer To Membership To A. F. Of Labor

On Monday evening last in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., the Bank Porters and Janitors' Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting. About fifty members of the association was present. During the evening thirteen new members were admitted to membership.

During the course of their meeting an address by Mr. G. Rice, a representative of the American Federation of Labor was given. Mr. Rice vividly portrayed the advantages of membership to the association, however, when the proposition was put before the association it was turned down.

Plans were completed for the big excursion of the association, Wednesday, July 30, to Browns Grove.

Race War Feared

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 24, 1919
Negroes Imported From Birmingham Stir Anger of the Strikers

Special Correspondence
CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Threats of a

race war between foreign-born strikers and negro steel men remaining at work drew interest in the local steel strike situation to-day, as the closing of more mills brought the industry to a standstill in other parts of the Calumet district.

The Standard Forging Company and the Universal Portland Cement Company, the latter a steel corporation subsidiary, shut down and brought to an end the last attempt of Indiana labor companies to operate. South Chicago steel production ceased entirely.

Five independent plants in Hammond and four in East Chicago continued in operation through agreements with the unions.

In Gary threats of a race war and an undercurrent of hostility against the men who remained at work caused the police considerable anxiety and brought a dozen union organizers to the front in an active campaign to shut down the plants.

Negroes Stay at Work

Three hundred negroes, recently imported from Birmingham, Ala., refused to heed the call of the union and remained at work keeping fires under the furnaces of the Indiana Steel Company. Most of the negro workmen live in a section of the city adjoining that of the foreign element and bitterness has been manifested since the first call of the walkout.

H. O. Egeberg, superintendent of employment at the steel plant, stated that thousands of men were preparing to return to work, encouraged by reports of similar action by union men in other parts of the country. This was denied by Oscar E. Anderson, president of the Gary Amalgamated Council, who claimed that 98 1/2 per cent of the men were out.

Union organizers declared that 75,000 men—approximately 99 per cent of the working forces in the local steel district—had answered the strike call. J. H. DeYoung, local secretary, said the national committee in charge of the organization of the steel unions would take care of the reinstatement of the Gary engineers who walked out in defiance of the orders of their international officers.

Switchmen to Aid Strike

Conference between heads of the South Chicago local of the switchmen's union and strike leaders resulted in an agreement that may lead to a strike of railroad hands on steel company rail stubs to-morrow. The switchmen considered suggestions that they refuse to deliver all supplies to the steel plants except food and medicine to the hospitals.

At Indiana Harbor, where the Inland Steel Company was finally forced to abandon all efforts to keep in operation, J. W. Lees, general superintendent, stated that the strike is the first step in a great industrial readjustment. "The time has come, whether the employer sees it or not," he said, "to divide the profits with the men."

"We have had a bonus and profit sharing plan in operation here and the men who have proved loyal will continue to receive their share of the profits whether they come to work or not."

"We could have operated here, but I shut down rather than take the responsibility for an industrial warfare. We are caught in the troubles of the United States Steel Corporation and will have to wait until that trouble is settled."

An attempt to move cots into the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago was frustrated by the strikers

through the assistance of union teamsters.

TWO ARE SHOT IN FIGHT WITH STRIKEBREAKERS

Negro strikebreakers on the waterfront engaged in a gun battle with the police shortly after noon.

Two of the former were wounded. The police claim they fired in the air.

The injured negroes are Ellsworth Berger, hit in the back, and Robt. Gholston, struck in the arm.

The battle started when the negroes encountered a group of striking stevedores and their sympathizers opposite pier 42.

Began to Jeer.

The union men were standing across the street and began to jeer at the negroes, it is said.

It was then the negroes opened fire on the union men from long range.

The police rushed in between the two groups and fired over their heads.

The strikebreakers retreated back on their docks.

The gun battle between the police and the strikebreakers preceded a series of street fights during the morning that ranged from the foot of Mission-st down to the ferry and into the ferry waiting room.

Negroes Chased

Seven negro strikebreakers were chased by a group of union men into the ferry building waiting room. Two of the negroes were severely beaten.

Three striking stevedores were arrested and charged with inciting a riot. They are Thos. Brevy, H. Graham and J. Johnson.

The negroes fled across the bay on an Oakland ferry followed by a crowd of strike sympathizers.

NEGROES FIRED A STEEL STRIKERS

NEW YORK CITY POST
OCTOBER 4, 1919
Were Attacked when They Tried

to Return to Work at Mills.

CHICAGO, October 4.—The thirteenth day of the strike in the steel industry began quietly in the Chicago district after the most serious rioting since the strike was called. The situation at Indiana Harbor, Ind., where last night two negroes in a squad of about twenty-five, who sought to return to work and were attacked by approximately 300 strike sympathizers, fired several shots, wounding one man, today was reported tranquil. Special officers restored order after the negroes who did the shooting were placed in

jail and pickets had chased the other negroes into the woods.

The usual claims and counterclaims were made by the industrial and labor heads. The steel mill officials pointed to an increased number of smoking stacks and official reports of augmented output to bear out their statements. Labor leaders admitted some strikers had returned to work, but asserted the only deserters were unskilled workers whose defection did not materially weaken the strikers.

Ben Fletcher

Negro newspapers seldom publish anything about men who are useful to the race. Some parasite, ecclesiastical poltroon, sacerdotal tax gatherer, political faker or business exploiter will have his name in the papers, weekly or daily. But when it comes to one of those who fights for the great masses to lessen their hours of work, to increase their wages, to decrease their high cost of living, to make life more livable for the toiling black workers—that man is not respectable for the average Negro sheet.

Such a man is Ben Fletcher. He is one of the leading organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as I. W. W. He is in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, Kansas, where he was sent for trying to secure better working conditions for colored men and women in the United States. He has a vision far beyond that of almost any Negro leader whom we know. He threw in his lot with his fellow white workers, who work side by side with black men and black women to raise their standard of living. It is not uncommon to see Negro papers have headlines concerning a Negro who had committed murder, cut some woman's throat, stolen a chicken or a loaf of bread, but those same papers never record happenings concerning the few Negro manly men who go to prison for principle. Ben Fletcher is in Leavenworth for principle—a principle which when adopted, will put all the Negro leaders out of their parasitical jobs. That principle is that to the workers belongs the world, but useful work is not done by Negro leaders.

We want to advocate and urge that Negro societies, lodges, churches, N. A. A. C. P. branches and, of course, their labor organi-

zations begin to protest against the imprisonment of Ben Fletcher and to demand his release. He has been of more service to the masses of the plain Negro people than all the wind jamming Negro leaders in the United States.

STEVEDORES ASK FOR NAMES OF "RADICAL" GROUP

"Let the Waterfront Employers' union specify the names of the Riggers and Stevedores' union officials it considers are delaying settlement, and the stevedores will meet them half way," is the answer John LaTorres, secretary of the Longshoremen's union, put up to the employers today.

His statement follows:

If the employer finds himself incapable of reaching an agreement, as frequently claimed, because of our union's leadership, there is not a man in office who will not gladly relinquish his position to bring an amicable settlement for all parties concerned.

If the Waterfront Employers' union is honest in its desire for industrial peace, it is at liberty to publish the names of those who, on elimination from office, would clear the way to a fair adjustment.

The employers have been insisting that arbitration is impossible with the longshoremen's organization "as now represented," but say they will talk to any organization of workers in whom they have confidence.

It is expected that the arbitration program, suggested by a special committee of the Labor council, will be discussed at a meeting of the striking waterfront men here tonight.

Meantime, negroes, Mexicans and others employed as strikebreakers are attempting to move the huge accumulations of freight to and from vessels.

The American Federation of Labor and The Negro

The American Federation of Labor at its recent Conference voted to admit Negroes to membership; that where they are excluded locally, unions be set up for them. This action of the

Federation while seeming to be a victory for the race if carefully studied will be seen to be a peril rather than a victory. No greater menace threatens the well being of the Negro laborer than this open bid of alliance from the Federation. White organized labor, grown arrogant and insatiable in its demands, needs only to control the millions of Negro workers in order to compel obedience to its will or to successfully tie up and wreck the industries of the country and establish in place of the era of prosperity and plenty with which the nation is now blessed, a period of panic and disaster to be followed inevitably by its train of poverty and suffering.

Laboring men cannot afford to make war upon the men whose brain, energy, skill, executive ability, and capital create and maintain the great industries which enable workingmen to earn their daily bread and put within their reach the means of fully developing their powers and becoming great captains of industry and the Negro being in the class furthest down in the scale of labor can least afford to set himself in warring attitude against his employers.

White organized labor uses and plans to continue to use force in compelling submission to its demands. It arrogates to itself the right and power to absolutely dictate the

terms which shall obtain between the employer and employed, regulate the hours of work per day and week and fixing the scale of wages as for the day and week, periodically increasing the wage

scale and shortening the hours of labor.

This of course will be attractive to the vast majority of wage earners whether Negroes or white, but when Negro laborers understand, as they will if they study the motives and reasons which prompt white organized labor to extend the olive branch, to cease active and open hostility and conceal it under the camouflage of pretended interest in the Negro toiler, they will thoroughly realize that unionization with white organizations instead of being a help will result in positive injury, instead of being a blessing will be a curse.

Industrial conditions are such that it is impossible to hamper the Negro in his efforts to secure employment. He therefore stands in the way of the accomplishment of the designs of white organized labor in forcing their program upon industrial managers and the only way to remove him as an obstacle is to control him. If he is "unionized," made to strike when white organized labor gives the order, fight when ordered to fight and join in every disorder and lawless demonstration indulged in by white union workers he will lose his standing as a peaceable, tractable, faithful worker and when strikes and disagreements are settled he will be thrust on the outside because of his race; the white employer will decide that if he must choose an arrogant, dictatorial, lawless laborer he prefers one of his own race and blood.

Let Negroes beware placing themselves under the

union.

Let him organize his own labor unions for mutual protection and self help.

The invitation of the American Federation to unionize is a Trojan horse; 'Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.'

THOUSANDS ON STRIKE BECAUSE OF NEGROES

Chicago, August 8.—State troops were ordered removed today from the scenes of last week's race riots and the stock yards today after a general strike of union workers had badly crippled the packing companies, and live stock dealers had notified producers to suspend shipments to Chicago temporarily.

Although four regiments, including all troops at the stock yards, were withdrawn tonight by order of Adjutant Dickson on request of Mayor Thompson, union leaders declared the strike would continue until policemen and deputy sheriffs also had left the yard.

Differing claims as to the number of men involved were made by packers and union leaders tonight. J. W. Johnstone, secretary of the stock yards labor council, declared that with 6,000 wool workers who had agreed tonight to join the walkout, 36,000 men had quit work, and that 4,000 carpenters and woodworkers and 1,200 stationary engineers were expected to join them.

John O'Hern, general superintendent of Armour & Co., asserted the entire number of strikers was not in excess of 13,000. Johnstone also said an appeal had been made to union employees of the street railways to stop carrying non-union workers to the stock yards. The street car men had promised to consider it, he said.

Notwithstanding the effect of the strike and the railway shopmen's strike on the movement of live stock Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Live Stock exchange, said the situation was not as bad as had been believed. After a conference with the packers, he said, Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. were in a position to operate at 80 per cent of normal and Morris & Co. at 60 or 70 per cent.

The dispute, according to labor leaders, is over the employment of non-union negroes, rather than race hatred. Many of the negroes, it is said, have refused to join the unions. When the white employees reported for work early in the day they demanded that the state troops and police guards, which had been stationed at every plant, when the negroes returned yesterday, be immediately withdrawn. Both the city authorities and the packers at first declined to accede to this demand. The men walked out quietly. It is said that several thousand of the negro non-union workmen remained at their posts.

While the thousands of white employees were walking out, a large number of negro men and women applied for employment.

Officers of the stock yards' labor

council said that about 12,000 negroes have been employed by the different packers in Chicago, and that of this number, 3,000 are union men, who walked out with the workers.

There was practically no trading in live stock here today. Even before the beginning of the strike in the stock yards' establishments, the buyers for the packing houses held off, awaiting developments as to the labor situation. Business was further hampered by the uncertainty of shippers as to whether any railroad outlet for purchasers here would be available.

CITY

COLOR LINE AND LABOR

Virginia State Federation of Labor

Objects to Negro Delegates.

Mr. Morris Stovall, of Washington D. C., who was in the city last night enroute to Philadelphia told of a split in the Virginia Federation of Labor, a state organization formed during the war in which there are both white and colored members. The convention is in session at Alexandria, Va., and altho there are many colored locals or lodges, the appearance of their delegates at the convention came very near causing a complete disruption of the session, Mr. Stovall said. Naturally, being members they wanted to have officers and holding together, voting as a unit, they finally elected one of their number a member of the executive committee. The white delegates at the beginning of the election from the vicinity of Richmond and the tidewater, started to bolt the convention but when they found that the number of the colored delegates was not large they remained. Mr. Stovall is a member of Local No. 658 of The International Longshoremen's Union, and was present at the meeting as a fraternal delegate.

Labor - 1919

Unions, strikes, etc.

2,000,000 NEGRO WORKERS GET EQUAL CHANCE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR LETS DOWN THE BARS—NEGROES ADMITTED TO FULL MEMBERSHIP—JOHN LACY OF NORFOLK, VA. MAKES GALLANT FIGHT.

When the convention of the American Federation of Labor which met in Atlantic City last week, voted unanimously to admit the 2,000,000 Negro workers of the country to equal membership of all international Unions, it struck the shackles from Negro labor and emancipated Negro workmen from the bondage of industrial restrictions. Mr. Samuel Gompers was justified in "declaring it to be one of the most important steps taken by the American labor movement in many years."

A vital opportunity has been granted the Negro and that in the language of Lacy "a diminutive but forceful leader of colored workers of Norfolk, Va." is "The opportunity to earn bread on an equality with his white brother."

The colored race will now honor John Lacy as a second Frederick Douglass, as a hero, who has won a great industrial and economic battle for the entire Negro race in America. It was after his vivid speech after his fervent plea, that more than forty presidents and officers of great international unions rose and welcomed the Negro workman into the industrial brotherhood.

Following is the press report which was sent out by the Staff Correspondent from Atlantic City, June 13:

For the first time in the history of the American labor movement, the economic brotherhood of both the white and black toilers was given consideration. More than that, the convention voted unanimously to admit 2,000,000 Negro workers of the country to equal membership of all international unions and to grant separate charters to Negro organizations.

Following adjournment this evening, Mr. Gompers commented upon

the decision to welcome Negro workers into the A. F. of L. on equal basis with white members, declaring it to be one of the most important steps taken by the American labor movement in many years.

"The action," he said, "removes every class and race distinction from the movement. It should mark a period in the struggle of the Negro for equality government as well as in the history of the development of political and economic liberty in America."

The influx of the southern Negro into northern industries and the increasing employment of Negroes in southern industries make this decision by the American Federation of Labor the most important step it has taken in years, in the opinion of many leaders and observers here. At any rate, it is safe to say that there had rarely in the history of the country been a more convincing demonstration of the changing status of the Negro than was seen in the convention hall today.

Following a vivid speech by John Lacy, a diminutive but forceful leader of colored workers of Norfolk, Va., in which he appealed not for social equality for the black man but "for the opportunity to earn his bread on the equality with his white brother," the convention saw one after another more than forty presidents and officers of great international unions rise and welcome the black workers into their organizations.

Railway Clerks Continued Distinction

But only one organization pleaded guilty of a continued policy of race distinction, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and even its international president, Nelson B. Forrester, rose in apology and said that he had been fighting for a year and will continue to fight to change the attitude of his organization. He said he had called

a meeting of the executive board for July 1 in Washington to make another effort at revision, and has asked representatives of the Negro freight handlers to be present. The freight handlers are admitted into the clerks' union, but on a so-called auxiliary charter which denies to them equal privileges with the white members.

Following the speech of Lacy and addresses by international officers in which race or color discriminations were denounced as un-American, the convention adopted the report on resolutions.

LABOR SECRETARY LASHES BOLSHEVISM AND DRAWS CHEERS

Sam Gompers Declares War on a Texas Representative For Policy

W. B. WILSON SPEAKER

Declares American Labor Competent of Settling Affairs Without Dictatorship

COMMITTEE IS NAMED

Will Seek to Stave Off Strike of Electrical Workers Monday; Negro Question Up

(Associated Press.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13.—Secretary of Labor Wilson, speaking before the convention of the American Federation of Labor today urged organized labor to refuse to support the nation-wide strike which has been proposed as a protest against the conviction of Thomas Mooney. Mr. Wilson told the delegates that the government was investigating the claim that new evidence justified a new trial and that he himself was devoting much time to the case. The secretary declared that so far the government's inquiry had shown that the judge and jury before whom Mooney was tried conducted themselves properly and that on the evidence the jury had to convict. He admitted that new evidence might develop which would alter the situation.

"But," he continued, "for organized labor to participate in such a strike as is proposed would simply mean that labor was trying Mooney, without the benefit of evidence. Very few of us are familiar with all the evidence, yet every working man is asked to make himself a juror. Justice cannot be obtained in that way."

Secretary Wilson then turned his attention to Bolshevism and was heartily cheered when he asserted that no element of American labor would stand

for Bolshevism for a moment when the true meaning of the movement was understood.

"Closely allied to the work of the Industrial Workers of the World during the past year," he said, "there has been more or less Bolshevik agitation in the United States which has not been to any great extent manifested among the real wage workers in the country, but which has existed principally among the parlor coal diggers of our country."

Revolution Not Feared.

"We have no fear of a political revolution in the United States. It may be possible that the parlorites may be misguiding a sufficient number of the laboring people to cause local disturbances that will be annoying, but no one in the ranks of labor—whether he is classed as an extreme radical or an extreme conservative, or in all the elements between those two—will stand for Bolshevism for a minute when he knows what Bolshevism itself stands for."

"They talk a great deal about the dictatorship of the proletariat and we who have been more or less familiar with the theories that have been promulgated by Marx and his assertion of the dictatorship of the proletariat has interpreted the dream to mean that a majority of the workers of the land would determine the policy of it and impose it upon the balance of our people. And our workers were not willing to accept even that kind of a principle."

"The workers of this country, the laborers who have fought and struggled for all these centuries, take the stand that every person who has to obey the laws of a country ought to have a voice to determine what those laws should be and having fought through all the centuries for the accomplishment of that ideal, having accomplished it for themselves, the American is not anxious to impose the same kind of disfranchisement upon other portions of the people that he had fought being imposed upon himself."

Disregard That Guide.

"But the Bolsheviks didn't even take that interpretation of the dictatorship of the proletariat as their guide. In his long speech before the Soviet at Moscow, a little more than a year ago, Lenin laid down the principle of the dictatorship of a few selected so-called advance guards. He held that the proletariat was not to be trusted because it would waver and that this self-selected advance guard would impose its will upon the workers and others must obey. The struggle of the masses has been away from slavery, to get away from compulsory labor, and yet it is proposed by this new form of government to re-introduce obligatory labor upon the workers of the world, imposed upon them by a single group of the proletariat. * * *"

Doesn't Want It.

"The American working man wants nothing of that kind of dictatorship of the proletariat. The American working man wants nothing of kind of obligatory labor. The American working man wants nothing of the political, social or economic conditions that have existed and still exist in Russia."

Secretary Wilson pointed out that the conditions in eastern Europe and the United States were entirely different now and always had been.

"Force in Europe may have been necessary," he declared. "Force to overthrow a monarchy may be great pa-

triotism, but force in overthrowing a democracy, as some people are advocating, is high treason against the masses of the people. In this country we can settle things by evolution. There is no necessity for revolution."

President Gompers, after a roar of applause for Secretary Wilson had subsided, said that workers everywhere realized the truth of the secretary's statements. He then took occasion to refer to Representative Blanton of Texas, as "Bleating Blanton," for remarks the Congressman made recently about labor.

"As time goes on," said Mr. Gompers, "Blanton will be eliminated or left at home as others of his stamp have been."

He then sketched the history of the Department of Labor and added:

Gompers And Department.

"There seems to be a policy to starve this Department out of existence or deny it money to the point, where its efficiency and value to the working people of the country will be materially reduced. Let me tell you that outside the Government Departments which had to do with ships and soldiers during the war, the Department of Labor did more toward winning it than any other. We hope soon that the world will swap from military to industrial activity. I predict that the War and Navy Departments will become less and less potent and that functions of the Labor Department will become more vital to the nation. Let me announce, too, that the American Federation of Labor will fight any and all efforts to curb, weaken or destroy the department."

Two discharged soldiers and a discharged sailor addressed the convention this afternoon as representatives of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Protective Association, explaining its aims, as shortening of the work day, vocational training for all service men, construction of public works and a year's pay for all men discharged from the service.

President Gompers announced that a committee consisting of C. L. Baine, of the boot and shoe makers; Martin F. Ryan, of the car workers, and D. H. McCarthy had been appointed to cooperate with the electrical workers' committee in negotiation with Postmaster General Burleson in an effort to ward off the electrical and telephone strike called for Monday.

Resolutions giving support to ladies' garment workers of Cleveland, and authorizing the granting of a charter by the Federation to organizations of city policemen were adopted.

Colored Labor.

Resolutions dealing with petitions of negro representatives were then presented. The committee recommended that it did not concur with the request of the negroes for a separate international charter, but that it recommended the convention adopt a resolution providing for the organization of colored laborers and that, where they would not obtain admission to unions already existing, special charters for colored unions be issued by the Federation.

The recommendation of the committee reporting on the negro resolutions was adopted with one dissenting vote after a lengthy debate.

The convention then adjourned until Monday. Tomorrow most of the delegates will go to Washington by special train to participate in the demonstration there in protest against war time prohibition.

Labor Votes To Organize All Negroes

NYC TRIBUNE
JUNE 14, 1919
Convention of Federation
Decides to Take In
Millions of Colored
Workers in the U. S.

Critics Answered,
Asserts Gompers

Secretary Wilson Attacks
Bolshevism, Says It
Can't Gain Headway

Staff Correspondence
ATLANTIC CITY, June 13.—With but
one dissenting vote the convention of
the American Federation of Labor this
afternoon went on record for the thor-
ough organization of the millions of
negroes in America.

As a means toward that end it in-
structed its executive officers to use
organizers wherever possible, and as
a club over those international bodies
which decline to admit negroes to
full membership. It decided that in all
such trades the Federation shall charter
negro organizations direct.

This action, taken toward the close
of the session which had been devoted
chiefly to an address by Secretary of
Labor William B. Wilson, in which he
denounced Bolshevism and declared it
never could make any real progress in
the United States, is said by veteran
labor men to be the most important
taken by the Federation in years. The
sole act designated by them as more
important was the declaration of the
convention of 1917 supporting the Ad-
ministration in its conduct of the war.

Critics Answered, Says Gompers
Mr. Gompers's opinion is that the
action of the convention on the color
question is the answer to those who
charge that the Federation is non-pro-
gressive and exclusive.

"It is," said he to-night, "one of
the most important steps taken by the
Federation in many years. In the
past it has been difficult to organize
the colored man. Now he shows a de-
sire to be organized, and we meet him
more than half way."

Until a few years ago there had
been no organization worthy of the
name among the negroes, while the
skilled and semi-skilled trades have
barred them from membership. In re-
cent years committees from the race
have repeatedly asked assistance and

recognition from the Federation, but
until to-day the influence of Southern
delegates has been sufficiently strong
to prevent any substantial recognition
being given them.

To this convention the negro work-
ers presented several requests. Among
other things they asked for the estab-
lishment of colored international
unions, the assignment of organizers
to every state where there is a large
unorganized colored population, and
the detailing in Washington of an of-
ficer, preferably colored, who shall de-
vote his time to the interests of the
negro.

Color Line Opposed
For the committee on organization
Frank Duffy this afternoon reported
against the forming of colored inter-
nationals on the ground that there
must be no color line, and that the
Federation stands for no division or
race or color lines. There were, he
said, many internationals which admi-
nistered to full membership. Dupli-
cation in these cases is unnecessary
he said. Other unions, the committee
found, refused such membership.

"Under such conditions," he went on
"it is recommended that the American
Federation of Labor organize colored
workers under direct charters."

"It is further recommended that the
executive council give particular atten-
tion to the organization of colored
workers, and wherever possible assign
organizers to the work."

Thirty or more unions then reported
that they drew no color line, after
which several negro delegates ex-
plained conditions under which they
have to work. They complained that
some white unions, by drawing the col-
or line, excluded them from work. Nel-
son B. Forrester, of the Brotherhood
of Railway Clerks, defended the prac-
tices complained of and said his union
would continue to draw the color line.
J. B. McCullagh, of Omaha, speaking
for the printers, denounced the color
line.

Wilson Denounces Radicals
"Nothing should exclude a man from
a labor union," said he, "but his char-
acter or his opinions. It is the duty
of the white workers everywhere to
assist the black man. If he is a bit
backward, the fault is that of the white
man."

Secretary Wilson in his address de-
nounced syndicalism and Bolshevism
and was loudly applauded when he
spoke against the general strike ad-
vocated. The chief strength of Bol-
shevism in the United States lies, said
Mr. Wilson, among the "parlor coal
diggers."

Mr. Wilson received an ovation when
he took his seat, among the miners'
delegates, and Mr. Gompers proceeded
to make a plea for better treatment
for the Department of Labor, which,
he said, had been suffering of late
years from a policy evidently calcu-
lated to starve the department out of
existence or seriously limit its ef-
ficiency.

"Ordinarily," said he, "I refrain from
naming names in any controversy. But
a few weeks ago when I was hovering
between the upper and nether regions
—and I want to say right here that I

believe that I have more friends
in the lower than the upper regions—
during that period a certain member of
Congress saw fit to launch an attack
upon the American Federation of
Labor and myself. I refer to the
blatant, bleating Blanton. In time he
will be converted, or like another Con-
gressman who sought to lengthen the
hours of government employes, be left
at home."

Two Flares by Radicals
Twice during the day there were
flares on the part of the radicals in
the convention. The first came in the
morning session when the committee
on organization, reporting on a resolu-
tion referring to a threatened strike
of garment workers in Chicago, recom-
mended the striking out of that part
of the resolution indorsing the strike.
This was the signal for Miss Sara
Freedman, of New York, to denounce
the administration of the Federation
and suggest that it strike the word
labor from its title. Max Gornstein
demanded to know if the Federation
was an anti-strike organization. Frank
Duffy, for the committee, explained
that the sponsors of the resolution had
not taken the trouble to appear before
the committee and explain what it was
all about. He suggested that the re-
port be recommitted. This was done
after John H. Walker, of Illinois, de-
nounced several judges of that state
for jailing organizers of the Chicago
garment workers in a previous strike.

The second flare-up came just before
adjournment this evening, when James
A. Duncan, of Seattle, rising to a ques-
tion of personal privilege, called at-
tention to Mr. Gompers's description
of the resolutions from Seattle as being
Bolshevistic, and asked the delegates
to read them. He was proceeding to
an argument when Mr. Gompers gav-
elled him down.

Fighting Men Ask Help
Alfred Leavitt, in the uniform of a
navy yeoman, and Nathan Fine, late of
the quartermaster corps of the army,
were given the privileges of the floor
to urge the delegates to assist in form-
ing branches of the Soldiers, Sailors
and Marines' Protective Association
and help secure for discharged men
one year's pay from the government.
The delegates listened attentively and
then proceeded to the consideration of
resolutions.

In rapid order they indorsed the
strike of Cleveland garment workers
declared for the organization of police
men, indorsed the efforts of Cin-
cinnati firemen to organize and adopted
a resolution denouncing the so-called
"company unions" of the United States
Steel Corporation, the Western Union
and other companies.

The delegates to-day had their first
opportunity to inspect the mass of res-
olutions which have been presented.
They make a book of seventy pages and
include resolutions touching upon al-
most every phase of human activity
from maternity insurance onward.

Raise for Gompers Urged
The resolutions as presented provided
among other things for the recognition
of the Irish republic, for the abolition
of pogroms in Russia and Poland and
lynchings in the United States, for the
change of Labor Day from September

to May 1, for votes for residents of
the District of Columbia, pensions for
superannuated government clerks, over-
time pay for postal clerks and letter
carriers, food for Russia, recognition
of Trotzky and Lenine and the Mooney
case.

The high cost of living is given prac-
tic recognition in a resolution pro-
viding that Mr. Gompers's salary be
raised from \$7,500 to \$10,000 and that
of Secretary Frank Morrison from
\$5,000 to \$7,500. Another increases
the pay of Treasurer Daniel J. Tobin
from \$500 a year to \$1,500, while the
humbler employes of the Federation,
the organizers, will, if another resolu-
tion passes, receive \$10 a day instead
of the \$8 now paid and \$1 a day more
for hotel bills.

Among the freak resolutions is one
from Tacoma providing that any citi-
zen who has been in a town or city
twenty-four hours shall be entitled to
vote there.

**TAKE NEGROES
HERE FOR STRIKE
DUTY IN INDIANA**
CAIRO ILL CITIZEN
JUNE 24, 1919

Agents from Studebak-
er Plant Send Hun-
dred to South Bend

Over a hundred negroes, recruited
here during the last two days for use
as strike breakers, left late today for
South Bend, Ind., where it is said they
will be employed by the Studebaker
corporation.

A message received at the local
United States employment office today
asked that the bureau take no part in
recruiting the labor. The wire which
was signed "South Bend Labor
Union," said that the men were to be
used for strike breaking.

Investigation disclosed that a labor
agent arrived here two days ago and
after obtaining the services of some
negro agents here began work to re-
cruit the strike breakers.

Transportation Difficult.
This morning he appeared at the
Big Four railroad station with over a
hundred negroes and asked for trans-
portation to South Bend, Ind. He
was told by Cecil Stewart, the passen-
ger agent, that the Big Four could
not furnish transportation for the men
today but would take them tomorrow.
Later he applied for transportation at
the Illinois Central station when

said to have furnished a car to take
the men thru to South Bend

Many negroes appeared at the gov-
ernment employment office yesterday
and today seeking information about
offers made by the labor agents. They
were told the government agency
would have nothing to do with gather-
ing of labor for this purpose.

E. M. McGruder, manager of the lo-
cal office, has instructions to take no
part in obtaining labor for concerns at
which strikes or lockouts are in ef-
fect, and also act as a neutral insofar
as working with strikers is concerned.

Women Still Employed.
It is said that the men who left yes-
terday were offered higher wages than
they could obtain here.

Many women are still employed at
Cairo woodworking concerns. The
Singer Manufacturing company, a
week ago, was employing 125. Dozens
of soldiers, hunting jobs are passing
thru the railroad stations here daily.
It was said at the offices of the various
roads. Many of them have been on
the road for several weeks hunting for
work and many are men who left
farms to enter the service and are now
unwilling to return to them and seek
jobs in the cities.

The War Department and agencies
for the welfare of soldiers are urging
all discharged men to return to their
homes. In order to further this plan
two-cent transportation, obtained
upon discharge will be furnished men
in the service only to their homes and
to no other point.

**VIRGINIA LABOR SPLIT
BY NEGRO QUESTION**
June 11, 1919

Richmond, Va., June 10.—Because
of the seating of a Newport News
negro as a member of the executive
committee of the Virginia Federa-
tion of Labor at its convention in
Alexandria last week, 2,000 Rich-
mond union men have just with-
drawn from the state body. Indigna-
tion meetings have been held during
this week to protest against the
election of certain federation offi-
cers, it being charged that a mi-
nority, including a few negroes,
presented names which won in the
voting.

**NEGROES ASK UNIONS
TO OPEN THEIR DOORS.**

Chicago, June 10.—The negro
workers' advisory committee, an
organization representing practical-
ly every negro welfare, religious and
labor body in this district and af-
filiated with like organizations in
other districts, today asked the
American Federation of Labor con-
vention to urge international unions
to strike from their constitutions
articles barring negro members.

Labor-1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Six Hundred Strikes at

Pensacola Shipyard

Pensacola, Fla., April 11. Six hundred members of the boiler-makers' and iron shipbuilders' union this morning walked out of the plant of the Pensacola Shipbuilding company. Two days ago the union men demanded that all Negroes be prevented from using pneumatic tools and that they be employed only as helpers. The union further insisted that all employees "discharged without cause" be reinstated with full pay for all time lost and they demanded the removal of a superintendent.

The company replied that it was ignoring all provisions of the Macy award; that the demands of the men were unreasonable and unjust and also that employees failing to report tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock will be considered as being out of the company's service.

THEY DID NOT BITE AT SIMPLETON'S BAIT

AKRON, O., Oct. 7.—Evidence that the I. W. W. organization was endeavoring to arouse Akron colored people to action against law and order was uncovered. Police say in the arrests late Sunday of a number of organizers. Police seized inflammatory pamphlets which the organizers had for distribution in the colored sections of the city.

The pamphlets were violent in tone and urged colored people to take immediate steps to punish members of the white race to secure "redress" for imaginary wrongs which were vividly pictured.

Two alleged headquarters of I. W. W. workers here were raided by police.

BEN FLETCHER, NEGRO

I. W. W., IS LIKELY TO

BE LIBERATED SOON

NEW YORK CITY CALL

SAVES LIFE OF PRISON GUARD

BUT GETS NO RECOGNITION

—BAIL BEING RAISED.

Old Ben Fletcher, the only colored I. W. W. in Fort Leavenworth penitentiary, will soon be with his fellow-workers again if the Bond and Bail Committee for Industrial Union Prisoners in Philadelphia and the I. W. W. Longshoremen's Union of that city have continued success in their campaign for bail money required to release him pending a new trial.

The Workers' Defense Union of this city learned yesterday that a \$1,000 Liberty Bond was turned to the committee's fund by the longshoremen, and hundreds of dollars are being raised from other sources.

He will have some important things to tell about the prison regime when he comes out. The other political prisoners say that their Negro Comrade is one of the most inspiring men there. He took a leading part in the big April strike and more recently saved the life of a man. The story is told by Eugene Lyons of the Workers' Defense Union, who recently visited Leavenworth.

"A colored prisoner not an I. W. W. called one of the guards to the top tier of cells. Somehow an argument arose, and the Negro in a fit of temper struck the guard and was about to throw him down over the railing—a sure death. Ben Fletcher, the only Negro I. W. W. in jail, ran to the scene.

"At risk of his own life he intervened and saved both the guard and the prisoner, who would have suffered a death penalty in the event of a fatal fall by the guard." Lyons added that the heroism of Fletcher was unmentioned and unrewarded.

A movement in behalf of Fletcher was recently organized by the Messenger Magazine. He has had a long career in the labor world, and was one of the original organizers of the powerful I. W. W. waterfront local which has job control of the deep sea piers in Philadelphia. One-third of the men in that local are Negroes.

ORGANIZE COLORED UNION

INDEPENDENT

BUFFALO, N. Y.

While race war

has raged in Washington and Chicago,

Buffalo men have been quietly

organizing a union of Negro wage

workers. The new union starts with

a big membership. It is affiliated

with the American Federation of NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC

Labor, and is named the Colored JULY 5, 1919

Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 16708. The union will send delegates to the New York State Federation of Labor and the Buffalo Central Labor Council. E. W. Scott is President.

BIRTH OF NATION CAUSES SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 17.—"The Birth of a Nation," the damnable and diabolical play written by Thomas Dixon, of the Clansman fame, was staged on the canvas of a movie theater and caused a great upheaval of industrial unrest in this city. Since 1894 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Switchmen, firemen and helpers on the C. & N. Y. M. I., and Frisco systems, and the relations with the whites have been very cordial until "The Birth of a Nation" was shown at the Princess theater.

This play has so aroused the white people that the first thing done was to urge whites to "walk out" who were working with members of the Race in railroad yards. A white man by the name of Tuckner, chairman of the white employees of the various railroads, led the strike. Perishable food and milk for babies are all tied up in the yards on account of the strike prompted by "The Birth of a Nation." This play has done more to create strife, devilry and harm than anything since the '60s. Even the white people are now kicking because the play was allowed to open here and cause so much industrial harm.

COLORED WORKERS

FORCED NOT TO STRIKE

AMERICAN

COLORED WORKERS

FORCED NOT TO STRIKE

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FORCED NOT TO STRIKE

AMERICAN

COLORED WORKERS

FORCED NOT TO STRIKE

"Colored on 2nd Floor"

Are With the Union

Now for 44-Hour Week

WASHINGTON SEPTEMBER 8 TO 13. It is

expected that there will be a large attendance, as the growth of the Brotherhood has been rapid in many of the States, especially in the South. Organizations now in existence and persons desiring to affiliate with a strong labor organization of their own are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Brotherhood. The office of the Brotherhood is at 609 F street, Northwest, and the meetings will be held at the Pythian Temple, Twelfth and You streets, Northwest.

Boiler Makers

Go On Strike

In Sympathy With One of Number

Assaulted by Prejudiced White

Foreman.

3-17-19

Special to The News

Mobile, Ala., March 10.—High

wages did not serve to stop the one

hundred and fifty Negro boilermak-

ers from walking out of the plant of

the Henderson Shipbuilding company

here today when George Frazier was

discharged for defending himself

against the insults of an overbearing,

prejudiced foreman employed at the

works.

The man refused to return to work

after being told that Frazier would

be reinstated. They contended for

the reinstatement of their fellow

worker and the dismissal of the white

foreman.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES

OCTOBER 7, 1919

Negroes Get Arms by Mail.

GARY, Ind., Oct. 6, (Associated Press.)

—After an investigation following the

arrest of a negro on a charge of carry-

ing a weapon, C. L. Huber, Assistant

Postmaster at Gary, declared today that

many firearms were reaching negroes

at Gary through the mails. He ex-

pressed the belief that the Post Office

authorities could not refuse delivery of

the arms after they once had been

placed in the mail.

On the arrival of the Federal troops

the State units were withdrawn from

Gary and concentrated in Indiana

Harbor and East Chicago.

Negro Washerwomen's Union Demands 6-Hour

Day and Right to Enter by Front Door

N Y C CALL

JUNE 13, 1919

MADISON, N. J., June 12.—Twenty-five colored washerwomen met here last night and formed a union with a platform as broad and exacting as obtains in the "Domestics' Union" of Soviet Russia. The local women, all of whom are Negroes, do not do washing at their homes, but visit the homes of wealthy residents on one day every week.

The chief object of the union, which is headed by Mrs. Eliza Hill, is to secure a wage of \$2.50 for a 6-hour day. Formerly the washerwomen got \$2 for a day of no specified length.

Following are some of the union's demands:

1. All union washerwomen shall enter residences and leave by the front door; they shall not be required to use kitchen doors or tradesmen's entrances.
 2. Washerwomen shall have free use of the telephone, both to receive and make calls in case of important matters.
 3. No union member shall be served a cold lunch, unless she desires it. A hot lunch shall be required.
 4. Union members shall be permitted to receive callers during working hours on church matters or other important business.
 5. For any time over six hours each day, washerwomen shall be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half.
- The union, Mrs. Hill declares, grows out of the discontent of colored women who are visiting laundresses. They say they have been imposed upon by housewives who expect them to do over a full day's work for a day's pay. All of the members of the union are members of a local colored church.

ARREST TWO NEGROES IN BRUNSWICK STRIKE

BRUNSWICK, Ga., May 30. (Special.)—The first arrests made since the strike last week at the plant of the Atlantic Refining company occurred late yesterday afternoon, when E. F. Flanders and John Brooks, both colored, were lodged in jail by county police on the charge of attempting to riot. These two negroes, with others, it is stated, were on picket duty, and were passing remarks to workmen as they left the plant. Some of their remarks drew answers from the working negroes and the two mentioned pulled their revolvers and were about to start serious trouble when County Chief of Police Burneyfer, and three assistants put in their appearance. One of the negroes was captured and the other attempted to get away, but was later caught and brought to jail with the other negro. One shot was fired by one of the police officers in an effort to stop the fleeing negro. Further trouble of the kind is expected at the plant.

13 POLICEMEN HELD FOR MURDER

Killed Three White Men Protected Colored Labor Leader.

Franklin, La., Dec. 8.—Thirteen policemen, members of the posse which killed four labor leaders in Bogalusa on November 22 in a clash over the attempted arrest of a colored labor leader, were charged with murder here yesterday.

Among those accused of murder is Jules Lablanc, a former captain in the United States Army, who was shot in the arm during the fight.

The affidavits charging the men with murder were sworn out by James Williams, brother of Lum Williams, one of the murdered labor leaders.

The men were released on \$40,000 bail each. The Grand Jury that investigated the riot adjourned without returning any bills. There are regular army troops in Bogalusa yet.

Three of the men killed were prominent in Bogalusa labor circles. They are:

- L. E. Williams, president of the central union body here and editor of the Press, a labor paper.
- A. Bouchillon, union carpenter.
- Thomas Gaines, union carpenter.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL

SEPTEMBER 24

Armed Negro Deputies Arouse Race Feeling Among Farrell Strikers

Farrell, Pa., Sept. 24.—Although all was quiet here to-day following last night's outbreak in which one man was killed and several persons were wounded, state police and deputy sheriffs are patrolling the streets within the riot zone. Thirty more of the constabulary are here.

Armed deputy sheriffs were seen with fifty negroes. Their presence has aroused the feeling of the foreign element and race rioting is now feared.

Two men were arrested early to-day at the home of Burgess J. H. Moody in Shenango street. One of the men had a pistol, the police said. The police believe they were planning to make an attempt on Mr. Moody's life. Burgess Moody has received many anonymous letters threatening his life for his activities in stopping strikes and disorders and lawlessness, the police said. Yesterday Mr. Moody received a telephone message from an unidentified person warning him to stop interfering with the strikers "or we were about to start serious trouble will put you where you can't interfere." A special guard has been placed about the Moody home.

BUFFALO NY COMMERCIAL

JANUARY 13

Eugene W. Scott will serve as president of the American Colored Workers' League during the coming twelve months. He was elected at a meeting of the league held at Potter Street Congregational Church last night. Jesse Taylor was elected vice-president; C. W. Stewart, recording secretary; the Rev. W. N. Moyn, corresponding secretary; U. S. Cawthorne, treasurer; the Rev. W. N. Johnson, chaplain, and John Watkins, sergeant-at-arms.

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL AUGUST 26, 1919 NEGROES AND IMMIGRANTS

EDITOR JOURNAL:

JOHN KIKULSKI, organizer of the labor council of the stock yards, says "the Poles and Lithuanians do not like to work with the negro employees," hence they are all walking out. Who are these people, that they feel themselves so superior? The Red Cross had difficulty in succoring these people during the recent fire at the yards, because they could neither stand nor speak our language.

Things have come to a pretty pass when a lot of uninvited individuals from the lower ranks of Europe's masses deem themselves superior to natives of this country. What theackers should do to this class is to furnish them with a one-way, non-stop ticket back to their place of origin. Also, I suggest Uncle Sam look into the citizenship status of their so-called organizer. Wonder if Mr. Kikulski is a citizen?

The negro has a far greater right to make a living in this country than has any Pole or Lithuanian, if for no other reason than because we brought him here very much against his will.

These people from southern and eastern Europe came over here with the idea of finding gold in the streets. When they find that they must work for their daily bread here, as well as elsewhere, they attack and vilify our institutions.

912 Railway Exchange. CHARLES JENSEN

N Y C WORLD

JUNE 16, 1919

INDUSTRIAL EQUALITY FOR NEGROES.

The action of the American Federation of Labor in admitting colored workers into its ranks is a great gain in industrial equality for the negro. It means the wiping out by the country's powerful labor organization of the part of the color line which most impeded the progress of the black race. But it means also the gain by the federation of a body of adherents who are willing, conscientious and competent workers.

The agreement is thus to the advantage of both parties. Colored wage-earners now constitute about one-seventh of the industrial population. From their ranks have come some of the best soldiers and most zealous patriots in the war, and it is cause for satisfaction to have them accorded a representation in the affairs of organized labor which they have won by merit, quite apart from deserving it through considerations of justice. Union labor will be all the stronger for the alliance, which will indirectly benefit the country by uplifting colored labor.

Oklahoma Negroes

S. A. E. C. L. ter

NEW YORK CITY CALL

SEPTEMBER 26, 1919

ADA, Okla., Sept. 25.—The organization of employers recently formed for the purpose of intimidating and preventing the formation of new unions in this city has not been very successful in its efforts.

Despite its announced antagonism, the colored laborers have formed a federal labor union and applied to the A. F. of L. for a charter, and propose, with the assistance of the other unions, to hereafter fix a price on their labor and have the benefits of a collective bargain, which has heretofore been denied them.

NEGRO STRIKER IS VICTIM UNDER ESPIONAGE CHARGE

N Y C CALL

MAY 29, 1919

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 28.—Joe Denis, a Negro, has been found guilty in the United States District Court of violating the Espionage law by urging a strike on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, near here, September 14, 1918. It is stated that this is the first conviction of its kind in the United States.

Denis, while employed as foreman of a section gang, was charged with interfering with the movement of troops because he urged workers to strike to better conditions. Attorneys for the defendant will appeal the case.

The New Orleans Labor Advocate says that the responsibility for the conviction rests with Judge Foster, who charged the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty "if it found the facts bore out the contention of the government attorney, that the defendant had hampered the government in the operation of railroads."

Invoking the Espionage law to convict the Negro appears far-fetched, says this paper, which declares that "the intent of that measure, as we understand it, was for a means of handling German spies during the war with Germany."

"To invoke it to convict an ignorant Negro worker because he asked his fellow workers to join him in a demand for living wages not only appears to be wholly inconsistent, but inhuman as well."

"We believe the judge, whether intentional or not, has taken a step that will stir up considerable more turmoil than he anticipated. To attempt to deny workers the right to strike is a decidedly serious matter."

GO ON STRIKE TODAY

NEW BRITAIN CONN HERALD

MAY 31, 1919

Negroes Employed on High Street

Demand Increase of Five Cents Per Hour—Increase Refused.

Demanding higher wages, about 20 negroes employed by the Ellison Construction company at the B. & H. factory on High street went on strike this morning. It is said that they demand their wages be increased from 40 cents an hour to 45 cents.

It is reported that they served an ultimatum on their employers this morning and when the increase was refused they threw down their tools and marched off the grounds. The negroes state that owing to the fact they have to take the street car each day while traveling back and forth to work their wages should be raised.

PATERSON WORKERS JOIN UNION LABOR RANKS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

PATERSON, N. J.—Through the efforts of the Colored Men's Civic association a large number of colored people have gone into the American Federation of Labor. The charter and working cards will be delivered to the members at the next regular meeting. Already men have had wages raised to union scale.

Some men who would not join the union have lost their jobs and have been supplanted by union colored men.

RACE ROT WARNING OF LABOR FEDERATION

(Associated Press)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The New York State Federation of Labor convention was informed today by Michael Cokeran that unless a change was made in the attitude of New York contractors that city was likely to see a repetition of the race riots of Washington and Chicago. He is president of the New York organization of Union Plasterers and Cement Finishers. New York contractors, he said, had imported 300 negro strike breakers from the South.

The Federation adopted resolutions urging Congress to ratify the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations.

NEGROES TRY TO STOP DEAL

AUGUST 2, 1919

City Has trouble with Garbage Cart Drivers.

Evidences of what city officials believe to be outside interference with negroes employed by the city appeared in an effort yesterday by about 80 negro drivers of city garbage carts to strike for higher wages.

The drivers failed to take the carts out yesterday morning. They are now getting 30 cents an hour on the basis of an 8-hour day. Some of them don't work that long. They asked a raise of 10 cents an hour.

Some of the negroes returned to work soon after quitting. The city garbage department quickly got its garbage trucks to moving and was able to take care of most of the garbage.

The 10-cent raise, if applied to departments of the city, would mean an increase of \$250,000, or about 20 cents on the tax rate.

Southern Unions Admit Negroes to Membership

N Y C TRIBUNE

AUGUST 22, 1919

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 21.—The Southern Labor Congress in session here to-day adopted a resolution recommending that Southern labor unions admit negroes to full membership.

Delegates from Far Southern states at first vigorously opposed the resolution, but finally were convinced that if they did not admit negro workers the I. W. W. would organize them, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Labor-1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Whites Who Threatened To Leave

8-12-19
Negroes Were Allowed To Work

The Daily Herald
Are Still There--Police Still

On Guard

(United Press.)

Chicago, August 12.—Three hundred and fifty blue coats still walked beats in and around the stockyards today and stockyards employees were there too, although the latter had threatened to quit of the police were not removed.

Chief of Police Garrity said there was no disorder. Trouble started with the return of black workers. Then when policemen were stationed there to prevent race trouble white laborers protested at armed guards.

COLORED UNION NOTES

The Independent
Springfield Moulders Urge Enrollment of Negroes Into Union
10-4-19

SPRINGFIELD, O. — The Moulders' Union is making a special campaign to enroll colored moulders in its ranks. In the Labor Day parade, the union carried a banner with the following wording: "No 72 Invites All Moulders Without Regard to Color to Become Members."

On Labor Day many colored persons were kept away from the annual celebration of the Trades and Labor Assembly by rumors of the likelihood of a race clash at the celebration. There was not the slightest semblance of disorder and colored workers now realize they were hoaxed by some person or persons anxious to discredit the trade union movement by stirring up race hatred.

A REMARKABLE INVITATION.

Richard Planet
The action of the American Federation of Labor in deciding to admit

LUMBERS' LABORERS.

IF MAY DEMAND \$6 A DAY

WASHINGTON D C STAR

AUGUST 31, 1919

Union Decides on Step, But Plumb-

ers' Association Have Not

Received Request.

At a meeting of the Plumbers' Laborers' Union, No. 1, a demand was formulated to be presented to the Master Plumbers' Association for a wage scale of 75 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, or \$6 a day. Their wage scale is now \$5 a day. September 28 is the date named for the wage scale demand to become effective, but up to this time, members of the Master Plumbers' Association say, the demand has not been made.

This organization is made up of colored men more or less skilled in cutting ditches and doing other work. They are not affiliated with the Central Labor Union or the American Federation of Labor and are not recognized as a union by the Master Plumbers' Association, officers of that organization say. Several of the large plumbing companies assert that the \$6 a day demand is made that will be turned down promptly.

These people came from the South land, where they had shown their fidelity to the best elements in that sunny land.

But it was organized capital and not organized labor that gave to black labor the position that it now occupies. Will the colored men accept the invitation and join the white labor unions or will they stand out as independent units under their own leaders and from their respective platforms deal directly with the money interests of the country? On this decision will depend the fate of the white laboring interests of America, as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

It is also an interesting question as to whether the American Federation of Labor can hold in leash its own membership should the invitation be generally accepted by the colored men of this country. We see or think we see a changed condition of affairs, which must necessarily benefit the colored laboring elements of America. We should act cautiously and wisely realizing that at last has come to pass a practical demonstration of the biblical declaration. "Lo, the stone that the builders rejected is about to become the head of the corner."

BATTLE CLIMAX OF LONG TROUBLE

Albany
Labor Situation at Bogalusa, La., Where Three Union Leaders Were Killed Saturday, Has Been Tense for Year.

11-24-19.
Bogalusa, La., November 23.—

Bogalusa is quiet today, following the pitched battle of yesterday in which three white labor leaders were killed by special policemen and two white men wounded in a fight over the apprehension of Sol Dakus, negro, president of the local Timber Workers. The American league post was organized here last night, and members by acclamation elected Jules LeBlanc, former army captain and the only special officer who was wounded yesterday, as commander.

The situation here today is: Three men are dead—Lum E. Williams, president of the Allied Trades council and editor of The Free Press, a local labor paper; J. P. Bouchillon, union man, and Thomas Gaines, union carpenter.

Two men are in hospital from gunshot and pistol wounds. They

are S. J. O'Rourke, secretary of the Allied Trades council, and Jules LeBlanc, owner of a garage, a special policeman and a former captain in the United States infantry.

Head of Negro Union Escapes.

Sol Dakus, alleged negro agitator and head of a negro union, against whom a warrant for arrest has been sworn, is at large.

James Williams, brother of the slain labor leader, is under arrest on the charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Twelve members of the Self-Preservation and Loyalty league, an organization of two hundred tax-paying citizens who are non-union members and non-employees of the Great Southern Lumber company, which operates several plants here, are facing a federal charge in New Orleans of unlawfully wearing the United States army uniform, the affidavits having been sworn out by William L. Donnels, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, following the deportation of Ed O'Brien, a union man, last Wednesday for his alleged remarks approving the killing of former soldiers at Centralia, Wash., during an Armistice day parade.

A warrant is in the hands of the O'Brien if he returns to Bogalusa. The Great Southern Lumber company sawmill is practically closed awaiting the arrival of a large cylinder head for a giant engine before resuming full operation, and is guarded by heavily-armed patrols day and night, with a machine gun and wire entanglements defense.

Federal Probe Asked.

Reports were received here that William L. Donnels has telegraphed Attorney General Palmer for an investigation of the battle of yesterday, and that Donnels says his life has been threatened here.

The outbreak of yesterday, according to B. E. Calley, city attorney, was the culmination of trouble which has been brewing for more than a year and developed into armed police upon the parading of the negro labor leader down the main street of the city by Bouchillon and O'Rourke, both armed with shotguns.

Dakus, the negro, was wanted by the police on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

When the parade of the negro in daylight down Columbia street began, Bouchillon and O'Rourke, protecting him, T. A. Magee, chief of police, was notified. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Bouchillon and O'Rourke on the charge of disturbing the peace and because trouble was almost certain, forty-five of the special officers who had been sworn in to serve as policemen in emergency but without pay, were dispatched to make the arrest.

The parade proceeded to the garage of Lum Williams, union headquarters. W. C. Magee, of the regular police force, and Jules LeBlanc, left the main body of officers at the gate to the lot on which the garage stood 150 feet back from the street, and started to serve the warrants.

"Come and Get It."

Thomas Gaines, according to W. C. Magee, appeared near the garage and was ordered to drop his gun.

"Come and get it," was Gaines' retort, the officer said, as the former stepped inside the garage and warned the men inside.

Lum Williams, armed, then stepped out of his office. Magee said he ordered Williams to drop the gun and notified him of the warrant for Dakus' arrest. The re-

ply, according to Magee, was a shot from Williams' gun which struck LeBlanc in the arm.

The desperate and determined battle then began with Williams dropping dead in his tracks from a quick volley by the special policemen. The policemen said that Bouchillon was killed at the window when his pump-gun jammed as he was attempting to shoot. Gaines, they said, fired through the garage door first with a pistol and later with a shotgun. His body was found in the middle of the garage. Dakus and an unknown number of white men made a dash for the woods and escaped. O'Rourke and James Williams climbed out a window, police officials said, and made a break for safety, but O'Rourke fell with buckshot wounds in his breast and Williams threw up his hands. Officers said a shotgun was found near O'Rourke.

PUTS NEGRO ON EQUALITY BASIS AS INDUSTRIAL LABORER.

Labor Congress at Asheville Springs a Surprise.

8-30-19
Special to The Freeman

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 27.—Urgent recommendations providing for radical changes in many systems affecting conditions of living were adopted at today's session of the Southern Labor Congress in convention here, and the congress went on record as giving its hearty indorsement to industrial equality without regard to color. The recognition of the negro laborer on the same equality with the white came as a big surprise.

The sessions tonight were featured by the address of President Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, who heartily indorsed the league of nations. The decision to organize colored workers as it would white workers was unanimous. Prospects of a fight on the resolution vanished when delegates heard speakers advance reasons for drawing no color line in organized labor. The throwing of safeguards around the traveling public, the reduction of the high cost of living and the proper control of unfortunate orphans were some of the worthy aims to which delegates pledged their support in the adoption of strong resolutions calling for the hearty activities of the various crafts in the creation of opinion looking to the attainment of the goals named.

The final meeting of the congress will convene in the morning and will be featured by the election of officers and the discussion of resolutions which were not presented to the convention today.

One of the resolutions which brought forth much discussion was the call for organized labor to press the work of forming unions in remote parts of the states not yet containing organized bodies. Another which was adopted gives the congress power to designate the vice presidents of the body, one in each state, as men having power to press upon the legislatures of all the states measures for the good of organized labor, the expenses of such representatives to be paid from the general fund.

40 COLORED MEN HIRED—

2,500 WHITES STRIKE!

The Toledo Blade
Toledo, Ohio, April 28.—Twenty-five hundred men employed in the Toledo Shipbuilding Company yards, struck today, charging that the company had increased the number of its colored workers from 15 to 40. The company which still has 15 vessels to build for the Government, is practically closed down, officials stated. It is planned to refer the dispute to the Federal Shipping Board.

Organized Labor Votes To Admit Colored Workers

YOUNGSTOWN O VINDICATOR
JUNE 9, 1919

ADMIT COLORED FIREMEN OILERS TO MEMBERSHIP

ATLANTIC CITY, June 24.—The great upheaval among the Colored people of the United States and their demands for justice as well as their drift into industry from the South during the war, was responsible for the drive on the part of 15 or 16 Colored men who are delegates from the convention which resulted in the unconditional promise of the American Federation of Labor in the second week of its convention here to open the door of all labor organizations to black man.

The request was made from the platform by no less a person than Samuel Gompers for an announcement from all unions who would welcome Colored men into their ranks or had done so in the past.

From all parts of the hall the chief officials of the big unions responded favorably. It seemed like a Methodist revival as the labor leaders got up to testify that they drew no color line in their organizations.

But the race delegation was not so easily put off, and at least one of their number, John A. Lacey, the Colored man who is secretary of the Central Labor Council of Norfolk, Va., commented in bitter terms about the "dirty treatment" the Colored man has received in the United States.

The whole matter of the race question, which for a long time divided the white men from the black in the South, and even in Northern States was brought up when Frank Duffy, chairman of the resolutions committee, lumped together the five resolutions brought in by the Colored delegation.

The requests were made in these resolutions for permission to organize an international union of skilled and unskilled Colored men, in view of the fact that some international unions obstinately refused to admit black men to membership or else placed them in auxiliary locals without direct representation; for organizers in the various Southern States, preferable race organizers; complaint against the various metal trades internationalists for refusing to admit black men, and a demand to have a Colored man permanently stationed at the A. F. of L. headquarters to look out for the interests of Colored workers.

Duffy stated that to charter an international union of skilled and unskilled race workmen would be a flagrant trespass on the rights of the numerous international unions that were already accepting such workers as members. He declared that the American Federation of Labor was ready to organize any group of Colored workers that were refused admission into their proper international unions as federated locals of the American Federation of Labor, and that the executive council was ready to give particular attention from now on to the organizing of Colored workers.

Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, declared after the session in which the race question was discussed, that the A. F. of L. had taken an important and necessary step forward in the right direction when it so unconditionally held out the hand of fellowship to the Colored workers.

The National Association for the advancement of colored people, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a telegraph sent to the International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen and Oilers in session in Washington, D. C., May 15. The association's telegram is based on information received from its District of Columbia branch, through the chairman of its executive committee, L. M. Hershaw, that this brotherhood admits colored men to its membership on terms of perfect equality and that at its convention in Washington there were present 30 odd delegates of the colored race. The association's telegram follows:

May 16, 1919.

International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen and Oilers,
Timothy Healy, president,
National Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with 210 branches in as many cities in 39 states, and some 53,000 dues-paying members, sends you its cordial greetings and expresses its deep satisfaction that colored workmen in the crafts represented by your brotherhood are admitted without discrimination and that, as we are informed, some thirty odd delegates of the colored race are sitting in your convention.

JOHN R. SHILLADY, secretary,
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Negroes Prove Best Workers

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug.—Among the best working members of the district organization of the United Mine Workers are those of the Negro race. Of these more than 3,000 carry union cards and are considered true and untiring workers for the cause. One of the most prominent of the race is Samuel L. Pangburn, who is kept busy as a district organizer. He is, by reason of his experience and environments, well fitted for the work. He is a Pittsburgher and is well acquainted in the mining fields of Western Pennsylvania.

Samuel L. Pangburn was born in Jefferson township, Allegheny County, August 15, 1872. At the age of 2 his parents moved to Elizabeth where he attended the common schools and graduated therefrom. He then took a

course in shorthand and commercial study at the Duquesne Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. When he reached his majority he took an active part in politics and in January, 1895, received an appointment in the Sheriff's office of Allegheny County, as official stenographer. He held this position until January, 1904, when he lost his position by reason of a change of power of political factions.

RACIAL TROUBLES IN ENGLAND

A special writer, styled "Special Commissioner" in the English daily called the *Empire News*, advances the theory that the racial troubles at several British seaports will be found to be part of a great political move fomented by colored students in that country. The term "colored" in this case is probably used to include the natives of India, Egypt and other African territories, as well as the West Indies.

It is also stated that the British Government is arranging an inquiry into the troubles which resulted in bloodshed in Liverpool, Cardiff and elsewhere. In the rioting in South Wales, three persons were killed and fifteen injured, according to the same authority.

It is broadly stated that there is an enemy influence behind these outbreaks, which is interested in making out a case that British white men have hounded from their country British subjects who happen to be colored. The upset of British rule abroad is the object aimed at, it is claimed, with the black man as a tool to that end.

The conclusion of this special commissioner is that the Government must take notice, "if only to save the prestige of our race."

British "prestige" must be in a slightly precarious condition, if its preservation is dependent on anything but the strictest justice in dealing with the colored races that help to constitute the empire upon which the sun never sets.

NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIAL OCTOBER 30, 1919 SOUTH'S NEGROES FOR DOCKS

Shipping Board and Owners Agree
To Bring Them Here.

Negro laborers from the South are to be brought to the port of New York on the steamship Otsego, to work as longshoremen, as a result of a conference held yesterday by representatives of the Shipping Board, private ship owners and the stevedores. The men will be fed and quartered aboard the vessels to which they are assigned to work, and will be given protection, it was stated.

Some improvement was reported today in port labor, 21 additional gangs of workmen having resumed work, according to Shipping Board officials.

COLORED TRAINMEN HOLD JOINT MEETING.

The colored employees of the St. L. B. & M., H. E. & W. T. and H. & S. and the N. O. & M. held a joint meeting April 22 at Kelly Hall, Fifthward to receive the report of the committee of the Colored Trainmen of America, composed of C. M. Banks, B. M. Taylor and G. L. Parr, who have returned from Washington where they were in conference with Messrs. Carter and Franklin, director and assistant director of the Division of Labor, and Mr. Lake, director of Operation, with reference to wage adjustment.

The success of this committee is shown by having through correspondence had Supplement 12 to General Order 27 (which was withheld) released and Article 6 of General Order 27 applied after their conference.

The employees of the above mentioned roads were so well pleased with the committee's report as shown by written statements from the above named officials in Washington, that they joined hands under the Colored Trainmen of America's charter of which Mr. M. H. Buckner is president and Banks and Taylor, wage and working conditions committee.

The Colored Trainmen of America through its president, Mr. M. H. Buckner, wish to state that the only organized chartered trainmen of America, colored, to go into conference with the Division of Labor as a committee was this organization and was commended by the assistant director of the Division of Labor and others where all the colored trainmen join hands with this organization in which they will eventually do, it will be better for all concerned. This is not an insurance organization, but an organization to better wages and working conditions of colored trainmen.

B. G. McCULLOUGH,
Secretary.

NEGROES MAKING GOOD IN
UNITED MINE WORK
Pittsburg, Pa., Aug.—Among the best working members of the district organization of the United Mine Workers are those of the Negro race. Of these more than 3,000 carry union cards and are considered true and untiring workers for the cause. One of the most prominent of the race is Samuel L. Pangburn, who is kept busy as a district organizer. He is, by reason of his experience and environments, well fitted for the work. He is a Pittsburgher and is well acquainted in the mining fields of Western Pennsylvania.

Pangburn was born in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, August 15, 1872. At the age of 2 his parents moved to Elizabeth where he attended the common schools and graduated therefrom. He then took a course in shorthand and commercial study at the Duquesne Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. When he reached his majority he took an active part in politics and in January, 1895, received an appointment in the sheriff's office of Allegheny county as official stenographer. He held this position until January, 1904, when he lost his position by reason of a change of power of political factions.

UNION PICKET SHOT BY COLORED WORKER

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Oct. 7.—Rioting broke out at the Universal Portland Cement plant last Friday and a union picket was shot by one of two armed Colored men who, with nearly twenty-five others attempted to return to work. Several shots were fired by the two men, who were arrested and placed in jail. The other men were chased into the woods by nearly three hundred strikers.

Indiana Harbor's industries had been closed since the strike was called until today, when the Inland Steel Company, one of the largest independent steel plants in the Chicago district, the Mark Manufacturing Company and the Universal Portland Cement Company plant also resumed operations today.

LABOR-1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Pennsylvania "Red Caps"

Form Brotherhood of Railway Station Attendants

The first definite step to unionize colored station attendants, more familiarly known as "red caps" in the various cities was taken Tuesday evening when colored knights of the grip who work at the Pennsylvania Station were given a charter to organize and be known as the Brotherhood of Railway Station Attendants.

The meeting was held at Lafayette Hall and the charter was turned over to the "red caps" by Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the Eastern District.

The officers of the new organization are Charles B. Puleston, president; Norman Sneed, financial secretary; A. J. Gary, recording secretary and E. C. Kirby, treasurer.

Those actively engaged in forming the Brotherhood of Railway Station Attendants assert that the "red caps" have organized for their own protection. It is pointed out that while the initiative has been taken by attendants at the Pennsylvania Station, it will not be long before the "red caps" of other local stations, as well as those in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh will take up membership in the brotherhood.

In May, 1918, when the Government took over the railroads as a war measure, the "red caps" at the Pennsylvania Station were granted a salary of \$25 monthly, each. Of course their tips were regarded as an important financial consideration. It is said that at the Grand Central Station the colored attendants were allowed \$45 each monthly and tips.

Although buying Liberty Bonds on all occasions and showing more than passing interest in war work, notification was given "red caps" in New York and other cities last May that their salaries would be cut off. This aroused a big howl of protest from the local attendants, and the Pennsylvania "red caps" sent a grievance committee, composed of E. C. Kirby and O. H. Waters to Washington to put their case before Director of Railroads Hines and his associates, who promised to give the matter immediate consideration.

Last June a decision was made by the Wage Board at Washington holding that "red caps" did not come under General Order 27, which relates to the employ-

ment of station attendants. In fact, it was ruled that "red caps" are not station attendants and that in the beginning when Mr. McAdoo was Director General of Railroads a mistake had been made in classifying "red caps" as such.

At this time it is said that thirty colored attendants at the Pennsylvania Station receive \$19.75 each monthly as salaries, while 160 or more are given \$1 a month and have to depend solely on tips. A similar condition is said to exist at the Grand Central Terminal.

Those who have become members of the Brotherhood of Railway Station Attendants say it is a difficult matter for a "red cap" to make a good living on tips alone, all the year round.

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO TRAINMEN

Substantial Men of Oklahoma Incorporate Union For Protection Of Colored Employees Of The Nation's Railway System—Five Brotherhoods In Prospect.

The Journal Guide
(Special to The Journal and Guide)

Washington, D. C., June 26—The Interstate Association of Negro Trainmen of America, looking to the perfecting of a union of all unorganized colored employees of the railway lines of America, for their full protection in working conditions and wages, has been incorporated in the District of Columbia, following the completion of preliminary plans inaugurated about a year ago.

Attorney E. T. Barbour, of El Reno, Oklahoma, is named as general counsellor and organizer; Richard A. Buford of Oklahoma City, Okla., is general secretary, under a bond of \$5,000, with the United States Fidelity

and Guarantee Company. Both are substantial and reliable men of affairs of Oklahoma, and are vouched for by the strongest financial forces of that state. L. Melendez King, of Washington, D. C., and William T. Francis of St. Paul, Minn., leaders of the members, and its branches extend into

the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Mexico, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas and the District of Columbia. The present plans contemplate the formation of five brotherhoods, to include all classes of labor now being performed by members of the race upon the railway systems of the land. The promoters declare that the Interstate Association is destined to become one of the greatest labor unions in the United States, not less effective from a racial standpoint than the American Federation of Labor, in conserving the common rights of our trainmen.

Recently, the general counsellor, E. T. Barbour, was invited into conference at Atlantic City by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for a complete survey of the wishes and policies of the Association in the maintenance of union reciprocity between the A. F. of L. and the Negro Trainmen's Association. Subsequent to this interview, Mr. Barbour has decided that no further negotiations will be entered into until the matter can be thoroughly considered at the forthcoming special meeting of the Trainmen, as it is felt that the formation of any kind of an alliance just now might not be to the best interests of the Negro employees in question.

The primary aim of the organizers is to place the association upon a firm basis, and its success in attracting to its ranks a group of our most intelligent, influential and public spirited men is regarded as a tribute to its worth as a factor for racial uplift. The phenomenal progress made during the past few months is persuading its sponsors to believe that the association is to fill a large place in Ameri-

can history, far surpassing any previous effort to mobilize the thousands of Negro trainmen, who have needed only progressive leadership to obtain the rights and immunities due them in their respective communities. They are associated with the general counsellor's staff, assuring a strong legal combination. J. H. Maxwell, supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railway Dormitories at Washington, recognized as a capable business man by the Pennsylvania Company, which employs over eight hundred Negroes is one of the incorporators of the Association and will have an important part in the direction of its affairs. Wallace Barksdale, of this city, also a railway attache, is a charter member and an active worker in the organization.

The objects of the Interstate Association of Negro Trainmen are: To maintain and insure standard working conditions and a uniform wage scale; to destroy caste and color prejudice that militate against justice as to these essentials; and to establish reciprocity between such other bodies of organized labor as shall be necessary for the promotion of the welfare of the Negro employees of the nation's railway lines. It has the exclusive right, under its terms of incorporation, to form a national union of Negro railway employees, subordinate associations as auxiliaries to the parent stem. The association at this time has upward of two thousand members. It went to Smithfield, Va., to visit Mr. Henry Etheridge. Services at Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church were largely attended Sunday. Rev. R. H. Davis preached at night. Those who paid \$1.00 in the collection were: Messrs. George Myers, J. E. Norman, M. Creekmur; those paying twenty-five cents were: Rev. R. H. Davis, Messrs. W. Wilson, W. E. Locker, Ralph Locker, W. M. Alexander, John Jennie Foreman. Stephen Moran, McGloan, Edw. Bell, C. G. Alexander, Virginia Alexander, Mary Etheridge, Alice McDonald, Eva Armstrong, Linnie Rix, Annie Myers, Sarah Little,

WHITE WAITERS QUIT JOBS ALSO

Took Places of Negroes at Copley Square Hotel—Ordered Out by Union

ACTION SURPRISE TO MANAGEMENT

Twenty-two white waiters, who yesterday morning took the places of Negro waiters at the Copley Square Hotel, quit work at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on orders of officials of the Waiters' union. The Negro waiters who were discharged also were members of the union.

Although handicapped by the action of the waiters, the management of the hotel succeeded in providing service for patrons without serious inconvenience. Service was given by six of the Negroes who had been retained for special work.

Great Surprise to Him
Manager E. B. Spracklin of the hotel said last night that the action of the delegates of the union in ordering the white waiters to quit was a great surprise to him, and he could not understand what the reason might be. There had been a force of 30 Negro waiters at the hotel for several years, and recently there had been so many complaints regarding their service to guests that the management had decided to replace them with white waiters. He said he informed the union and the Negro waiters a week ago of the decision, and no complaint had been received from the union. All the waiters who replaced the Negroes were union men, even the head waiter. Asked if the delegates had given any reason for ordering the white waiters out yesterday,

LOCAL NEGROES ARE ORGANIZED

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
SEPTEMBER 20, 1919

Marvin Ritch Denies Rumors That He Is Organizer.

More Than 300 in Charlotte Said

to Have Joined "One Big Union"—Meets Tuesdays.

Doctrines of organized labor have found more than 300 disciples among Charlotte negroes in the past few months, it was learned last night from supposedly reliable sources.

So far has the idea progressed, it was said, that the charter already has been secured, and action of some kind is said to be contemplated when the compress workers and oil workers are brought into the ranks of the unionists.

Meetings are held each Tuesday night in the big negro hall, Second and Caldwell streets, it was learned, and a pass word must be given before the sentry or warden will open the door to the council chamber.

The sentry is said to be Jayhugh Davis.

Every precaution is taken to keep the existence of the negro union a secret, it appears.

Persistent reports have been circulated in Charlotte of late that the negroes are organizing. These reports have coupled the name of Marvin Ritch, Charlotte attorney, now under bond for his appearance before an Albemarle judge next week, as organizer.

These reports have been repeatedly and emphatically denied by Mr. Ritch.

Investigating the reports last night an Observer man talked to a negro who is denied membership to the union because he is an employer and not an employee.

This negro said he attended a meeting at Second and Caldwell streets weeks ago, at which much enthusiasm for the union was manifested.

There were two white men present, he said, and one of them was Mr. L. Ritch.

Ritch, according to the negro questioned, made a speech favoring organization among the negroes, and urging them to join.

Many applications were received at \$2.50 per head, it was declared.

Negro sources that are supposed to be reliable, say that the movement to organize is general among Charlotte's colored population. With a charter already secured, and more than 300 names enrolled, the ranks of the unionists are growing steadily, it is asserted.

A president was elected, but later asked to resign, because, it is said, the job was too much for him. As one negro put it last night, he "didn't have enough 'learnin'."

Buttons have been received and distributed among the union members, and they must be flashed and a mysterious pass word spoken before Jayhugh Davis will enlarge the crack he makes in the door when a knock is heard.

Local negro unionists appear to have adopted the "One Big Union" idea, which was defeated by organized labor of Winnipeg, Canada, some weeks ago. This provides for one union of all crafts and trades instead of separate branches.

In Charlotte, it is declared, plasterers, their helpers, carpenters, their helpers, and members of other trades

followed by negroes, are all united in one big organization.

Union leaders are said to be a work inducing colored compress workers and oil workers to join the union. When this is done, the organization will be practically complete, and then action of some kind is expected to be taken, in the opinion of certain negroes, who admit they are "on the inside," despite the password and the bulky form of Jayhugh Davis.

HOMES OF LOYAL

STEEL MEN FIRED

Sleeping Women and Children Narrowly Escape When Houses and Hotel Are Burned.

Two hundred negro employees of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago got into a quasi battle last night, partly with strikers and partly with the police. But after 200 shots had been exchanged—nobody was wounded.

The union men allege the Negroes armed and marched to their headquarters and dared the strikers to come out and fight.

The Negroes claim they were trying to go home—the first time they have been permitted to leave the plant. They were taken by mistake to the wrong street to get their cars and went past union headquarters. A white man called them scabs. A negro yelled for him to "come on over and get his."

FIRING GETS GENERAL.

Then somebody began shooting, a hot call was turned in and two wagon loads of policemen hurried to the scene and the firing became promiscuous.

Four Negroes were arrested. Two of them had revolvers, but showed the authority of Chief Garrity to carry guns in the vicinity of the mills. They will be questioned today by Capt. Max Nootbar.

Sabotage has been resorted to in increasing degree in the Gary steel strike in the last two days. The latest form is the firing of the houses of loyal steel workers in which the wives and children of the men were asleep, and the burning of a hotel in which 120 men and women were asleep.

The home of Joe Shakes was drenched with kerosene and set on fire while he was at work in the mills and his wife and six children were in bed. Mrs. Shakes was aroused by the crackling of the fire and saw two men run from the place. She got the children out unhurt.

FAMILY IN BED, HOUSE BURNED

Frank Shiverski's house also was set on fire while the family was in

bed, and they narrowly escaped.

The Unity Hotel, at which a number of loyal workmen have been sleeping, was fired and damaged \$10,000.

John A. Brennan, city comptroller at Gary, said there is a plan to unite all patriotic fraternal orders in the country to combat all un-American activities.

4 Men Stabbed

In Cleveland Riot

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE

SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

Strike Sympathizers Attack Negro Steel Workers, Who Use Knives

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—Four men were stabbed, two probably fatally, and two others were badly beaten near the entrance of the American Steel and Wire Company's Newburg plant this morning in the first serious local disorder of the steel strike. The trouble broke out when a streetcar stopped near the plant to let off men bound for work at the mills.

Among those who got off the car were three negroes. Strike sympathizers sought to stop them from going into the plant, according to the police, and two of the negroes drew knives. A general fight ensued, in which many men in the vicinity of the plant joined. When a detail of police reached the scene they found four men had been stabbed, two probably fatally.

The negroes returned to the streetcar for shelter. The car was pursued by hundreds of strike sympathizers and bombarded with bricks and stones, and the three men seized and beaten. Police rescued two of them and the third escaped.

Patrolman Hack was severely beaten and one man was believed to have been shot in a strike disturbance near the Otis Steel Company plant shortly before noon. Hack was attacked when he ordered loiterers to move on. He fired three shots and believes a man was shot and carried away by friends.

Mayor Harry L. Davis, aroused by reports of the disorders, issued instructions to police that no strike breakers be permitted to enter the city and that all suspicious persons be turned back. Union officials, in conference to-day with Mayor Davis, demanded that activities of strike breakers be stopped.

Fifty-nine men, who, the police said, were brought here from Detroit to work in a Cleveland steel mill, were sent back to Detroit to-day after having been taken to police headquarters on their arrival last night and given the choice of returning or appearing in court on charges of being suspicious persons. This policy will be continued, the police said.

A report that negroes are being imported from the South to work in the mills is being investigated by the police.

The Union Rollins Mills, an independent company that had continued to operate short-handed, closed to-day when union employees walked out in a body.

Depriving Negroes of Vote Aids Spread Of One Big Union Idea, Says Socialist

Colored Workers Like Soviet Russia Because Its Only Basis for Franchise Is that Voter Must Be a Toiler, Asserts Party

Member—Lusk's Ridiculed.

Commenting yesterday on the "discovery" by the Lusk investigating committee that Negroes are embracing Socialism and industrial unionism, Thomas Edwards, Negro member of the 21st Assembly district, Socialist party, which is composed largely of Negroes, declared that the disfranchisement of his race in the South is responsible for this situation.

Negroes support the Russian Soviet government, Edwards said, because being a worker is the only basis of franchise in the Socialist republic.

Millions Are Without Vote.

"Isn't it logical," Edwards asked, "that a government which proclaims as the only basis of its franchise the fact that you are a worker will appeal to us, when so many millions of us are disfranchised through grandfather clauses, and property qualifications after being prohibited from acquiring property through devious ways?"

"What seems to be our greatest crime is that we advocate the One Big Union. Are we to blame? Despite the wonderful experience meeting of the last convention of the A. F. of L. we know discrimination is still rampant and when in some unions the Negro is taken in, such as the printers, he is shunted around, whence it becomes more profitable for him to work in a rat shop.

"We have petitioned the government at Washington repeatedly with respect to our special grievances, but what's the use? We are only workers, and, still worse, 'Niggers.'"

A New Idea.

"However, lo and behold, a new idea strikes us:

"Cotton is one of the country's staple products. It is largely the basis of our international trade; it is the backbone of some kinds of ammunition and the Red Cross can't get along without it. And this fabric is for the most part the product of Negroes' brawn.

"In the South we are disfranchised. We have been beggars at Washington, and as such have received the reward of beggars. Now we are demanding because of this 'new idea' direct action. More powerful than all the moral suasion, than guns and bayonets, are the workers in one big union or general strike. You can see why this new idea is spreading like wildfire among us.

"Personally, I have always been a believer in the use of the ballot to change existing wrongs, and will continue to be so long as there is one shred of the franchise left.

"But what if we are disfranchised by the millions?

Exonerates Rand School.

"Let me exonerate the Rand School from any connection with our activities. Through our request Negro lecturers were employed by the school to speak on 'The Negro in

American History and Industry' and kindred subjects.

"If the Lusk committee will comply with the request of our Comrades Randolph, Owen and Domingo, editors of the Messenger, for a hearing, they will learn a good deal more than Archie Stevenson and his committee think they know on the subject."

N. Y. C. WORLD

Strike Picket Shot Down

by Negro at Buffington, Ind.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Serious trouble developed in the strike to-day. A union picket was shot at Buffington, Ind. Cazemir Kersis was shot in the thigh by one of two negroes with whom he had been arguing. A crowd of union men threatened to kill the two, and might have done it had not the police charged and scattered them.

The negroes were coming out of the Universal Portland Cement Company's plant at Buffington at about 5 o'clock. Kersis and other pickets were at the gate. Kersis asked the two men to join the strikers. "Fourteen hundred of the 2,000 men employed by this plant," he said, "have gone on strike. We want the other 600."

Blair and Bracken drew their revolvers. Blair fired two shots, Brakeen fired four. Kersis fell. Lee McCormack, Mayor of East Chicago, and Acting Chief Edward J. O'Donnell and ten policemen witnessed the shooting. They rushed to the rescue of the two men. It was not necessary to use their weapons, however. The crowd dispersed peacefully and the gun fighters were placed in the East Chicago Jail.

Union leaders generally admitted that quite a few strikers had gone back to the mills, but said they, these were all unskilled laborers. The skilled workers were all on strike. The steel company officials laughed at this, saying they would not open their plants if the skilled workers had not returned.

The mill managers assert 5,000 of 12,000 are at work in South Chicago.

Unions, Strikes, etc. SHALL THE NEGRO UNIONIZE?

Practically only 5% of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, of this country are organized. They have a strong and compact organization. These men are entitled to be heard; they have a right to organize; they have a right to bargain their labor collectively and to promote their community interests in every reasonable and lawful way but the labor union has power and influence all out of proportion to the numbers of its organization.

Heretofore the American Federation of Labor has been hostile toward the Negro. In fact, the Negro has been barred from union labor: he has been treated as a scab and worse. Now the labor unions come and offer the Negro membership in the union and profess to hold that the Negro is entitled to an equal place in the American Federation without regard to race or previous condition. This is a rather sudden change on the part of the American Federation of Labor to be accepted at face value. We believe in instantaneous regeneration when it comes from above but we are rather suspicious of an "instantaneous right about face" on the part of labor union when it has heaped upon the Negro during the years so many disadvantages and forced Negro mechanics in the North to do unskilled work simply because white labor union men would not work side by side with them.

Some of our papers are yielding to the request and accepting the invitation of organized labor but we rather suspect that it would be well for us to stand aloof and put the American Federation of Labor on probation (that is a good Methodist expression) and see that its conversion is genuine. Then there will be time enough to run into the arms of the American Federation of Labor.

Among the many delegates to the first International Conference of Working Women held at the National Academy of Music in New York City were Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who was twice a delegate to the International Congress of Women at Berne, Switzerland and Holland; Mrs. M. D. Butler, representing the N. A. A. C. P.; Miss Jeannette Carter, representing the Woman Wage Earners Association; Mrs. Robert L. Pendleton, Mrs. A. Gilliam Green and Mrs. Hall. Unlike the National Labor Conference, they did not bar colored delegates, which is another evidence that women are more democratic than men.

LABOR CAUSE BEST SERVED BY CONTINUING CONSERVATIVE METHODS, LEADERS DECLARE

Secretary Wilson and Samuel Gompers Denounce Radicalism Before Federation Convention at Atlantic City

—Color Line Eliminated.

N. Y. C. HERALD

JUNE 14, 1919

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Friday.—The general scope of the reconstruction programme of American labor, social, industrial and political, was outlined today in the resolutions discussed before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. In general tone the scheme calls for conservative but relentless development of the potentiality of the wage worker in the future affairs of the country.

Radicalism in the future labor movement was severely frowned upon by the great mass of delegates and unreservedly condemned by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, in addresses delivered in today's sessions.

While party lines were not closely indicated, and Secretary Wilson in a vigorous attack upon Bolshevism and the Reds, was particular to say that he was not advising the laboring men to adopt or continue their allegiance to any one party, the sense of the convention was demonstrated that the wage earner would be discerning in selecting his political preferment in the future and cast his lot with the party that would concede the most to the laboring classes. The appearance, however, of Secretary Wilson and Mr. Gompers, both good Wilson men, on the same platform, with the highest of complimentary exchanges passing between them, although received with moderate applause, seemed to suggest to the representatives of more than four million workers that a third term for President Wilson would not be out of order.

Abolish Color Line.

The fact that the convention, amid great enthusiasm, expressed its approval of entirely eliminating the color line against the negro workers and opened the doors of membership to them for membership where they had been discriminated against heretofore, suggested a bid for a future consolidated negro vote in whatever direction the labor interests might lead.

The convention adopted several resolutions introduced by negro delegates calling for the admission of the negro workers on equal terms with the white men in labor organizations. The action of some of the unions in barring them was heatedly condemned on the floor of the convention by representatives of the big international organizations which already admit them on membership, and a host of delegates lamored for the privilege of informing the convention that their organizations did not discriminate against their "black

brothers." A resolution was proposed favoring the granting of an international charter for negro workers and one adapted to send American Federation of Labor organizers into the Southern States to thoroughly organize the negroes.

The reconstruction programme as outlined in the resolutions called for legislation to ease the high cost of living, a federal housing scheme for workingmen in view of the rent and housing conditions throughout the country; the legislative readjustment of the government financial system to increase the value of the present dollar; the initiative and referendum; government ownership of the railroads and other public utilities; passage of the national suffrage amendment by the Legislatures of the various States; no night work for women or children and other welfare reforms for the factory workers, the participation of federal employees in politics and the right for them to organize despite the civil service restrictions; shorter hours for labor and the back to the soil movement as means to dispel unemployment.

The radicals had the floor for more than an hour during a heated discussion of the resolution introduced by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union asking the federation to indorse an expected strike of their organization in Chicago. The Committee on Organization reported unfavorably on that part of the resolution asking for the indorsement of a strike before it really existed. The resolution was loosely drawn and evidently intended to offer the radicals a chance to attack the Gompers régime. Several men and women delegates launched an attack on the federation and indirectly on Mr. Gompers.

Advises Against Strike.

Secretary Wilson urged organized labor to refuse to support the nationwide strike which has been proposed as a protest against the conviction of Thomas Mooney. Mr. Wilson told the delegates that the government was investigating the claim that new evidence justified a new trial and that he himself was devoting much time to the case.

The Secretary said that so far the government's inquiry had shown that the judge and jury before whom Mooney was tried had conducted themselves properly, and that on the evidence the jury had to convict. He admitted that new evidence might develop which would alter the situation.

"But," he continued, "for organized labor to participate in such a strike as is proposed would simply mean that labor was trying Mooney, without the benefit of evidence. Very few of us are familiar with all the evidence, yet every workingman is asked to make himself a juror. Justice cannot be obtained in that way."

Cannot Stand for Bolshevism.

Secretary Wilson then turned his attention to Bolshevism and was heartily cheered when he asserted that no element of American labor would stand for

Bolshevism for a moment when the true meaning of the movement was understood.

"Closely allied to the work of the Industrial Workers of the World during the last year," he said, "there has been more or less Bolshevism agitation in the United States, which has not been to any great extent manifest among the real wage workers of the country, but which has existed principally among the parlor coal diggers of our country."

"We have no fear of a political revolution in the United States. It may be possible that these parlorites may be misguiding a sufficient number of the laboring people to cause local disturbances that will be annoying, but no one in the ranks of labor—whether he is classed as an extreme radical or an extreme conservative—or in all the elements between those two, will stand for Bolshevism for a minute when he knows what Bolshevism itself stands for." The convention adjourned until Monday. Tomorrow most of the delegates will go to Washington by special train to participate in the demonstration in protest against wartime prohibition.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR WANTS COLORED WORK- MEN IN LABOR FIGHT, SAID GOMPERS

SEC. WILSON WANTS ALL FIGHTERS TO HAVE VOICE.

Colored Workers to be Admitted to Unions

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13.—Sec. of Labor Wilson, speaking before the convention of the American Federation of Labor today, urged organized labor to refuse to support the nationwide strike which has been proposed as a protest against the conviction of Thomas Mooney. He said the Government was investigating the claim that new evidence justified a new trial and that he himself was devoting much time to the case.

Wants all to Have Voice

"The workers of this country, the laborers who have fought and struggled for all these centuries, take the stand that every person who has to obey the laws of a country ought to have a voice to determine what those laws should be, and having fought through all the centuries for the accomplishment of that ideal, having accomplished it for themselves, then the American is not anxious to impose the same kind of disfranchisement upon other portions of the people that he had fought being imposed upon himself."

"But the Bolsheviks did not even take that interpretation of the dictatorship of the proletariat as their guide. In his long speech before the Soviet at Moscow, a little more than a year ago, Lenin laid down the principle of the dictatorship of a few selected so-called advance guards. He held that the proletariat was not to be trusted because it would waver and that this self-selected advance guard would impose its will upon the workers and the others must obey. The struggle of the masses has been away from slavery, to get away from compulsory labor, and yet it is proposed by this new form of government to reintroduce obligatory labor upon the workers of the world imposed upon them by a single group of the pro-

letariat.

Workers Ask Self-Determination

"The great distinction between slavery and freedom is that under freedom every man shall have the right to cease work for any reason that may be sufficient to himself. We have proceeded to the extent of sacrificing our blood and our treasure against the dictatorship of the monarchial autocracy of Germany which was built on the self-same ideal that the Kaiser and his group of advisers know better what the workers desired and what was good for them than the workers knew themselves.

"The American workingman wants nothing of that kind of dictatorship of the proletariat. The American working man wants nothing of that kind of obligatory labor. The American workingman wants nothing of the political, social or economic conditions that have existed and still exist in Russia. We have worked out our scheme far beyond that stage and we are going to continue to work it out to the achievement of higher ideals and by the will of no advance guard, no matter how just or right their position might be, but by the will of the majority themselves."

Sec. Wilson pointed out that the conditions in Eastern Europe and the United States are entirely different now and always have been.

"Force in Europe may have been necessary," he declared. "Force to overthrow a monarchy may be great patriotism, but force in overthrowing democracy, as some people are advocating, is high treason against the masses of the people. In this country we can settle things by evolution. There is no necessity for revolution."

RADICALS INCITING NEGRO TO VIOLENCE

Publications Being Circulated in This City Urging Blacks to Join the I. W. W.

N 7 C TIMES
AUGUST 4, 1919
GOVERNMENT HAS EVIDENCE

One Writer Advises Race to Arm and Defend Their Rights with "Fire, Shot, and Shell."

The Federal Government has evidence that radical elements in this country are taking advantage of discontent among certain parts of the negro population to intensify ill feeling between the races. Within the last three days Federal agents have reported that the I. W. W. is circularizing the negro sec-

tions of Philadelphia and this city, the circulars being worded in violent language, sometimes illustrated with cartoons of the most vicious conception. In every instance, the circular urges the negro to join the I. W. W., and in some instances to ally himself with other bodies of Bolshevik sympathies.

Virtually every I. W. W. and Left Wing Socialist paper published in this country is now taking part in this propaganda. Some of the papers are edited by negro agitators, who openly advise the negroes to arm, and to defend their rights, as one paper put it, "with fire, shot and shell."

Dr. Robert L. McElroy, Educational Director of the National Security League, made public yesterday parts of a report submitted by Dr. L. B. Moore, the Dean of Howard University in Washington, who has been investigating the negro situation, particularly in the South.

"Restlessness among the laboring classes is found generally throughout the South," says one report. "A well trained teacher in one of our larger schools in the South told me the colored people were being organized by representatives of the I. W. W. The disgruntled attitude of the returning soldier is a potential factor in the South in making for uneasiness and a large measure of discontent."

"Recently I heard from a colored man of national reputation that there were efforts on foot to have the colored people leave the South quietly, but in a constant stream, for other sections of the country. As I have talked with colored people I have found a strong desire in many places to get away. They want better school conditions for their children, better laboring conditions and living conditions. We are in danger of having a little Russia in many sections of the Southland."

One of the most important negro publications which is published in this city in its current issue comes out for the I. W. W. It advises all negroes to join because "the I. W. W. draws no race, color, sex or creed line," adding that "with the I. W. W. already numbering 800,000, to augment it with 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 negroes would make it fairly rival the American Federation of Labor."

This publication prints an article by a man who, it is stated, was a negro officer of the 367th Infantry. The writer says making the world safe for democracy, so far as the negro soldiers were concerned, was a mockery.

"When black officers taught black men bayonet practice," he said, "they usually substituted the picture of the white Southerner for that of the Hun. This method oftentimes inspired the soldier with dash and vim. . . . The colored officer, maltreated and thrus aside, has cursed the flag and the country for which it stands a thousand times. Thousands of these soldiers now possess weapons to demonstrate, if need be, their legal right to self-defense against Southern encroachments and against Southern lynch law. Intelligent negroes have all reached the point where their loyalty to the country is conditional."

Representatives of thirty or more denominations engaged in educational and home mission work among the negroes will meet in New York next month to formulate a program for betterment of

the conditions under which they live. Announcement was made yesterday by Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkfield of New Orleans, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the conference was decided upon by the After-war Committee of the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council. Bishop Thirkfield for years has been active in work among the negroes.

"The conference," he said, "will include white and colored men from the North and South. They will consider the situation precipitated by the recent race riots, and it is proposed to adopt a program looking to the co-operation of all religious, civic, and other forces of the country to bring about safe and sane relations between the races."

ELEVATOR WORKERS
DECORATE SHOVELS
BALTIMORE MD STAR
AUGUST 1, 1919
Negroes Handling Grain Take
Great Pride in Tools of
Their Trade.

HANDLES ARE ENGRAVED

One has often heard of the pride which the American negro takes in his "galloping dominoes," the nickname given by them to dice, but the negroes employed in the grain elevator about Locust Point have forgotten all about such things and transferred their affection to wooden grain shovels. These shovels, which are about four feet long and made of fine wood, are jealously guarded by their owners.

Each man tries to outdo the other in displaying his ability as a wood carver, and as a result the shovels of most of the men now resemble totem poles. Figures of men and women are cut into the wood and colored with dyes. One negro artist has engraved his likeness on the bowl of his shovel. These shovels are polished so they shine. It is a common sight on the Fort avenue carline in the morning to see an old negro man with a shovel that is mended in at least a dozen places with wire, the owners refusing to part with the shovels until they have virtually fallen to pieces. To damage one's shovel is the signal for a battle, and quite often men who have carelessly chipped another's shovel have found their way into a hospital.

NEGROES BARRED FROM UNIONS

The United Brotherhood of Maintenance and Railway Shop Laborers at Detroit, Mich., voted down a proposal to admit Negroes to full membership to that organization. It expresses pretty generally the feeling of Organized Labor in this section.

LET US ORGANIZE

We need organization. We have 70,000 laborers, with 140,000 hands. We do not know their value. 70,000 Jewish laborers would have more than 170 organizations to protect their labor; we colored people have not seven. Let us organize.

We make \$50,000,000 per year in Philadelphia and vicinity. We have not organized \$1,000,000 of this in Negro business. Let us learn co-operation. The C. P. A.'s Business Committee is preparing to make a most startling announcement, which, if it is acted upon, will give our people \$2,500,000 per year. If we organized our money we would be an independent people, need nobody's charity and command the respect of everybody. The C. P. A. says, "stop taking charity and organize your money!" Can it be done?

And our vote. The political "bosses" for the past thirty years have come chiefly from the sections having many colored votes. Yet the colored man gets less out of his vote than anybody else. We have twice the votes the colored people of Chicago have; but we have less protection and less offices. No such riot as disgraced Philadelphia last year could happen in Chicago. Why? Chicago's colored vote is organized. What representative position has the Negro in Pennsylvania? Not one. Don't blame the white politicians. They are only human. Blame the lack of Negro unity. When you organize and demand you will get both protection and office, and not before.

The watchword of the Philadelphia Negro should be Organize, Organize, Organize. Preach it, sing it, play it, preach it, and then DO IT. Start today by sending in your application to the C. P. A.

TEXAS COLORED TRAINMEN
BEING CONGRATULATED FOR
THEIR LATEST VICTORY

Working quietly in a far corner of the great State of Texas is a body of men composed of trainmen of the Gulf Coast lines, known as the Colored Trainmen of America. This organization is chartered under the laws of Texas and to it is due the honor of having secured standard wages, which were due all the colored trainmen under an order issued by the ex-Director-General McAdoo. For some reason this increase was withheld from them.

For all colored trainmen in the country, since last June, President M. H. Buckner and others have made every effort through correspondence to secure an adjustment with the board of wages and working conditions in Washington; all of which proved fruitless. He then secured permission from the body to send a committee there to lay the matter before the proper officials.

So on December 1, 1918, he selected Messrs. B. G. McCullough and C. M. Banks as committeemen and the result today is known and felt by every colored trainman in the country. The organization, in the Washington conference, was represented by Attorney James A. Cobb of that city, being assisted and backed by a "higher up," they secured the proper interpretation of Article 6, General Order No. 27, which gave the colored employes the same right as the whites.

This accomplishment goes to show what can be attained by organization as the Colored Trainmen of America

was the first colored body to send a committee to Washington from an organized body, working under a charter. And this is the second victory secured by them, having, in 1917, led by President M. H. Buckner, Messrs. Ben Taylor, B. G. McCullough and Jerry Morrison secured for themselves a raise in pay. They are receiving letters from all parts of the country from colored trainmen, commending and thanking them for their successful efforts for others, as well as for themselves. Hurrah for Texas! Other roads should take the hint: follow suit and organize.

CHAUFFEURS' UNION ADMITS NEGROES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Local 543 of the Chauffeurs' Union has decided to admit colored men to membership. Charles M. Van Buren, Jr., led the fight demanding just recognition for colored chauffeurs.

The motion to admit Negroes to the union was passed after a heated argument. Mr. Treeproy, who introduced the motion, contended that if colored men were good enough for the United States, they were good enough for the union. Two colored chauffeurs have become identified with Local 543.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

SHALL WE UNIONIZE?

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION among our workmen at the stock yards is whether or not to unionize. During the recent riots the union officials made stirring appeals to our stock yard workers with a view to inducing them to become members of the union. Organized labor publications through their editorial columns voiced the same demands. Some of these proposals were of the most flattering character and should receive the serious consideration of our workers.

IN YEARS PAST our attitude has been one of distrust and suspicion of the motives and honesty of purpose of the leaders of organized labor. For much of this attitude the labor leaders themselves are responsible. In their constitutions the word "white" stood a gigantic barrier to our participation with them in the labor field. In recent years there seems to be a growing disposition to open the doors of unionism to our workmen.

LEADERS LIKE KIKULSKI, Fitzpatrick and Johnston, in conference with leading police officials during the last stock yard strike, stated that not a single soldier or policeman would be required in that district to preserve order. And that organized labor would see to it that the black workman would be protected by his white associates in the ranks of organized labor.

WHEN ALL IS SAID and done, it may be the part of wisdom for us to join with the white brother in the labor movement. Most of our workmen's trouble in the North is due largely to antagonism in the industrial field, and if these antagonisms can be wiped out by our entering the ranks of unionism it seems the only sane and safe thing for us to do. At any rate, the experiment is worth a trial. To any forward-looking man it must be apparent that there must be a common destiny for workmen of all classes. For the good of the nation white men and black men must not go through the years with their hands at each other's throats. Something must be done to remove from the mind of the white laboring man the notion that large employers of labor are using us as a big stick over their heads. And the labor leaders must remove from our workmen's mind the suspicion and distrust born of the previous attitude of unionism toward them.

WE CONFESS that our experience with organized labor in this locality has not been reassuring. Some years ago our waiters entered the labor movement by organizing a strong branch among themselves. They were induced by the leaders of the white waiters' union to strike against the existing scale of wages. Instead of the support and co-operation which they expected from their white brothers, they were forced to see their places filled by white union waiters. This bit of unpleasant experience still sticks in our minds and is frequently used as the basis of much of the opposition that exists among us against unionizing.

IF THE LEADERS of the labor movement are anxious for our co-operation we stand ready to give it when we can be assured that we will not be deserted by our white brothers in a crisis. We do not relish the present situation, with its antagonisms and its hatreds. We stand ready on any tomorrow to extend the hand of fellowship to our white brother in the labor world, but we want him to come with clean hands and with the honest resolve to sink or swim in a common cause for the betterment of American laboring conditions, without regard to race or color.

THE LULL AFTER THE STORM

IN reviewing the race riots, Dr. George C. Hall, Chicago's eminent Negro physician, who is a director of the League on Urban Conditions among Negroes and a leader of his race, had unstinted praise for one element in the city's white population. He said:

Organized labor, by its conduct in Chicago during the race riots and since, has clearly demonstrated the fairness of its attitude toward the Negro. Union leaders labored to prevent friction between whites and blacks; union men refrained from joining in the rioting. After the riots the unions went back as a body to work

with non-union Negroes in the stockyards. Negroes have participated in the benefits which organization has obtained for the workers, and now that we have this conclusive proof of the good-will of the unions every thoughtful Negro ought to be convinced of the necessity of joining the unions.

Dr. Hall added: "The packers also acted fairly in re-employing all Negro workers after the riots." Ten to fifteen thousand Negroes work in the Chicago stockyards, and the importance of the stockyards labor situation as a factor in race relations has been emphasized since the riots. The Chicago Federation of Labor issued on August 9 a proclamation which charged that the packers had deliberately attempted to fan race prejudice for the purpose of keeping the Negroes unorganized, and declared that it was the efforts of union people, working day and night, that had prevented the spread of race hatred among stockyards workers and had kept the rioting from becoming far more serious than it was. The week's strike of union stockyards workers subsequent to the riots was a protest against the use of the militia to "protect" non-union Negroes when they returned to work. Union leaders declared that the presence of the soldiers, in the tense situation, would have brought on clashes, and they called off the strike when the militia were removed.

A prominent social worker who is in close touch with the stockyards workers said:

The race situation is simply hushed up now. All the underlying causes of serious outbreaks are still present. If the packers were willing to welcome the organization of the Negroes into the unions which are eager to take them in, the situation would be hopeful. Our Lithuanians and Poles feel no race antipathy for the Negro, but they say, "He must not take our jobs or lower our wages."

Investigations into the riots are getting into full swing. The grand jury, after holding up proceedings for a day because no charges against whites had been presented to it, resumed work and is still sitting. The following indictments have been returned: murder, 11 Negroes; assault to kill, 25 Negroes, 15 whites; manslaughter, 1 white; carrying concealed weapons, 14 Negroes, 9 whites; arson, 4 whites.

Twenty-one Negroes, as against sixteen whites, were killed in the riots, but no white person has yet been indicted for murder. At the state's attorney's office it is said that the investigation is only beginning and that cases against white will undoubtedly come up later. State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne has issued a statement placing responsibility for the riots on "black belt" politics. He charges that city hall organization leaders encourage lawless Negro elements in an effort to hold the black vote solid, and his activities threaten to develop into a city-wide political and police graft expose. Governor Lowden has appointed a commission of six Negroes and six white men to investigate race relationships in Chicago.

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
JULY 31, 1919
A headline says, "Negroes Supplanting Greek Bootblacks." Not many years ago it would have read, "Greeks Supplanting Negro Bootblacks."

THE NEGRO AND LABOR
Speaking before the Readjustment Congress held last week at Howard University, Eugene Kinke Jones, executive secretary of the Urban League had the following to say:

"As a rule, Negroes are suspicious of unions, with but little sympathy towards other Negroes who advocate affiliation on the part of Negro workingmen with white unions. However, the unions will never be able to muster their full strength in their

fight with capital, without the recruiting of Negro workmen now constituting one-seventh of the labor supply of America. And Negroes will be unable to attain their position in the labor world without in a large measure affiliating with organized labor groups."

There is no sociologist who thinks more clearly, and speaks straighter on labor conditions among colored people than Mr. Jones. What he says above, he has preached in public addresses all over the country to employers and employees, white and colored. He makes just two points:

First, that the colored worker cannot get better working conditions, better hours and higher wages without organization;

Second, unions in the United States will never be able to control all of the workers until they include the Negro workers.

(The first point is the more important. Without organization, without labor unions, the colored laborer is a scab and a makeshift, the average worker in the United States is the best paid workman in the world. The worst paid laborers are the Chinese coolies, the Jamaica farm laborer, and the South African miners.)

In the United States, the average white laborer can earn \$3.50 a day, in Jamaica, he earns 25 cents per day. The difference between them is in money—\$3.25. The real difference lies in the fact that the average white laborer in the United States is organized and the average Jamaican is unorganized.

The difference is more than this—the Jamaican laborer is poorly housed, badly nourished and largely ignorant; the average white American lives well himself and sends his children to the public school.

The only reason that colored workers in America are not getting the same wages paid in China and Jamaica is that they are competing with organized white laborers who are highly paid. But even so, unorganized Negro workers are receiving lower wages than white organized workers in every case. The only time both races are paid alike is when both belong to labor unions.

Colored workingmen can accept the word of Mr. Jones when he says:

"NEGROES WILL BE UNABLE TO ATTAIN THEIR POSITION IN THE LABOR WORLD WITHOUT IN LARGE MEASURE AFFILIATING WITH ORGANIZED LABOR GROUPS."

COLORED MEN

REPLACE ALIENS

IN GARY PLANTS

12-28-19

(Special to The Freeman)
CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Colored men are rapidly taking the place of the foreign laborer in the steel mills of the Gary district. The aliens angered at their loss of the strike, have been going back to Europe on every boat. Many of those who remain are still on strike and are greatly angered at the presence of the colored men. Their wishes are ignored and the plants are running.

SEATTLE LABOR UNIONS LET DOWN THE BARS

By Rev. D. A. Graham

All have read of the incipient revolution we had up here in this extreme northwestern corner of the country. Many of you thought, no doubt that it was so far away that it did not concern you, but I will tell you that if it had succeeded the whole country would have suffered over this. Seattle has become a great industrial center. It was growing and developing as such years ago, but when the war came on and they found that ships could be built here faster than anywhere else in the Union, she leaped into a prosperity that fairly intoxicated her. Remember, we have nothing else to get intoxicated with, as Washington has of men poured in here until nearly been dry for three years. Thousands thirty thousand were in the shipyard alone drawing wages of from \$4.16 per day for helpers, to \$8 and \$10 for skilled workmen for a day of eight hours; time and a half for over time. Of course all this work was by union men, or those whom the unions graciously allowed to work when enough union men could not be found. That is where the colored man got in. He could work as a helper in most of the yards, not in all, but he was not admitted as a skilled workman because he did not belong to the union. When he applied for admission to the union he was denied admission.

Well, the unions decided that they wanted more pay, and ordered their men out to enforce their demands. After three weeks of failure and idleness the radicals succeeded in calling a "general strike" of all workmen in the city. They purposed to close every industry, from the shipbuilding to the shoe shining. Not a street car, jitney nor taxi cab could move. A funeral could not pass through the streets without having a printed card on each vehicle, stating **By Permission of the Strike Committee**. Even hospitals were to be deprived of light, gas and milk, according to the leaders. All this was to be done to show the government the power has been called off and last week the demands of unionism then they boldly advocated "taking over" the shipyards. Circulars to that effect were scattered broadcast, and then honest laborers began to see where they were being led to. Our gallant Mayor, Ole Hanson, proved to be the right man in the right place. With Andrew Jackson candor he gave out a few orders and the men who were going to turn out the lights remembered that insurance policies would not shield them from bullets. Soon cars were running also and things

began to return to normal and no one was molested. Everybody but the shipyard workers went back to work feeling that he had played the fool.

The shipyard workers still determined to fight it out; sent a leader to the City Minister Federation for sympathy. This Federation had tried to help them before they went into the general strike, but they would not heed our advice. Now they laid their case most pathetically before us for consideration. I was happy to be present, though the only colored man. After the Secretary of the Central Labor Council had stated their grievances, I took the opportunity to show my fellow-pastors the attitude of these unions towards my people. My statement brought forth many cries of "Shame! Shame!" and the labor representative slipped out without trying to reply. However, a committee, consisting of some of the leading pastors of the city, was appointed to investigate my charges at once.

This committee called the labor leader and me to meet them a few days later. I took with me Lieut. J. A. Roston, who had been acting as an employment agent for our people and knew the situation perfectly. We made out our case to the satisfaction of the committee and the labor secretary agreed that if we would put our complaint in writing he would present it to the General Labor Council. This we did, and the enclosed clipping shows the result.

The vote was almost unanimous in favor of removing restrictions of color. Last week the Metal Trades Union, one of the strongest in the city, passed a resolution, after a bitter fight, to strike out the word white in their constitution, thus admitting colored men. This we consider a great victory, as I am told that never before have they succeeded in even getting the matter before the proper authorities of the unions. At last the strike in the shipyards men returned to work, and I am informed that there is no discrimination against the colored men.

Well this is enough for this time. We will give our reflections on church matters soon.

PROUD OF MEMBERSHIP IN I. W. W.-SIMMS

Chicago Worker Says Bolshevism One Means of Attaining Demands.—Congratulated by "Bill" Haywood.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28.—There will be race riots in every city of the United States until the whites allow the Negroes to work alongside with them on terms of equality. It is because the capitalists know they have 12,000,000 Negroes in this country to take the place of white workers who strike that they dare refuse to meet the demands of the working men.

R. T. Sims, a Negro, member for thirty years of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and also a member of the I. W. W. made these statements at the I. W. W. Hall, 119 S. Throop street, at the weekly meeting Sunday night. He was speaking on the "Race Question and Its Situation."

Sims is employed in the City Hall and is affiliated with the Municipal Janitors' Union.

He said a majority of Negroes employed in the stock yards do not want to join any union. I explained he said the unions have once had an opportunity to capture all the Negroes employed in the yards.

"But they failed," said M. Sims, "because they allowed race prejudice to stand in the way. Today the Negroes are thinking along more radical lines than the organized unions. Bolshevism is spreading among them."

"They see that the American Federation of Labor, as run by Gompers, is simply a tool of the capitalists," he said.

"I myself am a Bolshevik, believing in the soviet form of government such as is now running Russia constitutes the making of a Bolshevik. And then business interests of the country are beginning to realize that there are millions of working men who believe as I do—in Bolshevism as a means of attaining our demand for a fair share of our labors."

Following his address, Mr. Sims was loudly applauded. "Big Bill" Haywood, erstwhile leader of the I. W. W. and recently released from Leavenworth prison, was one of the first to reach the platform to congratulate "Fellow Worker" Sims on his speech.

TRUTH IS OFTEN STRONGER THAN

THE FICTION READ ON
Bogalusa, La., Dec. 3.—An instance of where the labor unions have shown a willingness to protect their Colored members is shown in the incident which recently occurred here—widely known as one of the "hell holes" of the South. Three men were killed and several wounded in a battle here between members of the Loyalty League, composed of former soldiers and other townspeople, and several union labor leaders who were defending the Colored president of a labor union. The dead are: I. F. Williams, president of the local branch of the American Federation of Labor and editor of The Press, a union labor newspaper, and A. Bouchillon and Thomas Gaines, union carpenters. The wounded include A. J. O'Rourke, a leader in union labor circles, mortally, and Jules Leblanc, former army captain and member of the Loyalty League.

The trouble between the Loyalty League, comprising representatives of the Southern Lumber Company, builders of Bogalusa, and other important business interests, on the one hand, and union labor, whose members assert the Great Southern locked out about 2,500 employees because they would not "tear up their union cards," on the other, followed action of about 500 armed members of the Loyalty League in holding up a train half a mile from the railroad station and searching it for "undesirables."

After a search of the train failed to reveal any one whose presence was unwelcome here, the crowd started out to find Saul Dechus, a Colored labor leader, alleged to have been active recently in trying to stir up ill-feeling among his race, but was unsuccessful.

The next morning, to the surprise of the Loyalty League men, the man they sought marched forth from some hiding place and walked boldly down the principal street of the town. On either side of him, however, was an armed white man, one of them A. J. O'Rourke, a leader in union labor circles, and the other a strong union sympathizer whose identity has not been ascertained.

Sight of the Colored man protected by the two white men maddened the Loyalty Leaguers. They claimed that Dechus had been trying to cause race rioting, and did business interests of the country propose to permit him to linger here. When called upon to surrender the man, the men in the garage refused, and firing began. The defiant "agitators" drew first blood. Jules LeBlanc, former army officer, was shot. That only increased the zeal of besiegers, who constantly increased in numbers.

When the attackers finally silenced the barricaded forces in the garage, three dead and one fatally injured were found within. Dechus, however, had escaped. Williams, Bouchillon and Gaines apparently had sacrificed their lives in protecting him, and O'Rourke had suffered fatal wounds.

The labor officials have filed charges against the members of the Loyalty League, charging them with wearing the uniform of the U. S. army, contrary to the law.

Bogalusa is a lumber town. The Southern lumber interests have been accused of holding Colored men practically in peonage in their lumber camps in this and the Florida districts, and are said from their headquarters in New Orleans and Memphis under the guise of the Mississippi Welfare League to have spent large sums in spreading propaganda throughout the country against the Colored in the hopes of stopping the exodus to the North. It is said that Sutton E.

Griggs of Memphis, now lecturing in the North, is one of the prominent men in this combination's employ. The same forces recently hired a number of Colored men, including Henry Goines of Chicago, to make a trip of inspection through Mississippi. The delegation reported that Mississippi was a delightful place in which to live and that race relations are most amicable.

Negroes in Unions

MILWAUKEE WIS. LEADER

MAY 3, 1919

Admission of negroes to trade unions is on the increase. This is one of the most hopeful signs of advance in the entire labor movement. History not only in America but throughout the world proves that differences in race or religion between neighboring groups are in the long run used principally for their economic exploitation. Just as the Romanoffs set Jews and Christians at each other's throats, so the Hapsburgs played the various races and creeds of Austria against each other. Irish landlordism, the real enemy of all Irishmen, has sedulously fostered old hatreds between Catholics and Protestants, and incidentally prolonged its own life by many years, while its dupes fought each other, blind to the fact that landlordism is the common enemy of both. The use of racial antagonisms in America is well illustrated by the frequent practice of mine operators and steel companies in the employment of laborers as divergent as possible in race language and creed. Each barrier to friendly intercourse among the workers makes their exploitation easier. So with whites and negroes. Social antagonisms carried over into the economic field have been used by interests that will exploit a white man as ready as a black man. The negro and the white are not natural enemies. Only the artificial restriction of opportunities makes them seemingly so. The future welfare of both lies in friendly co-operation, not only in the sweeping away of man-made barriers, but in the days of greater freedom when those barriers have been destroyed.—The Public.

L. box 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

American Labor Federation Opens Wide Door To Colored Americans

The Journal + Guide
Votes Unanimously To Admit 12,000,000 Negro Workers Of Country To Equal Membership Of All International Unions Most Important Step Federation Has Taken In Years, Declare Labor Leaders. 6-21-19

Atlantic City, N. J.—For the first time in the history of the American Labor Movement, the economic brotherhood of both white and colored toilers has received serious consideration and definite action at the hands of the convention of the American Federation of labor. More than that the convention, at its session today, voted unanimously to admit the 12,000,000 Negro workers of the country to equal membership to all international unions and to grant separate charters to Negro organizations.

One Result Of Migration

The influx of the Southern Negro

into Northern industries and the increasing employment of Negroes in Southern industries make this decision by the American Federation of Labor the most important step it has taken in years, in the opinion of many leaders and observers here. At any rate, it is safe to say that there had rarely in the history of the country been a more convincing demonstration of the changing status of the Negro than was seen in the convention hall today.

Norfolk Man Stirs Convention

Following a vivid speech by John Lacy, a diminutive but forceful leader of colored workers of Norfolk, Va., in which he appealed not for social equality for the black man but "for the opportunity to earn bread on an equality with his white brother," the convention saw one after another more

great international unions rise and welcome the black workers into their

Railway Clerks Continue Distinctions

But only one organization pleaded guilty of a continued policy of race distinction, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and even its international president, Nelson B. Forrester, rose in apology and said that he had been fighting for a year and will continue to fight to change the attitude of his organization. He said he had called a meeting of the executive board for July 1, in Washington, to make another effort at revision, and has asked representatives of the Negro freight handlers to be present. The freight handlers are admitted into the clerk's union, but on a so-called auxiliary charter which denies to them equal privileges with the white members.

Following the speech of Lacy and addresses by international officers in which race or color discriminations were denounced as un-American, the

convention adopted the report on resolutions.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE NEGRO.

Atlanta Independent
The American Federation of Labor at its recent conference voted to admit Negroes to membership; that where they are excluded locally, unions be set up for them. This action of the federation while seeming to be a victory for the race if carefully studied will be seen to be a peril rather than a victory. No greater menace threatens the well being of the Negro laborer than this open bid of alliance from the federation. White organized labor, grown arrogant and insatiable in its demands, needs only to control the millions of Negro workers in order to compel obedience to its will or to successfully tie up and wreck the industries of the country and establish, in place of the era of prosperity and plenty with which the nation is now blessed, a period of panic and disaster to be followed inevitably by its train of poverty and suffering.

Laboring men can not afford to make war upon the men whose brain, energy, skill, executive ability, and capital create and maintain the great industries which enable workingmen to earn their daily bread and put within their reach the means of fully developing their power and becoming great captains of industry, and the Negro being in the class furthest down in the scale of labor can least afford to set himself in warring attitude against his employers.

White organized labor uses and plans to continue to use force in compelling submission to its demands. It arrogates to itself the right and power to absolutely dictate the terms which shall obtain between the employer and employed, regulate the hours of work per day and week and fixing the scale of wages as for the day and week, periodically increasing the wage scale and shortening the hours of labor.

This, of course, will be attractive to the vast majority of wage earners whether Negroes or white, but when Negro laborers understand, as they will if they study the motives and reasons which prompt white organized labor to extend the olive branch, to

cease hostility and conceal it under the camouflage of pretended interest in the Negro toiler, they will thoroughly realize that unionization with white organizations instead of being a help will result in positive injury, instead of being a blessing will be a curse.

Industrial conditions are such that it is impossible to hamper the Negro in his efforts to secure employment. He therefore stands in the way of the accomplishment of the designs of white organized labor in forcing their program upon industrial managers and the only way to remove him as an obstacle is to control him. If he is "unionized," made to strike when white organized labor gives the order, fight when ordered to fight and join in every disorder and lawless demonstration indulged in by white union workers he will lose his standing as a peaceable, tractable, faithful worker and when strikes and disagreements are settled he will be thrust on the outside because of his race; the white employer will decide that if he must choose an arrogant, dictatorial, lawless laborer he prefers one of his own race and blood.

Let Negroes beware placing themselves under the yoke of the white man's union.

Let him organize his own labor unions for mutual protection and self help.

The invitation of the American Federation to unionize is a Trojan horse; "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."—Baltimore Daily Herald.

KNIGHT CLAIMS MINES WORKING

TAMPA FLA TIMES
JUNE 28, 1919
Denies That Negroes Are Kept on Job By Gunmen.

Peter O. Knight, general counsel for the phosphate mine owners and operators, said this morning that he knows nothing about the Polk county guards being called out yesterday. "All of the companies except the Lakeland company are operating," he said. "The Tiger bay plant has all the men it needs and the Phosphate Mining Co., has 110 men working. Eighty-two men are working at the Coronet mines and about the same number at each of the other mines."

He branded as false any statement that negroes working in the Palmetto Phosphate Mining Co., are being worked at the point of a gun. He also denied that the negroes have been denied the privilege of quitting the job any time they want.

"We were trying to reach an adjustment that would be fair and honest to both the employees and own-

ers when the strikers saw fit to walk out, and those that want to can come back under the same conditions and wage scale as they were employed when the walkout occurred, but the owners are firm in their intentions of running their own mines, and cannot deal with an unemployed man," continued the attorney. He further stated that those desiring to come back to their jobs will find them open.

Government Keeping Hands Off.

Col. Knight says he has a copy of a message sent by the government to the employees asking them not to strike, and that now the government is keeping hands off.

Asked whether the owners and operators will agree to arbitrate with the strikers after they begin work, providing they return to their jobs, Col. Knight said the men walked out without giving the owners time to consider their demands with justice to both sides and they will have to come back without solicitation.

Col. Knight says reports have reached him that the strikers have men riding the trains leading to the mining district and when they find a person going to the mines to work they picture conditions much worse than they really are and say a number of strike breakers have been killed.

It is said 14 men who were on the way to the mines were met at the court house square here in Tampa recently and told that 29 men were killed in the phosphate district that day.

Most of the men are ready and anxious to begin work again according to Mr. Knight.

New Labor Organization Created In Washington

Name Of Organization, National Brotherhood Workers Of America

The Daily News
Washington, March 27—It will interest the race at large to know that a new labor organization has been created here to meet the admitted needs of the race, the incorporators being, Joseph H. Stewart, Walter Green, William H. Robinson, Edward T. Ferguson, James B. Wilkerson, eLwis H. Brown, Miss Jeannette Carter. The name of the new organization is the National Brotherhood Workers of America, and the National Headquarters will be in this city at 609 F. street, northwest.

The new Organization grew out of a conference of the Directors of the

Thrift American Citizens Union, held here on the 17th and 21st instants inclusive, and the dissatisfaction which has been growing for some time because of the selfish and obstructive tactics of the President, Henry E. Bryant, who has accomplished nothing for the promotion of the Organization since its incorporation last November. The dissatisfaction was so pronounced, and the President so obstinately opposed to subordinating his selfish plans to the best interests of the organization, that it was deemed best to create a new Organization entirely retaining all of the officials of the Thrift American Citizens Union except President Bryant, and the election of seven vice presidents.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Lewis H. Brown of Virginia, President; Edward Watts of Florida; J. E. Thompson of South Carolina; Hugh Porter of North Carolina; Edward D. Thompson of Florida; Nelson Murphy of Virginia; and Walter Green of Virginia and S. J. Jordan of Georgia, Vice Presidents; Sidney Burt of Virginia, Financial Secretary; Jeanette Carter of the District of Columbia, Corresponding Secretary; James B. Wilkerson of Georgia, Treasurer; Edward D. Thompson of Florida and Edward T. Ferguson of the District of Columbia, National Organizers.

Persons desiring further information and those interested in the labor organization work of the race can get it by writing to the Secretary. The need for a more perfect organization of the labor forces is very generally understood and desired.

HAIR VIM CO. EXTENDS WORK WILSON URGED TO RELEASE ALL WAR OBJECTORS

Y C CITY
FEBRUARY
PRISONERS' FREEDOM DEMANDED BY SOCIALIST

MEETING—MISS FLYNN, THOMAS, KARLIN SPEAK

A cablegram to President Wilson was sent last night by a meeting held in Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, by the 1st Assembly district branch of the Socialist party to protest against the imprisonment of conscientious objectors.

The cablegram, adopted by a unanimous vote of the audience, demanded the immediate release of all men imprisoned because of their political ideas, and urged him not to let America fall behind the nations of Europe in its treatment of political dissenters.

Evan Thomas, recently released from Fort Leavenworth, demanded the release of the 200 and more conscientious objectors still there.

"By releasing me and the 112 other conscientious objectors on January 14, the War Department has admitted the only square and decent way to treat objectors is to release them. If we are to be free, they should be free, too.

"The system of military repression at Fort Leavenworth has broken down because of the strength of the will of the conscientious objectors. Not only does this apply to them, it applies also to all the other military prisoners held there. We were not technically conscientious objectors—we were merely recalcitrant soldiers," he said.

"Europe More Advanced."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn pointed out the policy of the United States War Department by telling how much further advanced the European countries were in their treatment of political prisoners.

"In the other Allied countries," she said, "no sentences were passed for more than five years. In this country, the judges have been giving out sentences of 10, 15 and even 40 years, which are practically equivalent to life-term sentences."

She told the audience how the Socialists in Rome and in Paris had reminded Wilson of his duty toward the men now in prison here, because of their political convictions.

Italians and French Protest.

"In Italy," she said, "while the Chamber of Deputies was crowded and standing room could not be had when President Wilson paid that body a visit, a block of seats was found to be vacant. Wilson asked whose seats these were. He was told they were the seats of the Socialist members, who thus protested against the armed intervention of the United States in Russia and against the treatment of political prisoners. In Paris, the two leading radical newspapers, Le Bataille and Le Populaire, openly protested to President Wilson against the treatment of men indicted under war-time emergency acts once the emergency was over.

"It is up to the workers to so organize that President Wilson shall realize when he comes back that not only do the people of France and Italy object to the way men and women are being imprisoned here, but the people of the United States also object and will cause a general strike, if need be, to show their protests."

Chandler Owen, president of the National Association for the Promotion of Trade Unionism Among Negroes, also proposed the general strike as a means of protest against the

repressive activities which he said were being carried on against liberal thinking. He insisted on the necessity for combining, irrespective of race or creed, to see to it that justice and decency reign in political and economic life.

William Karlin compared the War Department's treatment of the conscientious objectors to the torture practiced by the Spanish Inquisition, the Roman anti-Christian emperors and the ancient Egyptians.

He advised his hearers to vote for the only party that stands behind the conscientious objector and the political prisoner, the Socialist party.

Would Recruit Cloak

Workers From Negroes
NEW YORK WOMEN'S WEAR

AUGUST 8, 1919
Union Declares Their Use in
Dress Industry Has Not
Proved a Success

The abnormal labor demand in the cloak and suit industry and the resulting boosting costs through indiscriminate wage bidding, is occupying the serious attention of leading manufacturers in the cloak and suit industry, who fear that an extension of the present condition must inevitably lead to exorbitant wage rates, intolerable prices, and a general disruption of the industry. A large increase in the available labor supply is seen by many as the only effective solution, and numerous suggestions looking toward the attraction of new elements into the local market are being made on all sides.

One suggestion is made by a large cloak manufacturer, who proposes that the ranks of the workers be recruited from the negroes, particularly on the simpler grades of work. He advances the argument that this element will be found to be steady, and not given to unreasonable complaints and agitation. Moreover, there is not among them the same prejudice against the work that exists among the native American workers. He believes, too, that any considerable percentage of them will tend to stabilize labor prices and discourage exorbitant rises. He foresees, however, a strong opposition to such a plan from the officials of the union.

The union, on the other hand, views the question quite calmly, its officials expressing only a doubt as to the desirability of such a move from the point of view of the welfare of the industry.

"We have no set opposition to such a plan," said A. Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, this morning. "Such an experiment is already being tried out in the dress and waist industry, where a large number of negroes are being employed as pressers. But it has not proved a success from any standpoint, union or manufacturer. The negro is proverbially slow, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he offers a solution for the present situation."

PACKERS STANI PAT.

The people of the United States, through an insidious propaganda of publicity, and otherwise, have been taught to regard the great packing in-

dustries centered in Chicago, with distrust, suspicion and antagonism. They have been pictured as colossal, soulless bodies, always the enemies of the people. The people have, through necessity, bought their products and cursed, but they have seldom stopped to think. That's where a tremendous mistake has been made and one filled with rank injustice to the packing industry.

In view of the wide notoriety now centering about the packing industry, the Associated Negro Press regards it as a public duty to call attention to certain things. These things directly affect us as a group, and it is very necessary that they be considered from our point of view.

There are five great packing concerns, of which Armour and Company is the largest. All of them for years have employed men and women of our race. They have been considerate and fair in employing them, and besides paying excellent wages, have offered splendid opportunities for advancement. In no other industry in America has there been a better opening for what is known as "skilled workmen," than in the packing industries.

The packers have been freer from labor difficulties than other concerns, but they have taken the wise position of letting the workmen use their own judgment, either joining or remaining out of unions. Throughout it all, however, they have regarded the individual regardless of class distinctions, on his real merits as a workman.

During the recent Chicago disturbance when sinister influences were at work urging the packing industries to refuse to re-employ the 12,000 colored people, who had been unable to reach their places of employment on account of great danger, the packers again took the fair and just position, and opened the "door of opportunity." On this position they stand pat.

Every packing concern employing our people has a welfare department through which personal attention is given to individual development and progress outside of working hours. In this respect fine headway has been made, much to the benefit and advantage of the people of our group. These efforts to uplift have been wholly unselfish, except in the realization that better citizens make better workmen.

There may be trying days ahead of us—days more trying than those through which we have recently passed. Through them all, it is our duty

to think, be careful, patient and grateful; we must ever be found supporting, in deed and principle, those who have been just to us, and we must exercise good American common sense. It is earnestly hoped and believed, that we will not be found anything different.

Telegrams Of Protest Not The Only Ones Sent

BY N. A. A. C. P.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, of New York, makes public a telegram sent to the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen Oilers in session in Washington, D. C., May 15. The Association's telegram is based on information received from its District of Columbia Branch, through the chairman of its Executive Committee, L. M. Hershaw, that this Brotherhood admits colored men to its membership on terms of perfect equality and that at its convention in Washington there were present thirty-odd delegates of the colored race. The Association's telegram follows:

"May 16, 1919.
"International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers,

"Timothy Healy, President,
"National Hotel,
"Washington, D. C.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with 200 branches in as many cities in 39 states, and some 53,000 dues-paying members, sends you its cordial greetings and expresses its deep satisfaction that colored workmen in the crafts represented by your Brotherhood are admitted without discrimination and that, as we are informed, some thirty-odd delegates of the colored race are sitting in your Convention.

"JOHN R. SHILLADY, Sec'y
"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Colored Delegate Attend Meeting Of Mine Workers

A representative delegation of colored miners from the Kentucky and Tennessee coal fields are in attendance at the meeting of the United Mine Workers of America, which is in session here this week. Prominent among those attending are G. H. Edmunds, the popular organizer, with headquarters at Jellico; J. J. Williams, of Manring, Tenn.; J. K. Wright, of Kilday, Ky.; Rev. H. C. Cole, Kitts, Ky., and R. S. Taylor, of Coxton, Ky.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE I. W. W. BOGY IN CONGRESS.

For a good many months some people in the United States have been trying to explain the new spirit of the Negro by attributing it to Bolshevik or Socialist or I. W. W. propaganda. When the United States entered the war the birth of this new spirit was noticed; it was then attributed to pro-German propaganda. Of course, with German propaganda dead it had to be attributed to some other cause.

The New York Age
There are two reasons for this course of action, one is founded in utter blindness and the other in sheer craftiness. One is founded in the lack of according to the Negro the traits and aspirations which are common to human nature everywhere; and the other is founded in an effort to couple up the new spirit of the Negro with some movement which is so unpopular that it can be crushed and killed in the effort to destroy the movement. 8/30/19

We think that the main reason is in craft. For while there may be some people who fail to realize that the Negro reacts to certain stimuli in the same manner as other human beings, who fail to realize, that he does of his own volition aspire to freedom and liberty and justice, these people must be very few. A man does not need to know psychology, he needs to know only a little of the history to understand the absurdity of such an opinion.

But there are a great many people who are crafty enough to know that if this new spirit of the Negro can be hitched up to some movement against which a great national prejudice has already been built, they will have the sanction of patriotism and all the other virtues in their efforts to crush and kill it.

In the early days of the war, the red rag in the face of the nation was pro-Germanism; anything under the sun could be done in the name of anti-pro-Germanism and receive the approval of the multitude. The writer, of course, has never killed anybody; but he could not prevent the thought occurring to him during that period that if he was forced to do such a distasteful job the best defense he could possibly offer would be to accuse his victim of pro-Germanism.

Pro-Germanism did not last long enough to afford full opportunity to crush and kill the new spirit of the Negro; so the effort is now being made to couple it with what is, if anything, more unpopular. Through the press the words "Socialism" and "Bolshevism" and the initials "I. W. W." have been given such meanings that the American people shudder when they hear them. They do not stop to make any inquiry into their meanings, they simply shudder. These terms have about the same effect upon the average American that the words "Ku Klux" had on a colored child fifty years ago.

The crafty ones know that if they can hitch the new spirit of the Negro up with these terms, they have a club that they can use with tremendous effect. So the Honorable Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina has brought the matter up on the floor of Congress. In substantiation of his statements he read various "radical" state-

ments and opinions from Negro publications. Well, at any rate, he has given Congress some material for thought, material which perhaps it would never have received had it not been for the gentleman from the Palmetto State.

The strange thing about the matter is that the most of these "radical" statements and opinions which the South Carolina Representative read on the floor of the House were not radical at all; much less were they seditious. Their general tenor was a demand for protection of life and property, an equal chance to work and an equal opportunity to vote. As for sedition, there was no expressed or unexpressed wish for the overthrow of government, or separation from existing government; there was, on the other hand, the demand for fuller oneness with government. To none of these things should a member of Congress or any other good American citizen object. Perhaps the statements which seemed particularly alarming to the statesman from South Carolina were the ones declaring that if neither the city, county, state or Federal governments would protect the Negro's life against mobs, he would do it himself. But his alarm was uncalled for; all he needed to do was to help secure protection for the Negro's life against mobs, at least in South Carolina.

How many Negroes in the United States are interesting themselves to find out something about the principles of Socialism and of the I. W. W. we do not know. We do know, however, that the number is comparatively small. Of course, there are some; the terrace could lay no claim to intelligence if there were not. But the great mass of the race know little or nothing of the principles of Socialism; they do not know whether "Bolshevik" applies to a new theory of government or is the name of a new European country; they do not know what the initials, "I. W. W." stand for,—and yet these same masses are discontented, they know they are unjustly treated, and they are determined to secure something nearer like justice for themselves and their children.

And it is in these masses, these discontented masses, that the new spirit of the Negro breathes and lives.

NEGRO GIRLS OUST STRIKERS

SEPTEMBER 9, 1919

A Norristown, Pa., special of September 8 says: Places of 21 men pressers, on strike at the Rambo & Regar Hosiery Mills, were filled today by negro girls. Strikers demanded 70 cents more per 100 for pressing stockings.

R. R. MEN CONVENE AT

EIGHTH REG. ARMORY

Chicago Defender
Delegates Here Representing

Every State in the U. S.;

R. L. Mayes Presides

The Railroad Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association convened in its sixth annual convention,

Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th, at the Eighth Regiment Armory, 35th and Forest avenue. The association opened its first session Tuesday morning with a hundred and nine delegates answering the roll call, representing a hundred and three locals, forty-two different states and forty-seven different railroads. This institution, which had its birth in the creative genius of R. J. Holloway, has developed into a strong organization of men united for the mutual benefit of their co-laborers.

Bishop Fallows Speaks

Bishop Samuel Fallows (white) of Chicago delivered the opening address in welcoming the delegates. The bishop's remarks were filled with wholesome and profound thought. He dwelled upon the relations between capital and labor and pointed with prophetic finger to the time when the economic adjustment will be brought about through the willingness to give and take upon the part of all con-

cerned. President R. L. Mays delivered an interesting and comprehensive exposition of the work accomplished through the medium of united efforts of the association. He referred with pride to the manifest interest shown by the various delegates which profoundly evidenced itself in their presence.

Born Six Years Ago

The Railroad Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association was born some six years ago amid very inauspicious conditions and nurtured to life through the consistent and persistent hopes in the future of its importance, largely by President Mays and Dr. Median O. Bousfield. For several years two gentlemen with an eye single to the services which an institution of this kind could render the railroad men did everything within their power to enhance its success. During the sessions of the association addresses were delivered by Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Editor R. S. Abbott, Attorney W. L. Houston of

A WARNING AGAINST

NEGRO LABOR UNION

President of State Federation Tells of Mischief Being Attempted

JACKSON, MISS., NEWS
JUNE 16, 1919

The Mississippi branch of the Federation of Labor, through President H. H. Weir, has issued a warning to the people of the state concerning a movement to form so-called labor unions among negroes.

President Weir makes no mention of that particular incident but the warning is no doubt prompted by an incident that occurred in Noxubee county two weeks ago when a negro claiming to be a lieutenant in the army formed an alleged union among cooks and nurses at Macon, for the purpose of demanding \$2 per day for nurses and \$2.50 per day for cooking an eight-hour day basis. The inevitable trouble followed, one negro was killed, another seriously wounded, and fifteen of the ringleaders, who had plotted an uprising against the whites, are now in jail at Macon.

In his address to the people of Mississippi President Weir said:

To The Public:
Mississippi has escaped, so far any serious effects of the I. W. W. movement.

There is a serious menace, now brewing, however, which should have the attention of the state.

There have been for many years legitimate labor organizations among the negro workmen of the State, and a few others, from time to time are being organized. They are supervised by responsible white organizations, national in their scope, and have in no way proven a menace.

There is an effort, however, to organize the negroes of the state into a "Big Union," by an organization which had no connection with any legitimate labor organization; and which collects and retains all the money paid in by the negroes for the ben-

efit of its very few officials.

Reliable reports appear to indicate that the negroes are aroused to the point of putting up money for initiation fees, and monthly dues, by being urged to refrain from work until an eight-hour day is given them, and racial prejudice is apparently the basis of the movement.

Mississippi does not want to harm her honest negroes. The better class of people all over the state are united in their expression of a desire to improve the condition of the honest negro worker. Mississippi with her 27 Negro Home Economics Agents, 5 Negro County Agricultural Agents, Negro Doctor employed by the State Board of Health two Negro Y. M. C. A. secretaries, 19 high-class negro schools of the grade of Agricultural High Schools, the operation of the Jeans Fund for building better houses, the works of the Department of Labor under the head of Negro Economics and many other legitimate efforts, is really doing more to uplift the negroes than possibly any other state in the Union. Probably 25 or more legitimate negro labor organizations, affiliated with various International organizations are honestly and intelligently assisting the negro workers—all of this good work is threatened with destruction by the selfish efforts of profit materially by the organization of the "Big Union" idea, which has never succeeded for the whites and can only result in disaster for any race of people, be they white or black. The "Big Union" idea is a foreign doctrine, born in anarchy and has been condemned from the beginning in America by genuine labor organization, and all students of political economy.

This warning is issued, by the writer, in the name of the State Federation of Labor, to secure, before trouble comes, the attention of the right-thinking people of the state. Sane and intelligent efforts to combat the danger, should be used before a break comes which will sweep away caution and cause misunderstanding which will seriously disturb all the good work that is being done for the advancement of the Negro race in Mississippi.

To the Negroes of the State, the writer would say avoid any white man, or the colored agent of a white man, who seeks to secure your membership into an organization which is not a local of some well established international organization, which only organizes laborers, carpenters, farmers, etc., into one organization.

To the whites, keep cool investigate well; if no doubt of the character of work done, ask someone who knows, but look out for any effort to organize which cannot give a complete account of itself.

It is to the interest of the Negro race that this effort to perfect a "Big Union" fail. Sensible methods of procedure can stop it and no racial prejudice should be aroused. On the other hand the State would be far safer for all people if "I. W. W.-ism" can be stamped out.

H. H. WEIR,
President, State Federation of Labor

LABOR'S CAUSE.

The Birmingham Reporter
Several weeks ago The Birmingham Reporter called attention to some facts regarding the labor situation and the After War Program, as viewed by this publication.

8-14-19
It was freely discussed in the editorial of March the 8th that labor—organized labor, in certain fields would array itself against capital and against the Negro. This is coming true every day; it is earlier than we expected, however, and more serious than we anticipated. These troubles are here, and everywhere. We cannot get away from the idea that the Chicago race riot, the Philadelphia race riot, the Washington race riot and the discrimination in Pittsburgh were the outcome of labor unions opposing and hindering Negro men from working in fields where whites work. It is a serious situation. There are certain liberties that white men exercise which Negroes dare not exercise. These liberties are practiced in that field of endeavor where the Negro man must work to earn a living, to care for his family, educate his children and be of benefit to society, community and State. Labor disturbances are more serious in their effect on Negro people than perhaps any other disturbance. Because it is the Negro's field and he is well developed for this field. Three hundred years of continuous toil with muscle, in the heat, in the rain and in the snow, has prepared him for the most difficult task and to endure hardships as no other man. He is going to be disturbed more in Northern sections than he is being disturbed now. Only a few men exist in the North without working. Competition is great, and that section is greatly mixed with foreign elements who are in this country because of oppression and persecution—they are opposed to anything and anybody that seeks to become their rival, or put them in competition with an element of people who are their equal in the laboring field, and in many instances their superior. With this view of the situation, regardless of other advantages offered, the advantage to live unmolested and make what you can out of what you have is the better position. Race rioting in the North because of labor agitation makes the situation serious for the colored man.

That here and there are a few Negro men and women that are succeeding and have protection in these sections is no question, but if we would speak, work and advise properly, we would speak for the humble mass, that life within the circles of the race that needs the guidance of the sober members of the race. There is yet a large element of men who are faithful and true, but they are not yet able to see the dangers and breakers before them. That we have a similar condition in the South is no question, but there is not a sane individual who is willing to say that such conditions are as acute and threatening as they are in other sections. As a matter of fact good laborers in the Negro race are given privileges and opportunities such as they are able to care of and such as they are entitled to, and conditions are changing as rapidly as could possibly be expected under all the circumstances.

The colored man wants to exercise his high sense of judgment in his deliberations, in his conduct, in his manners, respecting these jobs. This is his field, and the only field in which he does excel. Corporations and institutions that offer these jobs can in defense of themselves and humanity only stand by faithful and law-abiding, trustworthy, industrious laborers that fill these several positions. It is up to the colored man himself to maintain his position and fix himself more firmly than has been his privilege to do heretofore. It is not sensible and it does not protect his interest to be concerned with a riotous spirit, an idea that must be forced through or, a position of antagonism. His success, his strength, lies in the fact that he is able to be reasonable in his contentions, faithful in his service, peaceful in his manners, manly in his bearings with his Company and fellow associates.

This publication has stood always for law and order. We believe that there must be as much honesty exhibited in the laboring field by the laborer to protect labor, as must be exhibited in the pulpit to have sinners attracted to the life and purpose of the Nazarene. We cannot believe that all corporations are robbers, thieves, murderers, destructionists and masters of laboring men, no more than we believe that laboring men are so unwise, so unjust, so unfair, that they are not willing to come to an equitable disposition of the affairs that confront them regarding their income, health and happiness on the

jobs in which they are engaged.

That the colored man must exercise more care than other men goes without saying; that he is the biggest loser in any game where a loss is sustained goes without question; that he suffers more in finance, place and position need not be discussed. It is as evident and as proof-positive as the noonday sun. That he is the most humble and the most sacrificing in these crises of labor troubles is expected. Why have labor troubles? Why talk labor troubles? Why engage with a man who does not represent any man, cannot speak any stronger, cannot offer any more to society than the man who attempts to lead? Why hear him to the detriment of the mass life of a people yet to gain position and a foothold in this great procession of human society, with particular reference to labor?

Our district is a prosperous one. It offers more to laboring men than any other district in the South. Quite 75 per cent of the manual labor in this district is done by colored men; some of the most important jobs in the district are held by colored men. We owe much to men and concerns who offer this opportunity; we owe much to individuals who permit us to hold these positions. We cannot at this time take any steps backward; we must go forward. Listen not to the rabble cry of the bolsheviki and I. W. W. crowd. Labor troubles are the most serious menace to our happiness today. We will do but little in defense of the individual or the race if we fail to be guided.

The Glassworker
"NEGRO WORKER WINS OUT."
The Glassworker, an American Glass Trade Newspaper, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the above caption in a recent issue, carried the following strong, and encouraging editorial:

"By determining to let into its unions the whole great mass of Negro workers the American Federation of Labor has taken action highly important from several points of view. In the first place, this decision marks the breaking down a barrier the existence of which could be defended only on the ground that it protected the interests of the white race by denying the black one a right seemingly natural—that of working on terms of equality with the other race if competence to do so could be demonstrated. This right is now admitted by the strongest and best of American labor organizations, and all over the country the Negro worker will have a chance to enter all of the skilled and therefore better paid trades, and in them to be judged on his merits—which is all that he can reasonably expect and also all that he has ever demanded. But the Federation's action does more than make its own position logical. The abolition of an inequitable discrimination will open to the ambitious and industrious Negro paths long closed to him, and the effect of this cannot fail appreciably to elevate his status in the industrial world. He will no longer in effect be excluded as a worker from any except the tasks called menial and held in little respect. How the new plan will work in practice is for time and experience to show. There will be troubles and difficulties in its operation, no doubt, for racial differences are real. There is promise, however, in the fact that the change is to be thorough—that there are not to be white and black unions in inevitable rivalry and probably hostility, but that a union man is to be a union man, regardless of his color."

In the past, the only encouragement the Colored worker has received has come from the employer—from Capital, while antagonism to him came from organized labor. If the admitting of the Colored worker into the American Federation of Labor, on terms of equality, will solve this race problem, we welcome it—we welcome anything honorable that will remove unjust barriers and restrictions.

It argues well when a publication like The Glassworker, intimates that "a union man is to be a union man, regardless of his color."

Perhaps the fierce racial clashes of the past two weeks were, after all, but an exemplification of "The darkest hour is just before day."

Labor - 111

Unions, Strikes, etc.

TO THE COLORED LABORING MEN

The Challenge Defender
It has been quite a while since I attempted to write you upon this most important subject, and for fear that you will allow a good and a very glorious opportunity to pass, I have fully decided to write you monthly in the future. Since I wrote you last I have had the privilege of talking with some of the labor leaders not only here, but elsewhere. Then, too, I have made quite a study of the subject. I was down in Pensacola, Fla., a few weeks ago. I thoroughly went over the strike there, and was informed it was brought about because the big ship yard decided and was working Colored men as mechanics.

The white Union decided if they did not discharge the Colored help, why they would walk out, of which they did. Now, what is the result? The ship yards are working more men of our race than ever before.

As a race we have never got anything out of the Union and have always come out the little end of the horn. I must advise as I have in the past that you let well enough do. Needless to make bad matters worse. You are getting along well with your employer is well satisfied with you and you with him. You have in him a friend and I am very anxious to have you to cement your friendship with him. You cannot do it by joining the Union. You will do yourself and family more harm than you would him. Why want to make your family suffer?

Look around you and see the large number of white men that are idle. Don't you know they want your floor? Then, why do you want to fool around on Sunday at other places but the church. Act wise. It is up to you to act now. Your future depends upon

you remaining out of the Union.

And if you must join something, join the church. I have been approached by sympathizers of the Union telling me that I have made a big mistake in my agitation. It is not that I hate the Union, but I know them, and know that you will regret it in the future. I have been approached by some of the Union men in a very unfriendly way, because I did not think as they wanted me to think, nor would I write as they wanted me to write. But I am nearer you than they are, and will do or have done more for you than they will and to that end I am writing. In this last election I was criticised by some of the candidates because I did not favor the men they did, and was told as to why they did not advertise with me. You can very readily see now who is in, and I thank God that we have a fine set of city officials that will serve all of the people.

Your best friend is your boss in time of trouble. They and they only will stick by you. Act wise and let the Union go.

DAYLIGHT SAVING CAUSES FIGHT AT A.F. OF L. CONFERENCE

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
JUNE 10, 1919

Delegates Claim It Is Harmful to Workingmen and Vote Down Opposition to Repeal.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 10—A resolution protesting against repeal by Congress of the daylight saving law was defeated at today's session of the annual conference of the American Federation of Labor.

It was voted down after a spirited fight had been launched against it by delegates, especially from Ohio and the Southwest, who said it worked a hardship not only upon labor but interfered with work upon farms.

Advocates of the resolution asserted the law had operated to the benefit of workingmen generally.

The resolution was taken up out of order by unanimous consent at the request of its sponsor, Timothy Healey of the stationary firemen.

Many delegates opposing the measure said it had been used by employers to cut down expenses and as a means of requiring their men to work overtime. T. W. McCullough, of Omaha, delegate of the typographical union, said the law worked especial hardships on agriculturists. He made it clear, however, he held no special brief for farmers, saying, amid applause, "God knows the farmer needs no help. He's the one man at this time who has the world by the tail and pulling down hill."

Advocates of the resolution pointed to the additional recreation time made available to workingmen in industry through the operation of the law, in urging adoption of the resolution.

Delegate McCullough, answering advocates of the law, discussed the rights of workers on farms and reminded the federation that it had done nothing toward organizing farm hands, while the I. W. W. was busy enlisting farm laborers to their ranks.

Harvey W. Brown, of Newark, delegate of the machinists, spoke against the resolution. During his speech he drew a burst of applause when he said he believed organized labor would accomplish more if it let daylight

take care of itself and devoted its effort to getting a six-hour day for workingmen.

Vote Was 180 to 154.

The vote on the Daylight Savings resolution was 180 against and 154 for its adoption.

Secretary Morrison advocated the adoption of the resolution. John Lewis of the miners called the law "freak legislation" and said miners wanted it repealed, as it was against their "wishes and well being."

Among many resolutions handed to the resolutions committee was one signed by each of the score of negro delegates to the convention. In it they urged that "a square deal" be given colored skilled and unskilled laborers and that the Federation favorably consider an application for an international charter for colored labor. The resolution sets forth the position of colored labor as being that the best interests of labor generally can be conserved by a united organization which is not predicated upon "creed, sex or color, but rather shall be the common lot and heritage of all." The delegates insisted further that unscrupulous employers had exploited white organized labor against colored unorganized labor, when in many instances negroes had been kept out of the field of organization.

The colored delegates are from many States, especially in the South and West.

An Object Lesson To Negroes From White

Organized Labor

8-9-19

The American Federation of Labor which a little more than a month ago so graciously and benevolently opened its doors to Negroes are now giving them some object lessons so forcible and convincing that they can never be forgotten.

First, at bottom, the riots in Chicago owed their origin to white union men who exhibited their malignity upon presentation of the first opportunity by mobbing and killing Negroes, directing their attacks especially against the laboring classes and most especially those working in the stock yards.

Now that the race war

has subsided, owing to the vigorous measures of the authorities, a new warfare has been started against Negro workers. Thirty-three thousand white union workers are said to have already walked out to be followed by others and a strike will be maintained until Negroes are discharged. If the Chicago and Illinois State authorities will not permit its members to kill Negroes with the gun and the bludgeon white organized labor will kill him by starvation by forcing him out of work. The employer is held up and ordered to choose between ten thousand Negro workers and a hundred thousand white workers. Either the Negro must be discharged, without regard to his efficiency or faithfulness in the performance of duty, or the white workers will quit work and, for a time at least, paralyze the great packing house industry.

The lesson for the Negro is severe and he should learn it thoroughly. It should arouse and fire in the breasts of Negroes everywhere the spirit of determined opposition to the white man's union and all the hate which it engenders. They should more firmly than ever resolve to ally themselves with the law abiding and peace loving element of the white citizens of this country who constitute the owners of the great industries

of the nation and are the employers of labor.

White organized labor which sought to shoot the Negro to death and being foiled in the attempt, seeks to starve him to death, is no more his friend now than when it rigidly barred its doors in his face.

FEDERATION OF LABOR AND THE OPEN DOOR

When it is considered that we all have creature wants alike, and that they must be supplied, and that they can only be supplied legitimately by an equal opportunity to labor when we have no independent income and leisure to enjoy it, labor as others labor, in the industries common among us, and which we have a right of access to in common with others, as we have free access to air and water, and in a Christian Nation, where the principle is generally accepted as a law of our spiritual and physical conduct, it is a truly remarkable thing that at this late day the American Federation of Labor has just been convinced that it should grant full membership rights to Afro-American wage-earners, and that the action should create the widespread comment that it has, showing that the action is considered to be of basic and radical significance. So it is.

Among the many editorial references we have seen to the action of the American Federation of Labor, that of the New York World, which is uniformly fair on the race question, and which is not only the greatest Democratic newspaper in the country, but one of the National newspapers of light and leading, appears to us to grasp the significance of the action in its broader sense most appreciably. The World says:

"The action of the American Federation of Labor in admitting colored workers into its ranks is a great gain in industrial equality for the Negro. It means the wiping out by the country's powerful labor organization of the part of the color line which most impeded the progress of the black race. But it means also the gain by the federation of a body of adherents who are willing, conscientious and competent workers.

The agreement is thus to the advantage of both parties. Colored

wage-earners now constitute about one-seventh of the industrial population. From their ranks have come some of the best soldiers and most zealous patriots in the war, and it is cause for satisfaction to have then accorded a representation in the affairs of organized labor which they have won by merit, quite apart from deserving it through considerations of justice. Union labor will be all the stronger for the alliance, which will indirectly benefit the country by uplifting colored labor."

It would be great gain to National well-being and strength, with enhanced respect of us by the rest of mankind, if the great daily newspapers of the South could be so moved by the spirit as to see the race question more from the angle the World sees it.

We are glad that the American Federation has thrown down the color line bars and will give Afro-American wage-earners some sort of justice and fairplay in its membership. For some time such membership has been enjoyed, but in a qualified way that was satisfactory to none of those concerned. Under the workings of the new arrangement it will be strictly the business of the Afro-American membership to make the sort of place they shall enjoy in the Federation.

We believe, in the face of the action of the American Federation of Labor in this matter, that it will be to the best advantage of the labor interests of the race, that the independent efforts among them to organize their own labor forces should be continued. The stronger they are as independent labor organization forces the stronger will they be as members and affiliates.

Almost every week a new link is added to the chain of colored business concerns. Very recently the establishment of a firm bearing the name of "Community Baking Co., Inc.," was located at No. 1329 Church Street.

The concern has as its proprietors and employees some of the most efficient bakers that can be found anywhere. They are all well experienced men and have served years at their trade in some of the largest and well equipped bakeries in this and other cities.

One of the members in conference with a representative of the Journal and Guide stated that it would be their earnest endeavor at all times to keep the establishment in an excellent sanitary condition not alone to meet the

requirements of the city, but the full and free approval of the most fastidious patrons.

Elsewhere in the Journal and Guide is an advertisement of the concern. Among its personnel are listed the following names: Messrs. James Drewry, Sidney Goodman, Alexander Harris and Frederick Fains.

LABOR COUNCIL BLAMES PACKERS FOR RACE RIOTS

"Proclamation" Warns of More Woe Unless the Unions Get Way.

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 18, 1919

There were numerous high spots yesterday at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor at 175 West Washington street.

First came a "proclamation" assailing the packers, and declaring them responsible for the race riots.

Then George Tippet, representing the strikers of Winnipeg, appealed to the federation for financial support for the Canadians.

Following this John Fitzpatrick, presiding officer, told of the "unsatisfactory settlement" he was "forced to make" with the Boston Store; assailed Judge Alschuler for his ruling that 600 men had been justly discharged by the packing plants; declared union men were trying to cause dissension in the stockyards unions, and said the governor, the mayor, the chief of police and the sheriff were "working hand in glove with the packers."

Warns of More Riots

Fitzpatrick's talk on the stockyards situation was in line with statements in the "proclamation," which began:

"The profiteering meat packers of Chicago are responsible for the race riots which have disgraced our city. It is the outcome of their deliberate attempt to disrupt the union labor movement in the yards."

"Organized labor has no quarrel with the colored worker," the proclamation declares, then explains the only way for the packers to end the race riots is to maintain a closed shop—to get all the negroes into the union and pay them the union scale. If this is not done, the proclamation says there will be more race riots.

Carries Veiled Threat.

The proclamation declares Captain

Caughlin was transferred from the stockyards station because "Captain Caughlin, tool of the packers," sent mounted police to break up street meetings held to get the negroes into the union. His transfer was effected, the proclamation says, through the influence of the labor organizations.

The race riots were stopped, says the proclamation, not by the police or militia, but by union officials, who held their followers, black and white, in check." It refers to Adj. Gen. Dickson, who commanded the militia, and to First Deputy Alcock as conspirators, and concludes by stating employers must deal with organized labor or "inflame a mob spirit that will engulf us all."

Cheer at Proclamation.

Cheers greeted the concluding lines of the proclamation.

Tippet, telling of the Canadian strikes, kept the cheers rolling along.

The complaint of a delegate from the waitresses' union that a Boston Store striker had not been reinstated brought Fitzpatrick's statement on this situation. He declared "friction within the ranks" had brought about a situation under which the unions were "in a position where they might have been licked," and that he had obtained the best terms possible.

Holds Negro Officers Were Illegally Ousted

HOUSTON TEX. CHRONICLE
JANUARY 23, 1919

In their ouster proceedings to put out of office L. L. Kelley and George H. Guyton, president and secretary, respectively, of the Buffalo Bayou Longshoremen's Association, composed of negroes, the membership did not follow the by-laws of the organization, according to the decision handed down Thursday morning by Judge Walter Monteith in County Court at Law No. 1 in the case wherein the officers were sued for the association's fund of \$500 and its charter.

According to the evidence in the case, the members became dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the association were being conducted and at a meeting suspended the officers from membership. Kelley and Guyton contended that they were not suspended in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws and refused to vacate their offices or turn over the charter and the association fund.

Judge Monteith held that the officers were not suspended in accordance with the by-laws and rendered decision for the defendants.

OMAHA NEB. NEWS JULY 11, 1919 NEGRO MUSICIANS SAY THEY CAN'T JOIN UNION

Negro musicians in district court today testified they had tried to join the local musicians' union but were refused.

Central Labor union is made defendant in a suit of fifteen colored musicians, who were discharged at Krug park as not being members of a union.

Judge Troup took the case under advisement.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE NEGRO ENTERS THE LABOR-UNION

NOT SINCE THE ABOLITION of chattel slavery, says the New York Age, a leading Afro-American weekly, has any step been taken toward the industrial freedom of the race so important as that of the American Federation of Labor when it voted to open its doors unconditionally to the negro. This means, as the New York Times points out, that "all over the country the negro worker will have, as he has not had hitherto, a chance to enter all of the skilled, and therefore better-paid, trades, and in them to be judged on his merits." It wipes out "the part of the color-line which most impeded the progress of the black race," says the New York World, which reminds us that colored wage-earners now constitute about one-seventh of our industrial population. The New York Tribune interprets this victory for the negro as "a by-product of the war."

One of the colored delegates to the Federation of Labor Convention in Atlantic City, pleading for the resolution which was afterward adopted, with only one opposing vote, exclaimed: "If you can take in immigrants who can not speak the English language, why can't you take in the negro, who has been loyal to you from Washington to the battle-fields of France?" And he went on to say:

"We ask for the same chance to earn bread for our families at the same salary our white brothers are getting. The negro is ready to live for you and to die for you, with all his dirty treatment in this country, if you give us equal rights the same as you have to earn bread for our families."

The connection between the Federation's action and war and reconstruction conditions is emphasized by Mr. Fred R. Moore, editor and publisher of the New York Age, who is quoted by the New York Tribune as saying:

"The exodus of Italians and other southern Europeans from the United States, the imminent restriction of immigration by Congress, and the great need of labor during the reconstruction period have combined to bring about this action."

"With the large influx of colored labor into the Northern States during the last three years there was danger to the Federation of Labor from colored strike-breakers. This danger was recognized by the Federation, and was one of the impelling causes leading to the Federation's action. With equal opportunity and equal wages and membership in the Federation, the colored man will not lend himself to strike-breaking."

In the editorial columns of his own paper Mr. Moore says that the action of the convention "was largely due to the progressive policy of Sam Gompers." And he adds:

"The real extent of this forward movement on the part of organized labor can only be gaged by the spirit in which it is carried out. With good faith and fair dealing on both sides, the industrial progress of the race should now be assured."

And in *The Amsterdam News*, another New York negro weekly, we read of the Federation's action—

"It is one of the most far-reaching advantages that has come to Afro-Americans in recognition of their labors in essential industries during the world-war. No one studied with closer interest the employment of Afro-Americans in war and essential industries than Mr. Samuel Gompers and the able men who surround him in the councils of the American Federation of Labor; and no one looked with more concern than they upon the considerable migration of large masses of Afro-American workers from the Southern to the Northern and Western labor vintage-ground. This interest and study convinced Mr. Gompers and

his associates that the only safe way to deal effectually with this labor force was to open wide for it the door of membership in the American Federation of Labor, qualified membership in which it has enjoyed for some time with more or less dissatisfaction to all concerned. This dissatisfaction has led to a concerted movement among Afro-Americans to effect labor organizations of their own, the most pretentious being the National Brotherhood Workers of America, with headquarters at Washington, of which Louis J. Brown is president and Miss Jeannette Carter is secretary. Mr. Gompers and his associates have taken, therefore, the wiser and more politic course in seeking the cooperation rather than the organized opposition of Afro-American labor.

"It is of the greatest importance not to lose sight of the significant part the industrial educational policy of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington played in the preparedness of Afro-Americans to do the work during the war, and which has convinced the American Federation of Labor that it is the part of wisdom and policy to give it equal membership opportunity with white wage-workers rather than bar it out and make a 'scab' working force of it."

Mr. John Mitchell, editor of *The Planet*, a negro paper published in Richmond, Va., also comments on the "far-sightedness" manifested by the American Federation of Labor. For—

"The greatest menace to organized labor as opposed to organized capital is the black multitude that entered the industrial plants of the country and demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that they could execute and master the tasks assigned to respective members thereof. It was organized capital and not organized labor that gave to black labor the position that it now occupies. Will the colored men accept the invitation and join the white labor-unions or will they stand out as independent units under their own leaders and from their respective platforms deal directly with the moneyed interests of the country? On this decision will depend the fate of the white laboring interests of America as represented by the American Federation of Labor."

"It is also an interesting question as to whether the American Federation of Labor can hold in leash its own membership should the invitation be generally accepted by the colored men of this country. We see, or think we see, a changed condition of affairs, which must necessarily benefit the colored laboring elements of America."

The Federation's action "opens the gateway to real American life for the first time within the last half century," says the *Boston Guardian* (negro), which continues:

"The decision may establish so great a hope within our youth that it may save even a greater exodus from this country, the land of colored people's birth, to any other country that might bid for them than any other favor."

In still another negro paper, the *Nashville Globe*, we read:

"In a number of the Southern States the negro constitutes the greater factor in the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining industries, so to admit him into the trade-unions will not only vouchsafe to the negro a better opportunity for promotion and advancement along these industrial lines, but it will give to the manufacturer a higher degree of efficiency in labor. We hope that his admission into the union will mean his promotion as he fits himself for the work. Too long America has delayed justice to the negro along industrial lines, and the step now taken is welcomed by thirteen millions of real Americans."

A "striking contrast" between the attitude of the American Federation of Labor and that of "the alleged Christian Churches of the United States" is dwelt upon by *The Appeal*, a negro paper published in St. Paul, Minn., which goes on to say:

"Some of these orthodox Christian churches asked the colored members to get out and form segregated bodies, and in some cases legislation was enacted to compel segregation. The action of America's great labor body is a strong confirmation of the

attitude *The Appeal* has always maintained, that the real advancement of the colored people will come through economic forces and never through hypocritical religious bodies."

"The American Federation of Labor has sensed the absolute necessity for organizing negro workingmen along with white workingmen in order to face capital with a solid front in working out the serious problems of the new era," remarks Mr. Eugene Knickle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, an organization for social service among negroes.

Labor-leaders, we are told in an Atlantic City dispatch to the New York Tribune, regard the Federation's action in this matter as only surpassed in importance by its declaration of 1917 supporting the Administration in its conduct of the war. Mr. Gompers himself is quoted as saying:

"It is one of the most important steps taken by the Federation in many years. In the past it has been difficult to organize the colored man. Now he shows a desire to be organized, and we meet him more than half-way."

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L.

On the 10th Sept, 1919 at the 34th annual convention of the Mass. State Branch of A. F. of L. convened in this city of Greenfield, Messrs. Caleb Cheatham and Roert Isaacs, respectively delegates of Locals 34 and 14936 of Boston, presented in the interest of the Colored race, the following resolution:

Resolution No. 88 Presented by Caleb B. Cheatham, Roert H. Isaacs of Cambridge and Boston Union No. 34 and 14936, Greenfield, Mass. Sept. 10, 1919.

RESOLUTION 88.

Whereas: In the U. S. A. contrary to the spirit of democratic government, and in violation of their constitutional rights, Colored people are being lynched and burned, and

Whereas: Nothing is more dangerous to the orderly functioning of government than that the mob spirit and race and class prejudices should displace right thinking and even handed justice, and

Whereas: The strict enforcement of the 13, 14 and 15 amendments to the Federal Constitution would promptly end the shameful occurrences that have shocked all loving and fair minded citizens,

Resolved: That the State Branch of the A. F. of L. go on record against the denial of justice to any person regardless of their color and that we call upon Congress to see to it that these amendments to the Federal Constitution are strictly enforced.

Presented by
CALEB B. CHEATHAM,
ROBERT H. ISAACS.

Speaks After Valera.

After listening to the eloquent address of Pres. de Valera of the Irish Republic in behalf of Ireland, Mr. Cheatham in equally as eloquent terms, presented the case of the Colored Race. In the course of his address, he brought out forcibly the inhuman and unjust treatment of the

Colored in this country, particularly so in the South. His remarks made a most favorable impression on his audience and on the following day, ably supported by Mr. Robert Isaacs of Local 14936 the above resolution was recorded in the minutes of the Convention by unanimous vote. In

introducing the Resolution Mr. Robt. Isaacs spoke in sympathy with the Irish cause, saying that as one of a despised race, he well understood the handicaps under which the Irish laborers labored, but as a Colored citizen of U. S. A., he reminded them that the welfare of 15 million citizens of this country was of far more vital importance to them and should command their individual attention. He cited the enviable record of the Colored in this country's history in support of his argument, and pleaded for their civic and industrial emancipation. So interested was the audience that an extension of 10 minutes was granted Mr. Isaacs in presenting the cause of the Colored.

OMAHA NEWS JUNE 23, 1919 NEGRO MUSICIANS SUE UNION FOR \$19,500

Suit for \$19,500 has been filed against the Omaha branch of the American Federation of Musicians by the fifteen colored musicians formerly employed at Krug park.

The colored band claims that the local branch of the musicians' union had them discharged on the grounds that they were nonunion men.

The colored band claims it could not be admitted into the musicians' union here as the local branch was limited to white members. Knowing this, they allege, they affiliated with the American Federation of Musicians through the branch at Buxton, Ia.

The plaintiffs allege they had an agreement with the Krug park management to play the entire summer at an aggregate salary of \$505 a week.

The Cleveland Advertiser
 A RAW DEAL.
 When the white waiters at the aristocratic Union Club struck for \$100 per month, an increase of \$10 per month over what they had been receiving, Colored waiters were called to wait upon the table of mighty. They responded cheerfully—they strove to render efficient service, and at the \$90 per month their white predecessors had been receiving. But their stay was not for long. The Union Club officials have concluded to pay their former waiters \$100.

With a "thank you"—"here's your hat, in a hurry," the Colored waiters were turned adrift.

Perhaps, there will be another day when Creosus will, like a drowning man, catch at a straw, and on that day, perhaps, the Colored waiters, faithful and efficient, will say "A burnt child fears the fire," and decline to be the servitors.

Just when the Colored waiters were buoyed up with the thought that color was beginning NOT to count Hope spread its wings and flew away again.

To say the least, they got a raw deal.

Florida Daily Believes Negroes Should Have Unions Of Their Own

BALTIMORE MD. HERALD
 JULY 9, 1919
 Believes Absorption Of Negro Laborers By White Organized Labor Will Be Productive Of Trouble

THE TAMPA (Fla.) TIMES
 AND THE A. F. L.
 Lovett Disagrees With Times Editorial.

Tampa, Fla., June 21, 1919.

To the Editor of The Times:—

In an editorial appearing in The Times June 20th, you criticize the American Federation of Labor for its recommendation to affiliated organizations that the present color line drawn by some of them be eliminated, thereby permitting Negroes to become members.

Mr. Editor, I desire to say that for years it has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor not to discriminate against a man on account of creed, color or nationality and despite the fact that it admits Negroes to membership on equal footing with whites. This would seem to refute the charge made by The Times

that the people of the South would never think of meeting the Negro as an equal in anything.

The Typographical Union, which is generally conceded to be one of the most powerful labor organizations as well as the bon tons or high brows of the labor world, admits Negroes with all the rights and privileges of white members, which must be accepted as proof that it is beneficial as well as possible to meet the Negro as an industrial equal.

I could go on and show you numerous organizations who accept the Negro workingman on equal terms in the industrial field, and we are more thoroughly convinced than ever that it is the only thing the honest workman can do to protect his home and family against the crimping methods of the average employer of labor. The people who drive about in fine cars and offer insults to union labor are the people who have brought the workingman to a common level, regardless of his color. We have learned that the employing class of people were determined to bring laboring men who have nothing but their labor to sell, to a common level, and since that was the method they are employing we decided that the best thing to do was to bring the Negro to the level of the white man instead of lowering

the standard of the white man to that of the Negro. Now we demand the same pay for the Negro who is performing the same work as the white man receives, and we further defend him against the wily employer who would rob him of everything he makes in forcing him to trade in the company's commissary and other wretched means of getting the most profits out of the Negro's work. Does the average employer take that much interest in the Negro workmen?

We are told that the best place for the Negro is in the South, where he is known and appreciated. Let me say that statement is literally true. In the South he is known as a source of cheap labor for the Southern colonel. He is also a prime factor in breaking strikes of union men who are endeavoring to wring a living from some corporation whose officers have a name that sounds much like sauerkraut smells. He is over-worked and under-paid, and has no chance whatever to improve himself or his family, because, with rare exceptions, he is not permitted to earn more than will keep body and soul together. Yes the South is the best place on earth for the Negro. If they go North in appreciable numbers the Southern man who wants him to break a strike or perform some cheap labor will start a race war and get them killed out then lay the blame to the Yankee workingmen.

Mr. Editor, I am pleased to say that the Negro of the South is fast learning that he is worth just as much per hour or day as the white man he is displacing, and he is demanding that wage with a steadfast purpose that the man who has heretofore bossed a crowd of cheap Negroes may as well recognize. My regrets are that the white women of this country are in many places doing what the Negro was once used for, but now in most cases declines to do—housework.

So much for the industrial equality which can justly be placed at the door of the men who would now cen-

sure the working men. We working men are making an equal of the Negro to protect ourselves and the Negro from our own color of skin, but the Negroes have them beaten to a "frazzle" for whiteness internally.

The Negro workingman does not want or expect social equality, and it would not do any good for them to want it. The average workingman is generally more particular whom he meets socially than his friend, the boss. If a man has the wherewithal to purchase an auto and furnish himself and family with fine raiment he is assured of entry into the elite of society. But a majority of the workmen will sit in the lodge with a Negro and then tell the same fellow who can get into high society that he is a darn crook and he don't want him in his house.

We need never fear the Negro as a social menace, but to those who have in the past exploited him and used him into submission, to them he is a menace industrially, aided and abetted by the white working people to save themselves from the maw of the great monster, greed.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD B. LOVETT.

President Florida State Federation of Labor.

NEGROES BLOCKED IN NORTHERN LABOR FIELD AND MAKE PROTEST TO GOMPERS

(By Associated Negro Press)
 Chicago, June 16.—The following telegram was sent to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., by the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of Cook County, Illinois. "We, the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of Cook County, request the American Federation of Labor in convention at Atlantic City to urge the various international unions to strike out from their constitutions the articles barring Negro membership. We believe that these articles have constituted a serious obstacle in the Negro's industrial progress and have been a fruitful cause of misunderstanding between white and colored working men.

(Signed) WILLIS N. HUGGINS,
 Chairman.

The Negro Workers' Advisory Committee of Cook County is an organiza-

tion interested in improving the industrial conditions of the Negro workers in that community, and includes in its membership representatives of practically every Negro fraternal, welfare, church, business and labor organization. It also includes in its membership some representation of white employers and white labor.

It is claimed by this organization that the Negro worker suffers a great hardship because he is shut out of most of the skilled trades. They claim the Negro is admitted only to the unskilled unions which are the least paid.

The Negro Workers' Advisory Committee is not necessarily urging Negroes to unionize, but it is demanding that the various international trades unions do away with such rules and regulations as by implication state that there is some difference between white and colored labor, and thereby set up a psychological barrier against the Negro's employment in the higher paid skilled trades.

HOTEL REFUSES TO HIRE NEGROES

BOSTON MASS HERALD
 JULY 30, 1919

Copley Square Manager Answers Union Head

Business Agent John J. Kearney of the Waiters' Union yesterday declared that no union waiters, except Negroes, would work at the Copley Square Hotel. E. B. Spracklin, manager of the hotel, replied to this statement last night by asserting that Negro waiters "absolutely would not" be employed there.

The differences between the hotel management and the officers of the Waiters' Union resulted from the action of Mr. Spracklin in discharging 22 Negroes and replacing them Monday morning with white waiters. The white waiters worked until 3 P. M. Monday, when Business Agent Kearney ordered them to quit. Since then the guests have been served by six Negroes who were retained as private waiters. All the employees involved, Negro and white, were union men.

Mr. Kearney stated that there are 600 Negroes who are members of the local and that they would have full protection of the union. Manager Spracklin said that the Negroes were discharged because of complaints by patrons of the hotel. The lack of a sufficient force of waiters has resulted in the laying off of the dining room orchestra, union musicians. As yet there has been no serious inconvenience in the serving of meals.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, etc.

White's Strike Because Of colored Workers

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its secretary, John R. Shillady, makes public a telegram sent to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in which the Association calls attention to the strike of 1400 white employees of the United States Shipping Board at Pensacola, Fla., who refuse to work until all Negroes employed in mechanical positions are discharged. In its telegram the Association urges that the United States Shipping Board take a firm and determined stand in the matter and deny the undemocratic demand of the strikers, as such a stand would prevent future strikes and disturbances. The Association further states that no objection was made to colored soldiers fighting for democracy in France and asks if colored soldiers are good enough to fight with are they not good enough to work with.

SOME NEGRO WAITERS RETURN
BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
AUGUST 2, 1919
Compromise Gives Part of the Service at the Copley Square Hotel to White Waiters

An agreement has been reached that compromises the strike of the waiters at the Copley Square Hotel. Many of the negro waiters returned today, but only white waiters are to be employed in the main dining room and the men's grill room. The negro waiters will have the private room service and the lunch bar. This settlement was announced from the hotel this morning after a meeting of the Waiters' Union.

The Butcher Workmen's Local 651 of Chicago is launching the first coöperative store in America whose officers are all Negroes and whose constitution and by-laws are patterned after the Rochdale experiment of England.

Negroes Replace Aliens in Gary Steel Mills

The Southern Negro is rapidly taking the place of the foreign laborer in the steel mills of the Gary district. The aliens, angered at their loss of the strike, have been going back to Europe on every boat. Many of those who remain are still on strike and are greatly angered at the presence of the Negroes. Their wishes are ignored and the plants are running.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
SEPTEMBER 23, 1919
The suggestion of the national association for the advancement of colored people that a Negro should be appointed a delegate to the Washington conference called by the president to plan for a "new relationship between capital and labor" is a reasonable one. As the association points out, one-sixth of the labor supply of the country is supplied by the Negro race, and there is no doubt that an understanding of the Negro's point of view is necessary to a satisfactory solution of the problem which the conference will consider.

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
OCTOBER 30, 1919
200 SHOTS IN STEEL RIOT.

Three-Cornered Fight at A South Chicago Mill.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Minor rioting in the vicinity of one steel plant and the return to work of 1,500 men at the Standard Steel Car Company Mills, at Hammond, Ind., were the chief developments reported to-day in the strike of steel workers in the Chicago district.

In a three-cornered fight among approximately sixty-five negro employees at the South Chicago steel mills, strikers and policemen, in which more than 200 shots were fired, no one was injured. Four negroes, armed, were arrested.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES SEPTEMBER 21, 1919 SEIZE CONCEALED WEAPONS

Gary Police Seek to Avert Shootings During the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.
GARY, Ind., Sept. 20.—The police to-day began a campaign against the carrying of concealed weapons. Scores of arrests were made and weapons of all kinds were confiscated. This step was taken to prevent shooting and killing during the steel strike. City Judge Dunn imposed heavy fines on a number of men found carrying concealed weapons. In one case the fine was \$160. Foreign born mill workers are stirred by reports that negro workers will not join the strike and race riots are feared.

SWITCHMEN, WHO OBJECT TO NEGROES TO RETURN

MEMPHIS COMM., Jan. 16.—Switchmen employed by the Illinois Central, Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, St. Louis and San Francisco, South and Union railways, who had left their jobs during the week in protest against the employment of Negroes as switchmen, late last night agreed to return to work to-day pending settlement of their grievances.

This agreement was reached after a conference between representatives of the Railroad Administration and the men.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE AUGUST 30, 1919 NEGROES WILL NOT MARCH.

Central Labor Union to Celebrate at Longshoremen's Hall.

The Central Labor Union, a federation of the various negro labor unions in New Orleans, will not parade on Labor Day, but will hold its celebration at Longshoremen's Hall at 3 p. m. Colonel Roscoe Simmons is announced as guest of honor and chief speaker of the day.

Others of the speakers will be A. Paul, Rev. Moorehead, J. Harrison, T. P. Woodland and A. Workman. T. P. Woodland, president; William Thomas, secretary, and Albert Workman, treasurer, form the committee in charge of the parade.

W. W. LIVES TO INFLUENCE NEGRO LABOR

The Dallas Express
Continued from page 19

and more pay. Its greatest object is the complete emancipation of the working class.

As long as the workers hold their jobs only by permission of some employer they are not free. As long as there is one class that lives in ease and idleness off their labor they are industrial slaves.

"Freedom for the workers will come only when everybody does his share of the work of the world and when the workers take control of the industries and operate them—not

as at present, for the benefit of the leisure class, but for the welfare of society as a whole."

It concludes: "Fellow workers of the Colored race, do not expect justice or fair-treatment as a gift from the ruling classes. You will get from them nothing but what you are strong enough to take. 'In union there is strength.'"

"The only power that the workers of any race or nationality have is their power to act together as workers. We therefore urge you to join with your fellow workers of every race in the

"One big UNION
"Of the
"Industrial Workers of the World."

Claim Strike Only Weapon For Negro In His Struggle For Justice

The Dallas Express

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 23.—With themen.

steel strike apparently settling into a long drawn out struggle, local officials are not concerned so much over the prospects of disorder arising from this specific industrial situation as they are over an eruption of I. W. W.ism unconnected with the strike. Mayor Babcock received copies to-day of the I. W. W. literature that was distributed among the Negroes of Akron, Ohio. Pittsburg alone has a black population of 46,000, while the district here about has many Negroes, brought from the South in the stress of war work.

Agitation has been going on here among the Colored residents for months, according to reports to the police, and it is the municipal elections in the city. In the crowded Fifth ward there is a hot three concerned contest for Alderman among a Negro and two white men.

"Thru out this land of liberty, so-called," says the pamphlet, "the Negro worker is treated as an inferior; he is underpaid in his work and overcharged in his rent; he is poked about, cursed and spat upon; in short, he is treated, not as a human being, but as an animal as a best of burden for the ruling class. When he tries to improve this condition, he is shoved back into the mire of degradation and poverty and told to 'keep his place.'"

"He has, however, one weapon the master class fears—the power to withhold his arms and refuse to work for the community until he is guaranteed fair treatment. Remember how alarmed the South became over the emigration of Colored workers two years ago and what desperate means were used to try to keep them from leaving the mills and cotton fields?

who discourage strikes for higher wages or shorter hours are always ready as in the case of the switchman's union to permit a strike to prevent the employment of Colored

"This narrow minded policy of excluding the Negro from the trade unions of the country forces him to become a strike breaker against his will be closing legitimate occupations to him. The consequence is racial conflicts such as the frightful tragedy in E. St. Louis, Ill., in 1917.

"There is one international labor organization in this country that admits the Colored worker on a foot-note equality with the whites—the Industrial Workers of the World."

The pamphlet then offers the Negro absolute equality in the ranks of the I. W. W., and pleads that the organization "The only power of the Negro is his power as a worker; his one weapon is the strike. Only by organizing and refusing to work for those who abuse him can put an end to the injustice and oppression he now endures.

"Most labor organizations however, shut their doors to the Colored people. The American Federation of Labor excludes him from any of its unions as an inferior. In those to which he is admitted he is treated as an inferior. The Negro has no chance in the old line trade unions. They do not want them. They admit him only under compulsion and treat him with contempt. Their organization aims for more than a mere 'less work and more pay.'"

"But the I. W. W., does not limit its aims as do the trade unions," continues the pamphlet, "to less work

Local 543 of the
Chauffeurs' Union,
Rochester, N.Y., has
admitted Negroes to its
membership.

--The Crisis, June 1919.

At the fifteenth bi-
ennial convention of the
International Brotherhood
of Stationary Firemen and
 Oilers recently held in
Washington, D.C., there
were thirty Negro delegates
in attendance out of 400
delegates present. Mr. J.
M. Thornton, a Negro of
Norfolk, Va., was elected
Vice-President.

--The Crisis, July 1919.

Negro car builders
of the Pennsylvania Rail-
road Company, Wellsville,
Ohio, have organized under
the American Federation of
Labor. Mr. S. Austin was
elected president. The Round-
House Laborers and Station
Firemen, consisting of white
and colored workers, have
organized under the Inter-
national Brotherhood of
Stationary Firemen and Oil-
ers, and elected W.W. Lambert
a Negro, to the presidency.

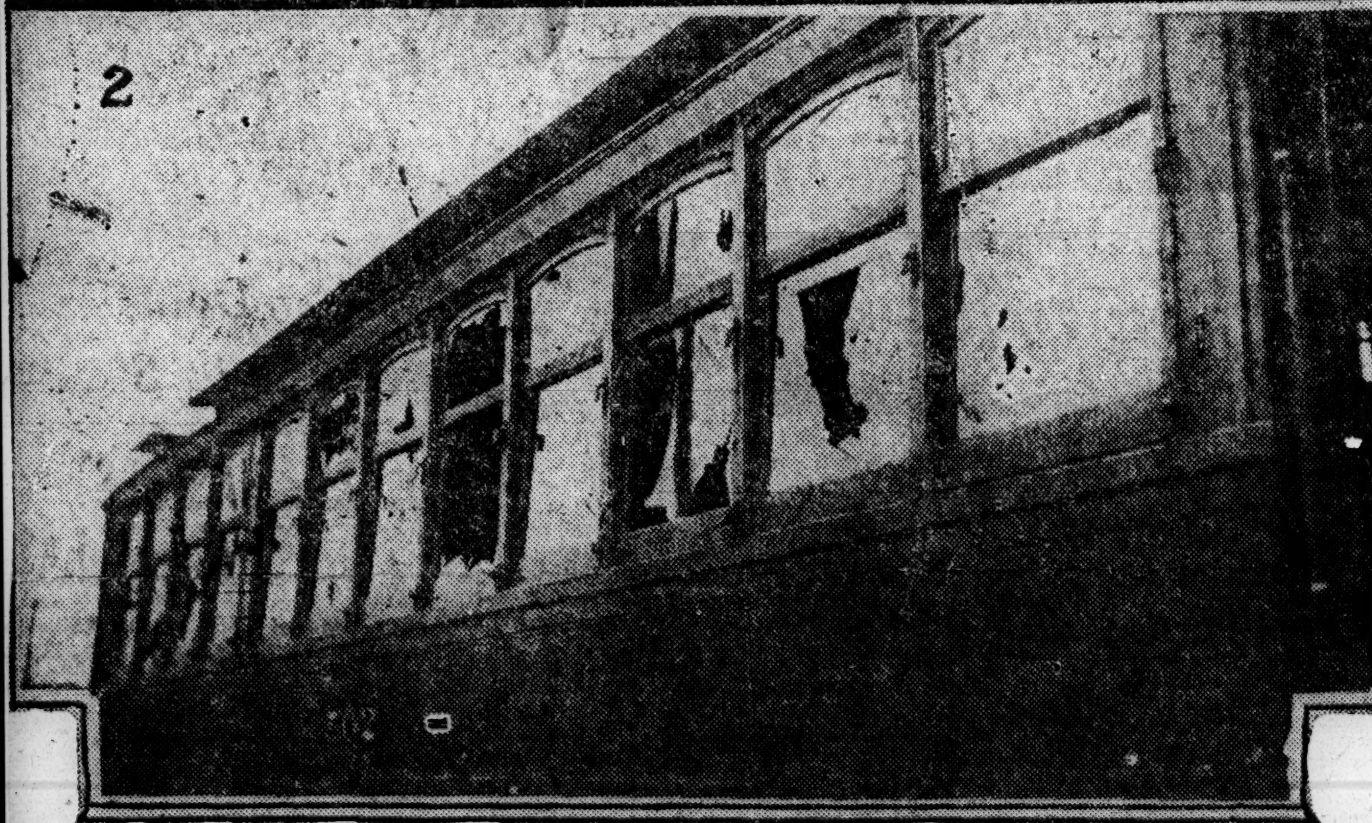
--The Crisis, May 1919 p.34.

Labor-1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

DESTRUCTION.FOLLOWS ACTS OF STEEL STRIKERS AT BUFFALO

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
OCTOBER 22, 1919



One of the accompanying photos shows one of the traction cars owned by the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company, which was attacked by a mob of one thousand steel strikers, who, police claim, laid in ambush at the southern end of the Lehigh Valley freight house, and opened fire on workmen bound for the Lackawanna steel plant. Seven other cars that followed were attacked. The car shown above had thirty-seven bullet holes in the windows on one side of the car. Eighteen windows in the car were smashed before the riot was quelled. The other photo shows scene at end of the Blackwell Canal, near the freight house, where seven negro laborers were thrown into the canal.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESENT LABOR TROUBLES TO THE NEGRO.

The Dallas Express 11-15-19

In the course of human events it becomes more apparent that a democratic form of government can survive only among intelligent and honest peoples.

The nations of the world have been admitted into the secret laboratories wherein government are manufactured and they are now no longer sacred to the common herd which has stood attention and seen governments made and destroyed. The most despotic government of modern times—Russia—succumbed to the—Bolshevists.

Most powerful military government of all ages—Germany—has been humbled to the dust and democracy now sits in her once proud palaces. Verily the common peoples of all lands are coming into their own. The great question that causes even the most radical leader to hesitate and turn pale is, where shall all this end? The heavy hand of the government has been feared and obeyed in the ages past. But the people in a democracy have learned that they are the government! They seem to think it optional with them whether they shall obey the government they have created or destroy it and established another as Russians are doing at present. This is democracy gone to seed. It is a well known fact among those who are versed in the lore of government that democracy is yet in its swaddling clothes. It has not yet emerged scarcely beyond the experimental stage. In infancy it gives promise of great hope. The mature stage of its development, however may bring forth conditions detrimental to human welfare. For instance, a contest between classes, the rich and the poor or capital and labor if you will have it, when it comes to the enactment of laws the balance of power must rest with the poor. It would appear as if the poor must rule. If the rich become impotent and the poor are incapable of guiding the commercial and financial affairs of the government into a safe haven, what must be the result? The Holy Scriptures teach us "if the blind lead the blind they both shall fall into the ditch."

If the majority must rule and that majority is incompetent what must to be the dire consequences? The only safety for a democracy is the intelligence and honesty of its constituents. If it does not possess both of those qualifications, disaster must eventually claim its own.

The majority in America belong to the laboring classes. Their intelligence and honesty is not wholly established. Their honesty especially has not been proven beyond peradventure. In the consideration of the honesty of organized labor, we speak of them particularly because it would appear that they are destined to make a most formidable effort to dictate the policy of this government at present. It would appear that they are a sworn enemy to capital. They show that they have little regard for public welfare when their own interest is at stake. They have in time past refused to open to the timid knock of their black brother in distress. They have refused to labor side by side with their white brother who refused to be initiated into their mystic circle. Since their organizations have invaded all industries they have become drunk with power and turn a deaf ear to the advice of the president and laugh at the mandates of the supreme court. The public stands aghast and wonders what manner of man is this? Surely this unholy thing was not the product of American opportunity and freedom? Indeed it was not it was imported here from European beds of fermentation. It is the direct result of a far too rapid assimilation of the foreign element and the alienation of the black American. The black American today would regard it as perfect God-send to pick up the remunerative jobs so ruthlessly cast aside by these hyphenated Americans. These same striking foreigners will eventually convince the American people of the value and efficiency of the Negro as a faithful and trustworthy help. They will establish the fact that the efficiency of the laborer and not the color of his skin shall determine the place he shall occupy in the development of American industries. These same turbulent never-satisfied non-contract-keeping foreigners will accomplish that which centuries of efficient and non-complaining service rendered the American employer by the

Negro has failed to do. They will convince public opinion that the Negro workmen with proper training and sympathy has no rival either in efficiency nor reliability. These are the truths that the present labor troubles will bring to the American people. The benefits that will accrue to the Negro race by such knowledge being brought home in such a forcible manner to the American public constitutes the significance of the present labor troubles to the Negro race.

HOURS SEEN AS CHIEF GRIEVANCE IN STEEL MILLS

Reporter-Laborer Finds Men Have Money but

No Leisure.
10-20/19

The observations of a Tribune reporter assigned to obtain a job in the steel mills at Gary and view conditions from the standpoint of the worker, which were printed in Sunday's Tribune, are continued today, the facts and views presented being based largely on a general tour of inspection through the plant after his first shift as an offer. As in the first article, the statements and deductions are those of the reporter and are presented for what they are worth.

BY FRANK D. HOLMES.

While on a ramble about the big mills after I had decided to quit my job, I saw the work the laborers had to perform, but only got a chance to talk to one Negro.

The laborers handled the raw ore, the molten pig iron, the scrap iron, the ingots, or rough unfinished steel, and the finished products in various forms. It is hard work.

The Negro, encountered as he sought a breath of fresh air near the open hearth furnaces, said his name was Johnson and that he liked his job and the hours.

"I'm used to hard work, and the more I work the more money I make. No, I did not go out with those Polacks on a strike. I'm getting four meals and a place to sleep and I'm enjoying myself.

"I used to work in the yards for the same money per hour I get here, but I only could get in eight hours a day. Here I can put in ten on days and fourteen on nights and I am making pretty good money."

\$39.55 and Board for Laborer.

Johnson told me that he was a single man with no cares or worries and that

his pay runs around \$39.55 a week. It is costing him nothing for room and board.

After I left him I started over to the blast furnaces, which are near the lake and next to a slip where the ore boats unload the iron ore. The workers, stripped to their waists, were busy making pig iron at five of them, others being closed down, due to the lack of help.

During a walk of three hours around the plant, in which I retraced my steps a number of times, I observed that over half the various mills were still closed down, but the rest showed great activity in an effort to make up for lost time. The plate mills, merchant mill and blooming mills were among those running.

The foremen from all the mills that were "down" had taken their crews over to the mills that were running and the steel industry at Gary is still producing. Slowly but surely it is speeding up again.

Analyzes Grievances.

Of the twelve demands of the steel workers, it appears from my observation that only three seem worthy of consideration—namely: shorter hours, one day off a week, and the abolition of the twenty-four hour shift. The demand for "increased pay to guarantee the American standard of living" does not seem to hold up as far as the foreign workmen are concerned.

They number fully 75 per cent and perhaps more of the workers in Gary, yet it is generally admitted that they never have and never will spend their money on the same scale as Americans.

The majority of them are aliens, with no interest in the United States with the exception of coming here to make enough money to retire on when they return to their native land. They do not care to become citizens, but want to be free to return to their own country when they choose. Over 75 per cent of them do not speak English.

Yet they have piled into the mushroom unions hastily organized at the beck of the radical leaders, who promised them all sorts of things. Many are deserting now.

Americans Back on Job.

Practically all the Americans employed in the mills have returned to work. Some of them never went out, and others were forced out, while a few went out and stayed out for the vacation the strike affords.

They work the same hours that the foreigners do, but for the most part have better jobs that do not require such hard work. Hoping that the companies will arrange shorter working shifts, they have continued to work.

My job as an offer paid at the rate of about \$160 a month, and I had all the hard and dirty work to do. The man

above me, the second engineer, gets \$210, but his labor was nothing compared to mine, though training and responsibility are much greater. The first engineer makes about \$250 and has a snap, while the chief gets around \$300 and is paid for what he knows, rather than what he does.

Over 50 per cent of the Americans employed in the mill own automobiles, and some come to work in them. In the gas engine house, where I worked, six cars were standing in a place cleared for them near the engines. All over that plant cars were standing, and they were owned not only by highly paid specialists but also by those slightly above the common labor rank.

Urgency of Strike.

Shortly before the strike, John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national committee for organizing the workers and president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, told his delegates that the strike had to come on Sept. 22. He said that conditions were becoming unbearable and that the workers could not stand them any longer, that they were in slavery, etc.

I have inquired from the strikers, loyal workers, policemen, mayors and others in the steel district and I have yet to find a man who could tell me of any working conditions that have not existed for years, while the standard of wages is admittedly much higher in the last few years.

The day before the strike I said to Fitzpatrick: "What is the reason that the strike could not be held off until after President Wilson's capital-labor conference in October, at which perhaps something could be done for the workers?" "It can't be done," he replied, "they have voted to strike and they want to strike and they are going to strike."

Out of Control.

"You mean to say that after working in those mills for years and years they cannot work three weeks longer?" I asked. "No, they cannot," he replied.

I have made it a special point to remember this conversation and find out why the workers would not wait. I learned that they were ready to strike because of the influence of radicals.

John Howard, the secretary of the steel council at Indiana Harbor, has been telling reporters for a week that only about 250 men were working in the Inland Steel company's plant last week, but I have seen over 2,000 move in and out on the day shift alone.

At the Gary works, I estimated something over 4,000 back at work out of 12,000, and more coming in every day.

SHIP ENGINEERS
BALK 'OPEN SHOP'
IN DOCK STRIKE

NEW YORK CITY, CALL
OCTOBER 30, 1919

Men Refuse to Operate Vessels Bearing Scabs to Break Longshoremen's Walkout.

Re-establishment of the "open shop" in New York's shipping industry, announced by the private steamship owners, was blocked yesterday by members of the Consolidated Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, Local 33.

They refused to operate tugboats carrying scabs on their way to replace the striking dock workers of the International Longshoremen's Association.

Thomas L. Delahanty, secretary of the engineers' association and president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, of which the former organization is a part, stopped the lighter America from doing this work yesterday.

Explaining his action, the head of the affiliation, which, with the exception of the longshoremen, includes all harbor workers from engineers to deck hands and porters, said he considered any man a scab who took another man's job.

Delahanty Issues Challenge

"If they were union men, they could walk down the pier with their heads in the air and not have to be shifted from Harlem to Jersey City by boat," declared Delahanty. "We were told the lighter was to move 'union' men. Let them try it, if they want to extend the strike."

Should the firement quit in sympathy with the longshoremen, in the event the shipping interests make another attempt to carry strike-breakers by the water route, all vessels in the port would be halted. The engineers and pilots would also refuse to work, according to Delahanty and officials of the affiliated unions.

Action by Local 33 members was not unofficial. It followed a three-hour discussion on the issue at stake at its headquarters, 26 Park place, the night before.

Indications were that similar treatment would be accorded accredited representatives of the United States Shipping Board, who are lined up with the steamship companies against the striking longshoremen.

Men Are Resentful.

The sentiment of the men employed on those ships was expressed yesterday by one of them as follows:

"If the government wants to transport scab labor it has its own ships on which to do it."

Members of the four large labor organizations of this marine affiliation, although asserting they hadn't received a "square deal" from the L. L. A. during their own general strike last April, nevertheless feel the treatment given them was due to the longshoremen's officials.

In the present harbor strike, therefore, they are heart and soul with the strikers revolting against the shipping interests and the standpat leaders of the International Longshoremen's As-

sociation.

Chelsea District Tied Up.

Practically nothing moved at the piers of the Chelsea district, the most important in this city and generally taken to denote the strike situation.

Company officials claimed 70 longshoremen were at work on their part of the waterfront of the North River, but refused to tell reporters at what pier they were stationed and whether the men were union or non-union, white or black, former strikers or outside help.

Along the Brooklyn waterfront the situation was unchanged, company officials announced yesterday. They claimed about 2,000 were at work, with additional men returning hourly.

O'Connor Corroborates Bosses.

International President T. V. O'Connor, as usual, corroborated every statement and claim made by Frederick P. Toppin, spokesman for the transatlantic conference, whose member-companies operate 108 steamship lines in the port of New York.

Yesterday, however, he went the company officials one better. While they claimed 5,000 men in all were back on the job, he added 1,000 to that number.

Officials of the Firemen's Union, with headquarters at 164 Eleventh avenue, said last night a report was current to the effect that the Shipping Board officials were housing 200 Negroes aboard the steamship Artemus, a former army transport, docked at Pier 58, North River. This ship is now owned by the Atlantic Transport Line.

Negro delegates asserted last night the Shipping Board, as an official representative of the United States government, was aiding the enemies of the strikers by bringing about a situation in which white men would be aligned against Negroes, thus precipitating race riots here.

Both Delahanty and O'Connor declared they had no knowledge of the reported presence here of members of the executive committee of the union. It was reported these latter officials would arbitrate the strike over the heads of local union heads.

Inquiry at the Marlborough Hotel here resulted in the reply that the 14 members of the executive board were expected, but had not arrived. Other hotels in the city were visited, but the council's whereabouts remained a mystery, in view of yesterday's announcement to reporters that the body would issue a statement today.

Reports that the East River lines were handling freight with little difficulty, especially the Ward Line, caused an unprecedented scene there. A line of trucks parked neighboring streets for nine blocks.

THIRTY NEGROES HIRED AND 2,500 MEN STRIKE

Toledo, O., April 28.—Twenty-five hundred striking employees of the Toledo Shipbuilding company, who walked out Wednesday because thirty negroes were hired, returned to work today. Neither the company nor men would discuss terms of settlement. 4-28-19

Labor-1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE OBVIOUS THING TO DO.

The press a day or two ago carried a story which came up out of Louisiana. A story which sounded passing strange, but which was based on such obviously common sense action that the real strangeness comes in thinking of it as strange at all.

In Bogalusa, a town in Louisiana, they had trouble, serious trouble. As a result of this trouble, four men were killed and several others are wounded. The dead men are L. E. Williams, president of the local branch of the American Federation of Labor and editor of "The Press," a union labor newspaper; A. Bouchillon and Thomas Gaines, union carpenters; and A. J. O'Rourke, a leader in union labor circles. Among the wounded are Jules Leblanc, former army captain and member of the Loyalty League.

The trouble came about through a clash between the Loyalty League, comprising representatives of the Great Southern Lumber Company and other important business interests of Bogalusa on the one hand and members of the labor unions on the other. The Great Southern Lumber Company, so the labor men assert, had locked out about 2,500 employes because they would not tear up their union cards. *The New York Age 11-29-19*

The protests from the union labor men caused the Loyal Legion to get together some 500 armed members, who held up a train a half mile from the railroad station and searched it for "undesirables." After the search of the train failed to reveal anyone they could "run out" of town, the crowd started out to find Saul Dechus, a Negro alleged to have been active in "disturbing the relations" between the races. They did not find him that night, but were dumbfounded the next day to see Dechus walking down the main street of the town, on either side of him an armed white man, one of them O'Rourke and the other a strong labor union man.

The Loyalty Leaguers made an attempt to take Dechus, charging that he had been trying to start race rioting. The white labor men stood by him. When the Leaguers were reinforced, the labor men retreated into a garage. The Leaguers stormed the garage in increasing strength, with the result as stated above.

Here was an instance of white working men and black working men standing together. It gives promise that the day will come when the white working men of the South will see and understand that their interests and the interests of the black working men of the South are identical.

The white working man of the South ought to be able to see that it is impossible for him to get what he is fighting for unless he joins hands with the colored man. And he ought to be able to see that it is the plan of those who keep him out of what he is fighting for to do it by keeping him and the Negro apart. When white and black working men get together in the South for their common economic advantage, there are going to be some mighty changes.

A comment worth making on this affair is that the New York "Tribune" headed the whole story as follows: "NEGRO CAUSES FATAL CLASH IN LOUISIANA." Anyone reading only the "Tribune's" heading would gain the impression that here was an-

other clash instigated and initiated by Negroes. There was as much reason in the "Tribune's" heading as there would be in the statement that the murderer's victim caused the electrocution of the murderer.

NEGROES ARRESTED IN ST. LOUIS I. W. W. RAID Alleged Race Riot Plans Uncovered. Prominent White Anarchists In Alleged Plot

Race riots and general uprising among Negroes of St. Louis, similar to the disturbances recently instigated in Arkansas, are believed to have been nipped in their inception here by a series of raids and arrests made by city detectives under Chief Hannegan and the federal authorities throughout the last twenty-four hours. Not only did the raids indicate that white workers of the I. W. W. were planning to stir the Negroes to an uprising, but in a raid on Weintraub's Hall, 1414 North Grand avenue, late last night, the police found that a Negro prisoner, already in their hands, was booked to speak on: "The Negro and the Social Revolution."

At the Hall the meeting was disbanded and Joseph Norvell, 24, 1420 Wash street, a Russian, and Ben Sibiskis, a tailor, of 2162 Geyer avenue, were arrested, Sibiskis was arrested in connection with I. W. W. raids in the course of the war. Both were held for the federal authorities.

Evidence procured in another raid indicated that a close connection seemed to have been formed between an element of the Negroes here and a group of foreigners, representing the I. W. W. Abe Schneider of 4417 Page boulevard and George Lutzai of 3958 Sarpy avenue were arrested with other white men and a Negro, Loget Fort Whiteman, at 1243 North Garrison avenue.

Negro Dominates Whites. Whiteman appeared to be dominating the work of the eleven white men all of foreign birth. From evidence secured it appeared that Geolutzai was to be sent to Detroit to form a similar organization there. Aided by notes and addresses found on prisoners at the North Garrison address, the police kept up the work

and now hold letters signed with the names of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, Rose Pastor Stokes and Roger Baldwin, the last named formerly secretary of the Civic League here. Baldwin was recently released from a jail in New Jersey, where he served ten months out of a year's sentence for obstructing the draft. Emma Goldman was recently discharged from a Penitentiary at Jefferson City.

Baldwin came here ostensibly on "social service work" a few days ago, but departed for the East before the raids were made. His rooms at 5424 Cabanne avenue were searched yesterday and some papers were found which are kept secret for the time by the authorities working on the case.

Schneider, one of the eleven foreigners arrested with this Negro Whiteman, arrived in this country from Russia in 1904. Since that time he has been under constant surveillance by the police. When the men and their associates were taken before Chief of Detectives Hannegan, they commenced to deny all connection with the I. W. W. A mass of literature from the organization was soon brought in by some of the raiding officers.

Letter Signed "Roger Baldwin." Whiteman, the Negro, maintained that he was not working for the I. W. W., but was simply trying to organize the Negroes here. Later, the police say, he and the white man arrested admitted membership. Evidence that a meeting was held at the North Garrison address caused the police to search the premises thoroughly and a letter was found signed with the name "Roger Baldwin," addressed to Lutzai. It read in part:

I thank you for your kind invitation, but cannot accept. I am keeping myself wholly free at present, on account of my tour of observation and study. Anyway, I'll be out of the city on October 10. Best wishes for your success."

Other white men arrested in the raid in the Negro quarters gave their names as Louis Wagner, 5044 Claxton avenue, Rumanian; Jacob Levin, 3701 California avenue, Russian; Victor Wagner, 1228 Missouri avenue, Rumanian; William Popoc, 1817 South Tenth street, Austrian; Leonard Copel, 5802 Delmar boulevard, German; Alex Dachin, 1242 A Elliott avenue, Russian; Philip Wagner, 1228 Missouri avenue, Rumanian, and Charles H. Katz, 4849 Easton avenue.

Schneider and Lutzai were booked as Russians by the police. Whiteman became agitated when under arrest and it was on some of his contradictory statements that the police secured evidence for other raids. He said that he had been stopping at 4233 Maffit avenue for the last ten days.

Among his effects was found the letter signed with the name of Rose Pastor Stokes, in which she assured Whiteman that she would "be with him when he was organized." Quotations from the same letter were: "With all my heart I wish the movement success," and "the international party shall be the human race." INTERNATIONALISM AND NEGRO

LABOR. A new line of doubt as to the wisdom of the internationalism of the League of Nations has been opened up by the alarm of certain Senators over statements given out by European labor leaders, as to their intention of readjusting the status of negro labor in the South through the international labor organization, provided for as a part of the League of Nations. Nobody knew with exactness what that international labor conference was to do; it was established as a piece of separate machinery to work in harmony with the League of Nations and to put labor on the same basis throughout the world.

This society, or international organization, may mean much or little; it may be a debating society, or it may be a lawmaking body which can govern labor throughout the world. The Southern Senators, nearly all of whom were for the ratification of the treaty, paid but little attention to this international labor court until certain European labor leaders announced that under this new international organization they proposed to regulate negro labor in the South. Now this development has given pause to Southern Senators. They do not want any French Socialist, German syndicalist, or Russian Bolsheviki, meeting, with the power to enforce regulations under which negroes in the South must work.

Will the international labor leader have such a power? The power of this body is in doubt, but certainly the labor leaders who succeeded in having the international conference established believe that such a body will not only have the power to adopt regulations standardizing and stabilizing labor throughout the world, but that it will have the power to compel the various governments to put such regulations into legal effect.

Now we cannot enter into sweeping international agreements without giving up something of value. That is axiomatic. If we go into international agreements we must concede some rights and waive some privileges. We cannot say that we are the most advanced and altruistic nation of the world and that we propose to conquer the troubled spirit of Europe by moral superiority. We must enter agreements to do things, as an international conference wants them done, and not have them done according to the American way. We

view the internationalism of the League of Nations but lightly if we think that it is a body, the only purpose of which is to assure the peace of the world.

What, for instance, will be the American position if Europe, with her larger representation in the international labor conference, should demand that a new standard for the regulation of negro labor be set up? Senator Smith, of Georgia, says he will present a resolution to eliminate the entire labor section. Senator Thomas, of Colorado, will also introduce an amendment containing reservations to the treaty, by which the American government can retain control of its delegates, and retain its own independence. The Thomas reservations will also provide that in case this country withdraws from the League, it will also withdraw from the international labor conference.

Thoughtful Americans have long since realized that when this country treads the paths on internationalism, it is going into new and untried fields.

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED LABOR

South western
The Negro labor leaders of the country should go slow in their line up with the American Federation of Labor. There is a great question involved that affects not only the few colored men who are members of the American Federation of Labor and others who are likely to join the movement but it effects the life of the entire race. So that it would be an exceedingly wise thing if the Negro labor leaders of this country would call a conference among themselves and advise with other outstanding leaders of the race as to what is the best possible solution of the labor situation as it affects the Negro.

10-24-19
The Baptist World magazine which claims to represent 3,180,741 colored Baptists in this country, in writing upon the Negro and the Social element in Organized labor, says:

The Negro and the Social Element in Organized Labor.

The darker races of the world in general, and the Negro group in particular, are being ground to death between the millstones of organized capital and labor, both of which, for false social reasons, bar them from their respective groups and attempt to use them as a pawn in the present desperate game for advantage in the titanic struggle between capital and labor.

The darker Asiatic and African laborers have been barred from the labor unions of Europe and America on the petty grounds of color. The pretext of those who are ashamed to inject the color question is—that the darker races can and will

work for less wage than white men. The above is preposterous on its face. The darker races want as much for their labor as any one else. Black people have no objection to their salaries being raised. Both capital and labor have refused equal wage to black men for equal work.

Local unions have systematically barred black men from the best paying jobs, on the ground that they refuse to associate with dark people in doing the world's work. We meet it in the stores, banks, factories, on the railroads and everywhere.

The capitalists blamed the labor unions for injecting the color question, but they forget that white capitalists bar black capitalists from their group for purely social reasons. A Negro will create more consternation in a white bank than in Baldwin's Locomotive Works.

White labor is hostile toward Asiatic and African labor, largely because of the attitude taken by capital toward dark people and the attempt to use them to block the efforts of organized labor.

The salvation of both white capital and labor, as well as the darker races, depends upon organizing and equalizing the opportunity and compensation of the darker laborers.

As long as colored labor is unorganized and underpaid, capital can use the darker laborers of Asia and Africa to baffle white labor unions.

If the capitalists of Asia and Africa are forced to operate in Asiatic and African countries where they can get cheap, unorganized labor, then the Asiatic and African capitalists will be able to capture the trade among the millions of the darker races and the white capitalists and laborers of Europe and America will be unable to compete with capital and labor in the countries of the darker races.

The American Federation of Labor recently took an advanced step in self-preservation by admitting colored laborers—which is all right in theory, but when it comes to local application colorphobia will manifest itself and attempt to circumscribe colored labor with the caste that colored men be allowed to work only in certain positions.

Colored laborers must organize the world over to save themselves from being exploited by both white capital and labor and thereby, in saving themselves, they will indirectly save both capital and labor, which are now locked in a life or death grip in Europe and America.

Southern Negroes Flee From Mobs

Nov 24-19
Chicago, Ill., radical propaganda among Negroes is on the increase in Chicago. But it has not resulted in any definite drift, and in no respect has assumed the proportions of a "movement." This is the view of T. Arnold Hill, secretary of the Urban league the foremost employment and social center of the colored rare. Other prominent workers

emphasized this view.

"I am sure that socialist and syndicalist propaganda has not increased among the Negroes in the proportions that it has among the whites," said Hill. "There are papers and magazines published every month of course. It can easily be shown that they have been in existence for years, and slowly built up a self-sustaining subscription list. One of these is extremely radical. Its editor is an instructor in the Rand school for socialism in New York.

"The I. W. W. has a special organizer, J. W. Sims, formerly an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, active in Chicago. Negro leaders from four southern cities have passed through Chicago in the last two weeks. In all cases they escaped from mobs seeking to lynch them or they were warned by white officials and friends that if they did not leave, mobs would get them. Also in each instance the refugee was promoting the work of an organization which urges the Colored race to stand for the complete constitutional rights of the Negro.

"I have talked with these men who escaped the mobs or were warned of mobs," said Dr. George Cleveland Hall, one of the leaders in Chicago and a member of the State Race Relationships commission. "There is a propaganda and a movement active in the south which aims to destroy Negro leadership. If the department of justice is looking for propaganda of violence and lawlessness, utter disregard of the constitution and law and order, we suggest that the department pay some attention to this phase of sedition, anarchy and contempt for American institutions.

"Is the Negro getting more hostile to our government? Not at all. He is turning more and more bitterly against the administration of our government, however, which permits discrimination in law and action against people who are asking only constitutional rights. Our enemies always emphasize social equality. But you will notice we put the strong pedal on economic and political equality. Let us have these and social equality will take care of itself."

**ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS
FAVORING UNIONS
AMONG NEGROES**

White and Colored Delegates Recommend Organization of Colored Workers.

(Special to the Afro-American)

Detroit, Michigan, October 23.—1. That working and living conditions of Negroes will be fair and decent.

2. That transportation accommodations for Negroes will be equal to those provided for white people.

3. That adequate educational facilities will be provided for Negroes.

4. That the Negro will be given fair treatment and be protected in buying and selling.

5. That the life and property of every Negro will be protected against all lawless assaults.

6. That the Negro will be assured of equal justice in the courts.

In its annual meeting at Detroit, Michigan, last week, the National Urban League, composed of both races, adopted the above platform as a means of settling the color problem in the United States. In addition it urged that all other constitutional rights of citizens should be assured the colored man.

On migration the League took the stand that it was the right and duty of every man to seek opportunity and justice wherever they could be found. The statement continues:

We believe in the principle of collective bargaining, and in the theory of co-operation between capital and labor in the settlement of industrial disputes and in the management of industry. But in view of the present situation, we advise Negroes in seeking affiliation with any organized labor group to observe caution. We advise them to take jobs as strike-breakers only where the union affected has excluded colored men from membership. We believe they should keep out of jobs offered in a struggle to deny labor a voice in the regulation of conditions under which it works.

But, we believe the Negroes should begin to think more and more in terms of labor group movement, so as ultimately to reap the benefit of thinking in unison. To this end we advise Negroes to organize with white men whenever conditions are favorable. Where this is not possible they should band together to bargain with employers and with organized labor alike.

With America and the whole world in labor turmoil, we urge white and black men capital and labor, to be fair and patient with each other while a just solution is being worked out.

Labor - 1919

Unions, Strikes, Etc.

LET THE WHITE MAN'S UNION ALONE

The Chattanooga Defender
After another week reviewing the Union situation I am still more convinced now than ever that it is not the thing for the Colored man to do to unite with the Union, or anything that looks like it.

I have talked with quite a large number of molders, mechanics and laborers of all kinds and they tell me the same thing, that conditions at the various shops are now better for the Colored man than it has been for some time and it would be best for us as a race to remain out and let well enough do.

We must have the friendship of those that we must live with, and most especially those that are giving us bread. Why cut off the hand that is feeding us. The class of white men that are after you to join the Union they have not no shop or anything to help you with, but take after the same thing that you now have and give that is true why then allow him to take your place?

We know, too, how hard it is to get along with the class of white people that are trying to get us in the Union. Many niggers, as they call us, have gone to his grave by the way of the rope on account of him having what he wanted.

This is no time for strife now. We are passing through a crucial time that is taxing our most learned men's ability, and why should we allow ourselves to be humbugged out of rights that we already have.

As soon as we are in he will then call a strike and you will be forced to come out against those that have fed you, and have been your friends, and after it is called then he will beat you back adjusting matters for his side, leaving you out, and the place that you once owned will be filled by your white brother.

Now, you need to think on this and know for yourself just what you are doing. Don't join too quick, nor allow yourself to be misled. I am reminded of the Union fishing parties that were pulled off last year by one Colored man and two white men who went a-fishing on the river bank. The Negro fell asleep. The white man nearest him attempted to save him. The white comrade said to

him, don't risk your life. The other man said he had the bait and we must use him. So it is the Colored men at the Chattanooga Implement Company, Walsh & Wiedner, Vester Stove Factory, Cahill Iron Works, Ross & Maheen, America Brake Shoe, Casey & Hedges, Tennessee Stove Factory, Price & Evans and a few others have some bait that the white man wishes to get.

LET THE COLORED LABORING MAN KEEP

The Chattanooga Defender
MUCH agitation is now going on everywhere in

regards to labor and most especially the price paid for it. Much dissatisfaction among the workers from the Union side of the question because the manufacturers will not allow the Union to dictate terms to them and say most especially who they must work and upon what terms.

The Colored man is usually the target. They say we will not work with a nigger and if you wish for us to work then you must discharge that nigger and if you will work with him you must pay him less and have him to do this kind of work.

Well, do most of us remember the street car strike right after the Union the first demand they made upon the company was that they must discharge all of the Colored linemen.

Think of it! men that has been true to the company and have stood by the same for many a year long time before many of the white Union ever saw a car run or even knew what electricity was. Now they have just come to town and are trying to run things, and for the Colored man to allow himself to be misled by the white Union men when there is strikes everywhere on account of the manufacturers giving the Colored man a chance to earn his daily bread, I wish to say I believe it to be wrong and unjust to our best friends. Let the colored man just stop and study himself and talk the matter over with his friends and you will then see as we see it is best for you not to go in.

**SCORES INJURED
IN GARY RIOTING**

NEW YORK CITY
OCTOBER 5, 1919

Hospitals and Jails Filled
ter Thousands of Strikers
Attack Police.

BRICKS AND STONES FLY

Eight City Blocks Form Battleground as Squads Meet in Fierce Clashes.

GARY, Ind., Oct. 4.—Serious rioting broke out late to-day when thousands of steel strikers and others hurled bricks and stones, fought the police, deputy sheriffs and city firemen, injuring probably scores.

The local company of militia was notified by city officials to be in readiness for duty.

The fighting spread virtually all over the south part of the city, extending from Tenth to Eighteenth avenues. The local hospitals were soon filled with the injured, and the city jail was filled with men arrested.

The fighting was of such a fierce nature between squads as well as between individuals, and spread so rapidly that it was feared it would be prolonged. No shots were fired.

The trouble started when strikers were leaving a union meeting. Several thousand men who were at the meeting and others on the streets were involved.

The immediate cause of the rioting, the first serious disorder here since the strike was called September 22, was the presence of a number of non-strikers on a street car on their way to the steel mills to work.

The car was halted at Tenth avenue by a passing Michigan Central train. The strikers began to hoot and jeer the men on the car, according to the police and soon sticks and stones began to fly.

A woman and three children were passengers on the car, and A. Dickson, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., after the motorman and conductor had fled from the car, attempted to pacify the crowd. His words were met by more missiles, it was reported.

A riot call was telephoned to the police. The first policemen were overwhelmed. Then a second riot call brought the remainder of the police force, about 100 men. These were followed by about 500 special policemen, the firemen and between 200 and 300 special deputy sheriffs.

The fighting continued. Men with broken heads, cuts and other injuries were hurried away to the three city hospitals. As the rioting continued the police arrested more than a score.

In the meantime Mayor Hodges and Chief of Police Forbus notified officers of the local militia company to be in readiness for duty if needed.

The fighting was of a desperate nature, notwithstanding that both sides avoided the use of firearms. Rocks and clubs cracked on head and against bodies, and fists were used in close quarters.

The police finally obtained the upper hand after sending out two squads armed with riot guns. It was not necessary to fire a shot, however. A light rain aided the authorities in quelling the disturbances.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Mayor Hodges issued a statement announcing that the police had the situation under control. At that time fifty men had been arrested.

Forty or fifty persons were injured, four of them policemen. None was fatally hurt, according to reports. Most of the injured had suffered cuts and

bruises.

At the meeting preceding the rioting speakers urged the strikers to take part in a demonstration at 10 o'clock to-morrow night. They told the strikers to take their families upon the streets at that hour as an evidence of their solidarity and the numbers involved.

In the fighting the strikers gave special attention to negroes. When no negro was at hand they chased to workers who have refused to work.

THE NEGRO AND LABOR.

Eugene Kinkle Jones

The relation between capital and labor is America's problem of problems, if we judge of its importance by the efforts that are being exerted to make proper adjustments. Labor wishes better hours, better wages, better conditions of labor. The Negro needs all of these things, and in addition he needs the opportunity to work in lines that have been denied him, not because of his inability to perform satisfactory service, but because the stamp of equality would be placed upon his if he is permitted to receive wages in general equivalent to hold down choice positions and to those paid white men.

In trying to secure these opportunities, the Negro's fight is not only with capital, but with organized labor as well. Even in "open shops" and in places where it is almost impossible to organize white workers, they organize informally for the purpose of keeping out Negro workers or for keeping them from being promoted to positions of greater responsibility.

Gradually, during a period of three hundred years, the Negro has been improving his capacity as a worker. First, he proved that he could be driven to work; then that he could remain at work; then that he could improve while at work; finally, that he could perform the most difficult tasks in a skillful manner and that he could even become a foreman, a boss, or a promoter of businesses of considerable size.

During the war period, many new managers, became convinced of the usefulness of Negro labor in factories, and in foundries. This obtained as well for women as for men. I do not wish to imply by this statement that all Negro workers are competent and trustworthy. We have a very serious problem of the indolent, shiftless and inefficient worker who does not wish to improve and in many instances, for obvious reasons cannot improve. This is a problem which Negro welfare organizations must tackle and hammer at constantly.

The Negro's greatest opportunity however, is still before him. By the fall, there will be the greatest demand for Negro labor the country has ever seen. Already, the first nine months of the national fiscal year shows 300,000 more departures from America than arrivals. This is unprecedented. Experts have estimated that there will be a shortage of 7-

000,000 workers sometime during the autumn.

With the threatened laws restricting immigration, backed up by the American Federation of Labor's attitude towards the question, factories, farms, foundries, industries and businesses of all descriptions will work more and more on an efficiency basis. The old methods will give way to new methods. The South will begin to make improvements in the way it does its work and the potential oversupply of labor in the South, which has not been recognized because of the crude unprogressive methods of farming and conducting business will register itself in a relatively stronger demand for Negro labor in the North. The unerring forces of Providence—the law of supply and the demand—will be set in operation aided by the inducement of better treatment and the Negro will begin again their great migration to northern points.

They will be in a position to barter away their labor at their own terms, which should be in short as follows: First, that the trade union the American Federation of Labor to the letter: that they admit all Negroes to all unions regardless of color—the question of ability only be considered. Second, that employers engaging Negroes in any line of work guarantee to them proper housing, and living conditions, and opportunity to advance in their various lines of work as they show their ability. Third, that the general living and civic conditions in the South be changed to make black men safe and give them all the rights that American citizens are supposed to enjoy.

I suggest the following practical steps that may be taken in the emergency to aid the situation.

1. Negro welfare workers should be used in industrial plants to adjust the grievances of colored workers, securing for them better housing and working conditions and assuring to them chances for promotion. On the other hand, they should work to secure greater efficiency from colored men to the end that their employers may have a higher appreciation and regard for their services.

2. In view of the failure of Congress to provide sufficient funds for the expansion and in many cases the continuation of the employment service, private welfare organization should cooperate with the Department of Labor as far as possible in promoting efficient, first-class free employment service to keep down employment and advance the general character of work performed by Negroes.

3. Negro Workers should be organized, either in connection with existing trade movements or as Negroes to the end that they act jointly in dealing with employers and fellow-employees to secure better conditions of labor.

4. Both Negro leaders and their white friends should encourage color-

ed men and women to take advantage of trade schools and of apprenticeship opportunities in order that they may be ready for the opportunities for advancement when they come.

Again, there should be frequent conferences of interested organizations and individuals to work out plans for cooperation in the furthering the whole idea of "great opportunity for Negro working-men."

In all conferences looking to the improvement of the Negro worker's place in industry the workers themselves should in the last analysis pass on the plan devised. It would be just as sensible to have lawyers decide on fees that Doctors should charge and settle on plans for combatting epidemic, as to have preacher and school teachers settle the problems of the Negro working-men. Already potential labor leaders among Negro Working-men are beginning to speak eloquently in behalf of their fellow toilers as evidenced by the persuasive arguments of Delegate Lacy from Norfolk at the recent American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City. A new day is dawning for the Negro workman. If those who plan and work in his interest are wise and unselfish in their deliberations he will reap great benefits in the new era into which the whole world is now entering.

25 POLICEMEN VS. 70 RIOTERS; SHOTS 200, HITS 0

CHICAGO III TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 30, 1919

South Chicago Negroes

Say "Decoy" Led Them to Union Rooms.

A record for poor marksmanship was established by twenty-five patrolmen of the South Chicago station last night when they engaged in a running revolver battle with between sixty and seventy Negro strike breakers employed by the Illinois Steel company, all of whom are believed to have been armed. More than 200 shots were fired during the battle and no one on either side was injured, so far as the police were able to ascertain.

Roll call of the night shift was being held at the station when a telephone call was received from strike headquarters at Ninetieth street and Commercial avenue.

"Hurry down here!" pleaded Peter Jessen, a member of the strike council. "The colored strikebreakers from the

steel works are mobbing union headquarters and shooting up the place."

Rioters Open Fire.

Twenty-five policemen, headed by Sergt. Dominick Cavanaugh, hurried to the scene, a block away, in the patrol wagon and on foot. A crowd of Negroes opposite union headquarters scattered when they saw the police. Revolvers appeared and bullets whizzed in the direction of the pursuing officers.

Twenty-five policemen began firing as they ran. Patrolmen Edward Cooper and Timothy Sullivan emptied their weapons at three Negroes who ran into the Baltimore and Ohio freight yards and began firing at them from behind box cars. Other patrolmen exchanged shots with the fugitives, who scattered down different streets and jumped into doorways now and then to send bullets singing past their pursuers.

Only four of the Negroes were caught. They are Alexander Gordon, 4138 South Wabash avenue; James Knight, 3314 Rhodes avenue; Philip Taylor, 3643 Rhodes avenue, and John Smith, 22 West Seventeenth street.

"Decoyed to Union Rooms."

"We didn't go over there to make an attack on nobody," said Gordon. "This was the first night the company has let us go home. We've been staying at the plant, but today the pickets were taken off and they let us out. We were standing at the Eighty-ninth street gate in the rain when a young feller came along and says: 'Come along. Follow me, and I'll show you where you can get a car.'

"Well, we trooped along behind and he led us for about six blocks, up one street and down another, until we got in front of strike headquarters. 'There goes them black scabs!' somebody hollered out of a window. 'Come on over here, you white trash, if you want anything,' somebody in our crowd shouted back. Somebody fired two shots. Don't know who 'twas. Then more policemen than I ever seen in my life before come rushing at me. Gentlemen, I stopped dead. My feet just refused to navigate, but I didn't see none of the others having the same trouble."

NEGRO LABORERS TO DEMAND EQUAL WAGES FOR WORK

NOVEMBER 4, 1919

Backer of Urban League Urges Colored Craftsmen to Join Unions.

Negroes doing the same kind of work will insist on the same wages as a white man is drawing, declared A. B. Nutt, executive secretary, Milwaukee Urban league Tuesday, in response to the question as to whether the immigration of colored people to northern states would have the result of lowering union standards.

"While there is a steady influx of negro workers from southern states," Nutt stated, "immigration is not as heavy as during the war. Neither does there exist any concerted move to import negro labor. The Urban league was not organized for that purpose. Its object is to do social and industrial welfare work among negroes as we find them here. It is entirely possible, however, that if conditions for negroes continue to be favorable here, immigration may assume larger proportions than in the past."

"We urge every colored worker to join the union of his particular craft and to become part of the labor movement for improving working conditions in general," said George H. Reeve, local attorney, who is also prominent in Urban league activities. "No workingman who is doing the same kind of work should be paid less because he happens to be a colored man. To speak of colored labor is as absurd as to speak of colored law or of colored health work."

"There should be no discrimination and union officials in the city recognize this contention by admitting negroes to their organizations on the same basis as white men. Negroes will act as strikebreakers only where admission to the union has been denied them."

LABOR CONGRESS IN PROGRESS

10-29-19
(Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—In the Labor Congress in progress in this city, many complaints are coming from various groups. While the railroad unions appear to be the only group invited which may refuse to participate, the conference will assemble with the farmers and the Negroes dissatisfied with their representation.

Farmer's organizations have more than three delegates and some Negroes have requested that a member of their race be appointed to present their interests.

The Negroes were not given a delegate. It was said officially, because no attempt was made to draw a color line in considering labor problem, and all recommendations will apply indiscriminately to white and black workers.

Labor - 111

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Your Future Depends On Staying Away And The Chattanooga Defender Out of the Union.

To the Colored Laboring Man:

I have been for five weeks devoting the columns of this paper for the sole purpose of having you see the very awful mistake you would make if you would listen to a few oily-mouthed men in casting your lot with the so-called Union.

I predicted to you in my third week article that as soon as your faithful employer found it out that you was working against them they would then have no further use for you in their employment that was proving so. A colored union man hailing from the north with his card applied for work at one of the union shops. He was told that this shop worked only white union men. What did he get out of the union. You will answer me nothing. Then you had best let well enough do.

You are faring much better now than you would fare in the union. Why, don't you know that they are not going to work with you. But they will have one colored union shop and all of the moulders must work there, and if you lose your job then you can not apply elsewhere for work, and as it is now you have a chance to work either at the Plow Works, Newell Sanders, Casey & Hedges, Cahill Iron Works, Vester Stove Co., Price & Evans, Walsh & Wiedner, Chattanooga Implement Co., and many other places that has treated you fair as a man and not as a union man.

Don't cut off the hand that has been feeding you. Show them that you are worthy and appreciate what they they have done for you in the past. What have these men got that are trying to get you in the union? Do they own a shop in the city or anywhere? Then if not, why do you want to leave something that you have and go to that one that has no more than you have?

Stop and think. Who has been feeding you before you or they heard of the union? Stick to

your old boss. It is better for you. Instead of meeting them on Sunday, why, spend that time in some church. You will get a great deal more out of it.

To the many readers of the Chattanooga Defender: We desire to have you pay up your subscription and get your friend to take our local paper. Our terms to you are for the next ninety days to all new subscribers will be: We will send you this paper for 52 weeks for only one dollar and twenty-five cents. The best weekly in the south, and it is being read weekly by thousands of readers.

Take advantage of this golden opportunity. You owe it to your race—you owe it to us, to help us this much. And to the old subscribers, if you will such by return mail or in person \$1.25 in the next ten days we will give you all you owe and will send you the paper for 52 weeks for only one dollar and twenty-five cents. We are struggling very hard to install our press. The Defender will soon reach every home in the world and we desire you to help us. Don't put it off but come to 513 E. St. or 518 Cowart St., or call M. 4293, and we will send or call for your subscriptions. Make all money orders payable to Chattanooga Defender. P. O. Box 21.

The Pensacola (Fla.) Strike

Mob
It is reported that four-
teen hundred white employ-
ees of the United States Ship-
ping Board at Pensacola,
Fla., have gone on strike
until all Negroes employed
in mechanical positions are
discharged. 4-17-19

This is a new cause for strikes in large industrial plants employing large numbers of men.

Being a government agency what is Mr. Hurley or the government back of him going to do about it?

If there is anything on earth that invites and deserves our untempered hatred it is the tyranny of the mob, and white organized labor, if not already arrived,

is fast gravitating to the level of the mob and is becoming lavish in its use of mob methods.

During the war when there were two jobs for every man and necessity forced the entrance of Negroes into every industry engaging him in every line of work there was no complaint, demonstration or strike inaugurated by white organized labor to prevent Negroes from earning a living. Now, however, when there are white men who want the desirable jobs now held by Negroes the mob says no. Because it is an organized mob and has ramifications throughout the United States it expects to hold up the agents of the government even the government itself and force its

will upon it.

If this Florida test succeeds it will be notice to the country that the mob has assumed the reins of government, at least in matters of employment and assignment of labor, and that men who desire to earn their living by honest sweat must treat with and make such terms with it as it is graciously willing to make, or starve or steal.

It will be notice to the Negro people that the democracy for which several thousand of the race made the supreme sacrifice and for which the entire race gave loyal, generous and willing service wherever and whenever called, will be measured to them by the hands of hate.

A mob, by whatever name it organizes itself, that seeks to prevent honest men from earning their daily bread is little, if any, better than a lynching mob. The one openly and savagely destroys life; the other violently prevents men from honest toil and murders, if necessary, to enforce their infamous demands.

Must the Negro workman bow to the behest of these men? Are his occupations to be fixed and prescribed and circumscribed by those who do not intend that he shall ever fill any positions except the lowest forms of labor?

Shall Negroes be deprived of the right to sell their labor in the open market for whatever service he is able to perform or will the governments, National and State, put the stamp of legal approval upon a return to slavery of the millions of black toilers in America?

The answer to these questions is anxiously awaited by twelve million loyal tax paying citizens.

NEGROES OPEN FIRE ON DONORA STRIKERS

Reply to Attack with Bricks or Men Returning to Work in Steel Mills.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 10, 1919
TWO FOREIGNERS WOUNDED

Senate Committee Is Expected Today to Visit the Plants and to Hear Both Sides.

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9.—Two men were shot and several were hit with bricks in a riot at Donora this morning when a number of negroes, returning to work at the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, opened fire with revolvers in return for an attack with missiles by strikers.

Both of the wounded men are foreigners, who can not speak English. One was shot in the right ankle and the other in the knee. Several more negro laborers were hurt. State police arrived immediately after the shooting and scattered the crowd.

Bricks, clubs, and revolvers were brought into play again in the evening when the shift was changed. One woman and several men were hurt by bricks. Several shots were fired without injuring any one. The workmen leaving the plant defended themselves with fists and missiles for a time and then broke and ran, pursued by the strikers. The battle had raged only a few minutes when it was broken up by mounted police.

The mill at Donora was closed by the strike, but reopened this week with several hundred new men, replacing strikers, among them many negroes. Strike organizers have been bitter for several days because of the employment of negroes in large numbers to take the places of strikers. The negroes have been drifting in from all parts of the East to the large plants about Pittsburgh and are being employed as common laborers as fast as they arrive. Another grievance of the strikers against the negroes is that those employed before the strike have remained at their work almost to a man, in spite of every effort to induce them to join the strikers.

Look to Industrial Conference.
Strike leaders refused today to discuss their financial plight, and their efforts to obtain aid for the further conduct of the strike from American Federation of Labor organizations. The organization of the strike, which covered a period of thirteen months, and the conduct of the strike during its eighteen days is said to have cost, in

round numbers, \$1,000,000, which would make it probably the most expensive strike in history.

It was reported today that several of the international Presidents are opposed to making further appropriations for the strike, and that no money is available for the payment of strike benefits. While the subject of finances was taboo at strike headquarters, it was said that the committee directing the strike had been surprised at the smallness of the number of requests for assistance which they had received.

It was announced at strike headquarters that the plant of the Allegheny Steel Company at Brackenridge, which was closed by the strike and reopened, has been closed again. At the offices of the company in Pittsburgh it was said that this was not only untrue, but that the company was running with a full force of men, and that 700 foreigners who had struck would never be able to get back into the plant. The strikers also claimed gains in the plant of the West Penn Steel Company at Brackenridge, and further gains at Vandergrift and East Leechburg.

The Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate, which has been investigating the strike, is due to arrive here tomorrow, and is expected to make a tour of the mills during the day. Tomorrow and Sunday it is expected to hold hearings here, while on Monday it will go to Youngstown, Ohio.

A bulletin was issued today by the strikers entitled, "The scabs can't win the strike." The bulletin is the first evidence of uneasiness manifested by the strikers, because of the numbers of men arriving daily from other sections to take jobs as common laborers in the mills.

At the offices of the Carnegie Steel Company it was said that the number of strikers to return to work today equaled yesterday's figure of 500. One furnace was put into operation at Carrie today, and another will be started tomorrow, which will make six blast furnaces in operation in the plant out of a total of seven. The seventh furnace, it was said, is being refined. Another blast furnace put into operation today was that on Neville Island. It was announced that the eighth furnace would be put in operation tomorrow at the Edgar Thompson plant at Braddock, leaving three furnaces idle. Two finishing mills of the Carnegie Steel Company in Pittsburgh, which have been running with the day shift only, started night shifts tonight.

STEADY, NEGRO WORKMAN, STEADY.

Mobile Journal
This is a tragic hour in the world's history. The industrial world is given and torn asunder as never before.

Radicalism stalks abroad. Men with no other than self-seeking ends are seizing upon the unrest of the hour as it exists among the ranks of labor to preach their insidious doctrine of communism. They would rest from the owners and operators their industrial plants and confiscate their wealth. They would destroy the present form of government and place the fortunes and affairs of the nation in the hands of inexperienced and ignorant workmen. They would supplant order with chaos and demolish in an hour all that man has been able to accomplish through centuries of frugal and constant endeavor. In many of the old autocracies of Europe are strongly organized bodies

seeking the overthrow of government—all government. Malcontents and irrational zealots fired by the new spirit of freedom in the world and a boldness born of the uncertainties of the hour are translating liberty into license and making their own inordinate and fiendish desires the ends which government should seek. Wreck and ruin follow wherever they secure power. If the world's affairs were wrested by them for the briefest span of time all would be lost and inconceivable suffering would result.

In our own country labor is getting out of hand. There are strikes upon strikes and other walkouts threatening. Labor leaders are powerless to prevent most of the strikes and the radicals rule. Visions of high wages, the working day shortened to an outing experience, and the mutualizing of all the great industries to the point of eliminating the employing class are held up before alien laborers and ignorant American workmen and the men have gone chasing this rainbow and nothing short of the rainbow's end will satisfy them. One wonders where it all will end. For end somewhere it must.

Propagandists have been making their appeal and preaching their subtle doctrine to Negro labor. Now the great danger in their success is patent to most of us but will Negro labor so understand it? And too, there is some likelihood of their success in the fact that there are so many injustices visited upon Negroes to which these trouble breeders can justly point. And they are using such facts for all they are worth. We would God it were otherwise for in that case Negro labor would stand adamant. The Negro is the only really dependable labor in America. How poorly does the nation repay him for his steadfastness!

So far the Negro has not listened to any appreciable degree to those who would lure him into action harmful to his government and the welfare of the American people. But the nation must change its attitude toward him if he would be kept content and working. He must have even handed justice in all matters. That will satisfy him.

In the meantime the Negro must remain steady and true. To Negro labor we appeal for sanity and poise in these critical times. Let no destructionist, no anarchist, no unconscious man delude you into attitudes and practices which will wreck your government and ruin you. Remain on the job. Work the full day. Be frugal. Save your earnings. Be able to look God and man in the face without fear because as honest men you employed by thousands in this particular field.

true to your government and the welfare of your countrymen. STEADY, NEGRO WORKMEN, STEADY.

NEGRO VETERANS REPLACE STRIKERS

APRIL 1, 1919
Medal Men Among 100 New Freight Handlers.

One hundred negro ex-soldiers have been employed to replace men who have gone on strike at the Barclay street terminal of the New York Central, a representative of that road said to-day.

The Barclay street terminal is the point of entry into the city of much of the food supplies carried by the railroad, and the strike threatened to impose hardships on the public, this representative said.

"Most of the ex-soldiers who took the strikers' places are medal men," he said. "Many won the Croix de Guerre and other decorations of various kinds."

The strike of the men replaced by the ex-soldiers was called last night. Those who quit are of the Freight Handlers' Union, which is affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association. The longshoremen are not a party to the controversy affecting the Marine Workers Affiliation, which has threatened to tie up the harbor, but it has frequently been reported that they might join in a strike.

The cause assigned for the walkout last night was the unwillingness of the men to do night work. Only the Barclay street terminal was involved, and so far as was learned to-day no general tieup by freight handlers is contemplated.

The heads of the railroad had learned of the intention of the 100 to go on strike and held the negro ex-soldiers in readiness.

Stake of Steel
Workers Attract
Attention
1.0-2-19

By Associated Negro Press
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29.—The nationwide strike in the steel industry has occupied the center of the stage during the last week. Particularly is this true among our people who are employed by thousands in this particular field.

Colored men have been used for the steel industry. The first great migration from the South after the war occurred during a similar strike in Pittsburgh more than twenty-five years ago when thousands of men were brought North by Andrew Carnegie and others, to work with the promise that they would be given permanent employment. In this particular respect, the word was kept and as a result there are thousands of prosperous people in Pittsburgh and other parts of Pennsylvania who own their property. They have been able to educate their children and have made excellent citizens because of the industrial opportunity.

An attempt has been made to use Colored workers as strike breakers in the present difficulties and a trainload of them were ready to leave the Illinois Central station in Chicago when word was sent down the line by pickets for the strikers. It was then deemed unwise to send the men. Soap and grease were put on the tracks, making it impossible for the wheels of the train to move.

There is a serious economic factor in this present strike aside from the subject of unionism. It is claimed by some that the majority of the strikers are foreigners and aliens who have no regard for American institutions and patriotism. It is believed by many that so far as the Colored industrial workers are concerned their status will be favorably effected by the strike, because of the well-known patriotic loyalty and industrial dependability of Colored workers.

The strike situation is forcibly bringing out the fact that the thousands of foreigners are using the opportunity to return to their native land with their savings account of good American money in amounts from \$4,000 to \$10,000.

NEW YORK CITY CALL
OCTOBER 23, 1919
Scabs Attack Pickets.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Eight persons were shot or stabbed here today in a clash between alleged Negro steel strike-breakers and union pickets. Five Negroes were arrested. Four carried revolvers, police said. The fifth Negro was said to have admitted to stabbing Andy Humanic, a picket. The victim may die.

Trouble developed when pickets stopped the Negroes and asked them whether they were going to work. It was said that several of the Negroes drew revolvers and fired, seriously wounding two and inflicting flesh wounds on several others. Knives then came into play and several on both sides were injured.

For more than a quarter of a cen-

Unions, Strikes, etc.

STRIKES AND THEIR EFFECT

THAT LABOR is justified in attempting to force by strikes its demand for higher wage, shorter hours and better working conditions all reasonable people will agree. Capital seldom of its own volition offers to share a portion of the profits with the men and women who with their brain and brawn made these same profits at the expense, oftentimes, of their health. As a general rule large corporations are soulless; they resemble the octopus; their claws reach

out and grasp things within their reach and proceed to crush the very life out of them.

AND YET LABOR IS HELPLESS without capital, and vice versa. The two must go hand in hand, and when there is dissension and a parting of ways not only the parties directly concerned suffer but the entire public is affected. In other words, a handful of disgruntled workers have it within their power to make hundreds of thousands of innocent people suffer, as in the case of the milk drivers' strike recently in progress here in Chicago. It is more or less of a hardship for say 95 per cent of the three million residents to be deprived of milk; babies, the sick at home and in the hospitals depending on this food are at the mercy of the strikers.

SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION before the walk-out is often impossible; after the walk-out it is doubly hard, both sides becoming bull-headed and holding out for their ideas of right. From the viewpoint of the strikers their actions are justified; from the viewpoint of employers to accede to their demands means that they must virtually turn the management over to the walking delegates and their superior officers, who seem to own body and soul the unionized working class.

THERE IS BUT ONE effective remedy. The government must step in and demand after a fair hearing of both sides of the case that the parties concerned abide by the decision made by the board appointed by the government for that purpose. These matters should be handled much as a lawsuit is handled, and the strong arm of the law should be called into play if necessary to uphold the final decision. This would be eminently fair to labor and capital. Under the present method every day brings new dissenting points, every strike widens the gap between the opposing factions. If this country is to prosper, if we are to have a true democracy, there must first be established a common ground where labor and capital can meet on a par and discuss terms and conditions that will be just and equitable to both. Capital without labor is like a ship without power. Without a market labor becomes a liability to any community. Harmony must prevail. Without it the potency of either faction is nil.

Some One's Lying About Debs in Bogus Circular Addressed to Negroes

NEW YORK CITY CALL
NOVEMBER 16, 1919

A circular purporting to be issued by the "Afro-American Labor Bureau" of this city which has come into possession of The Call reveals an organized propaganda attempt, evidently sponsored by employing interests, to discredit Eugene Victor Debs and at the same time hamstring the unionism movement among Negroes. The circular accuses Debs of having been "the first to close the door of hope in the Negroes' face, when he went through the South organizing the Knights of Labor."

It was sent to Debs at Atlanta for his stand. At the time of the prison, and forwarded by the author- presentation of "The Birth of a Nation" Debs raised his voice in protest over to The Call. Investigation failed against the gross misrepresentations of to disclose any "Afro-American Labor Bureau" in New York, and as no signature or address is appended to the circular, the entire production, "bureau" and all, is regarded as a deliberate fake.

Debs at no time belonged to the the league, wrote him at that time: Knights of Labor, much less organized "Of all the millions of white men for them. At many of his meetings in of this country you are the only one the South, where he refused to speak I know that has the courage to speak unless Negroes were admitted, he re- out against the diabolical production

as it deserves."

Here is the anonymous stab at Debs, with all the original spelling and grammar retained:

"AFRO-AMERICAN LABOR BUREAU
New York City.

"WHY UNIONS AND THEIR LEADERS
OPPOSE NEGRO LABOR.

"The attitude of Labor Unions and their leaders towards Negro Labor is not a closed book to you. They have demanded the discharge of Negroes all over the country. In 1882 E. V. Debs, now in prison at Atlanta, Ga., was the first to close the door of hope in the Negroes' face, when he went through the South organizing the knights of Labor.

"Why Labor Leaders are opposed to Negro Labor:

"1st. The negro was once a slave and having been freed believes in the preservation of liberty, he believes liberty is the breath of progress and believes no man should barter away to others the right to dispose of that most priceless of heritage, the liberty to dispose of his own labor and how he likes, this is the standard of the Negro's belief and the only one for free men.

"2nd Negroes are not revengeful enough to make good Union men.

"3rd He does not seek to ruin the man that pays his wages.

"4th He does not seek to destroy prosperity.

"5th He can think for himself and cannot be used for intimidations, terrorizing and murder.

7th He knows Unions cannot increase his wages permanently, any more than the employer can reduce them. He knows they are entirely governed by the unalterable, inexorable law of supply and demand, I speak for Negro labor in any and all useful forms.

"The Negro is a more intelligent worker than the foreigner, he speaks English. Compare the Negro with any Race, man to man and woman to woman and the Negro will compare favorably with any of them as to honesty and integrity.

"The Negro has no desire to antagonize Corporations, Presidents, Managers or others connected in an official capacity. He knows the carrying on of business by individuals is giving way more and more to corporate management. Many things are likely to be said and done in the name of a corporation that no individual connected with the same concern would do on his own account.

"RESPECTFULLY
AFRO-AMERICAN LABOR BUREAU."

FAILURE OF STRIKE IN STEEL ADMITTED BY LABOR LEADERS

NYC WORLD
NOVEMBER 24, 1919
Of 162,474 Strikers in Pitts-

burgh District, 109,455 Have
Returned to Work—84 Per
Cent. of Mills Running.

MEN LOSE \$29,634,064
OF WAGES IN TEN WEEKS.

Strong Sentiment for Walkout
at Opening Gave Way to Con-
viction of Men They Were
Tools of the Radicals.

(Special to The World.)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—Failure of the steel strike, which began ten weeks ago, is proclaimed unhesitatingly by the steel companies and reluctantly admitted by labor leaders.

Of the 228,430 mill workers employed in this district, America's steel centre, 162,474 either responded to the strike call on Sept. 22 or were forced into idleness by the resulting shutdowns.

Of this latter number 109,455 are back at work. The steel companies are operating under the handicap of breaking in many new men, but each passing day sees improved conditions in this respect.

Reports indicate that there would be almost 100 per cent. operation of steel plants throughout the district, instead of 84 per cent., which is the case, if the coal miners had not struck just when the steel plants had reached the final stages of recovery from their own walkout. In the Wheeling (W. Va.) neighborhood, the only place in the Pittsburgh district where steel mills still are completely idle, strikers have voted to return to work, but the large steel companies own and operate their coal mines and resumption of the steel mills will have to wait till the coal strike has ended.

In other regions, especially in the Shenando Valley, curtailment of steel production will have to be resorted to within ten days unless the miners go back to work.

Payroll Loss \$29,634,064.

A conservative estimate places the total payroll loss in the entire district at \$29,634,064 and property losses at \$153,150. The only figures obtainable as to the tonnage loss by the steel companies are those given by the Strike Committee, which places it at \$250,000,000.

It is estimated that less than 10 per cent. of the men who struck are idle to-day. Most of them have returned to their old jobs.

As a result of the strike the labor situation is more serious in this district than it was during the war. Strikers and radicals who left the

district or were forced to leave number 15,840, while 10,320 foreign workers have returned to their native countries. The longshoremen's strike in New York prevented many mill workers from returning to the old country, and as soon as that difficulty is settled a further rush to Europe is expected.

Steel officials say the problem of insufficient laborers is being met in various ways. Many negroes, Greeks and Mexicans have been brought in since the strike began. Significant are reports showing that the strike has stimulated inventiveness in the management of steel plants, with the result that new methods were devised whereby fewer men than formerly were required to perform certain work. These labor saving methods will continue to be used.

At the Clairton Steel Works, where clashes of strikers and State police caused much excitement, 500 laborers walked out on Sept. 22 in response to the strike order. These men were an important cog in a vast machine and their absence necessitated a shut-down of the works employing 4,300 men. A new organization had to be effected.

For weeks the plant ran far below capacity but new departments were added from time to time and now the plant is running 100 per cent. not only in the steel works but in the by-products plant. The experience of the Clairton works is typical of other places.

From the beginning it was evident to steel officials and others that a large percentage of the strikers were not idle from choice. Prior to the actual calling of the strike there is no question that the sentiment in favor of striking was overwhelming.

Led On by Radicals.

Many of the workmen were agitators of the I. W. W. type. Hundreds of others, vaguely feeling themselves victims of unfair economic system, were easy prey for these agitators. Still other hundreds were of the kind that always may be depended upon to "go with the crowd." Many joined enthusiastically in the strike not because they felt that they had any grievance but because they expected it to be successful and to result in their being better off than before. All believed that the strike would be short.

Among the reasons for the collapse of the strike in this district, the radical character of its leadership and the failure to pay promised strike benefits stand out prominently. The pamphlet on Syndicalism, written by William Z. Foster, became a subject of general discussion, revealing for the first time to thousands of strikers and their sympathizers the kind of man who was managing the gigantic walkout. With this realization there grew among the striking workmen a conviction that they had allowed themselves to be used as tools. Then they soon became convinced they could not win.

Seven men were killed and 173 injured in strike riots and clashes between pickets and workers. One man was paralyzed as a result of being hit by a brick in a riot.

The Negro and the Unions

THE Negro Workers Advisory Committee, representing practically every Negro fraternal, welfare, religious and labor body in Chicago, and affiliated with like bodies in other districts, has wired the A. F. of L. convention to urge that all restrictions against Negro workers should be removed by labor unions. Just how widespread this discrimination is we do not know, but quite a number of the unions of the North have removed them during the past 20 years.

The same papers that carried this news also reported that, because of the seating of W. C. Page, a Negro, as a member of the Virginia Federation of Labor at its recent convention, 2,000 union men of Richmond have withdrawn from that body. This action is not unusual in the South, where the exploiters cultivate race prejudice between whites and blacks, exploit both, and use each race against the other. But the fact that the Virginia organization seated a Negro indicates considerable progress. Those who voted in favor of seating him certainly knew that in doing so it would offend large numbers of white union members who know nothing of solidarity. The latter are union members, but not union men. They labor under a psychology that belongs to the old slave regime that was the peculiar product of slave owners.

The Negro worker is a part of the American working class, and imposing union restrictions on him by the white members is to foster a race aristocracy in the unions. In the end it must work against the white members who favor this, for if the Negro is not admitted to the unions on equal terms he certainly owes no obligations to labor aristocrats when the latter are engaged in a struggle with the capitalist class. The latter, too, will be only too eager to take advantage of the racial prejudices for their own purposes.

The slave owners were cunning enough to follow this same policy. By the side of Negro slaves there vegetated masses of poor whites whose standard of living was in many cases as low, and even lower, than the enslaved black. To reconcile these poor whites to their lot the exploiting whites inculcated pride in the workers' white skins and made the latter feel that they were a part of the ruling whites because their skins were not black. Thus masses of poor whites dragged out a miserable existence in poverty, rags and ignorance. This still obtains in many parts of the South, for the racial antagonism is still fostered in that section by politicians and the capitalist press, and for the same reason.

Workingmen who indulge in any form of racial or national prejudices because of the color of other workers' skins, or the language they speak, or the place where they were born, are playing a stupid game and one which makes them the playthings of the exploiters of all types.

"Y. W." STANDS FOR UNIONISM

"At the first conference of industrial girls held recently in New York under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, the delegates protested against the accusation that they underbid white girls, insisting that when they accepted a lower wage scale, it was thru ignorance of the scale received by white girls."

"The Conference declared that the great need during the present industrial crisis is equal pay for equal work and equal opportunity to enter industry for all girls regardless of color."

"The Findings Committee among other things recommended trade unions for girls and social legislation in order to get a living wage minimum, equal pay for equal work without race or sex discrimination and forty-eight hours a week with Saturday as a half holiday."

The above is part of a report of the conference of colored women on the question of the colored girl in industry. Delegates from Y. W. C. A's all over the country were present including our own local Association.

The most important part of this report is recommendation of trade unions for girls, and the forcible statement that organization into unions is the only way to get better pay, shorter hours and better working conditions. Workers in all trades have never been able to improve their condition except by resorting to some form of unionism. Clear thinking people will recognize this truth.

The unionization of the colored girls in industry is only the beginning. We ought to have a union of colored women who work in domestic service—a union of cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, gardeners. We ought to have a union of colored washerwomen, charwomen, and office janitors. For men, we ought to have a union of chauffeurs, butlers, draymen, and street laborers. Every man and woman who works should be in a union.

Whether such unions should affiliate with the American Federation of Labor is another question—one that each union can settle for itself. The main thing is the local union of workers in the various callings. It marks a new day when the Young Women's Christian Association takes the initial step in getting industrial girls into unions.

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC
APRIL 19, 1919

ADMISSION of Negroes to trade unions is on the increase. This is one of the most hopeful signs of advance in the entire labor movement. History not only in America but throughout the world proves that differences in race or religion between neighboring groups are in the long run used principally for their economic exploitation. Just as the Romanoffs set Jews and Christians at each other's throats, so the Hapsburgs played the various races and creeds of Austria against each other. Irish landlordism, the real enemy of all Irishmen, he sedulously fostered old hatreds between Catholics and Protestants, and incidentally prolonged its own life by many years, while its dupes fought each other blind to the fact that landlordism is the common enemy of both. The use of racial antagonisms in America is well illustrated by the frequent practice of mine operators and steel companies in the employment of laborers as divergent as possible in race, language, and creed. Each barrier to friendly intercourse among the workers makes their exploitation easier. So with whites and Negroes. Social antagonisms carried over into the economic field have been used by interests that will exploit a white man as readily as a black man. The Negro and the white are not natural enemies. Only the artificial restriction of opportunities makes them seemingly so. The future welfare of both lies in friendly cooperation, not only in the sweeping away of man-made barriers, but in the days of greater freedom when those barriers have been destroyed.

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LONGSHOREMEN

UNLOAD VESSEL

DESPITE POLICE

TOWN OF UNION N.Y. DISTRICT
NOVEMBER 1, 1917
Strike Breakers From Bronx
Land on Pier End; Police
Find Entry Refused.

MAYOR HAGUE POINTS TO CITY'S RECORD

Seventy-five Negro longshoremen who were brought from Harlem on a tug Saturday to Pier B, Jersey City, worked at unloading the Italian-American line steamship Guiseppe Verdi until they were tired in the afternoon, when they were relieved by another gang of negroes. The work was continued. They were landed at the outer end of the pier and the gates at the street were kept closed.

Mayor Hague said:

"The men were brought over on a boat and were landed at the end of the pier. We found the gates barricaded against us. If strikebreakers had traveled through the thoroughfares of the city the police would have interfered. Strikebreakers are the scum of the earth and an incitement to riot. I have referred the pier situation to the Corporation Counsel and will act on his advice."

"Whatever we do we will do legally. During the last six months we have had 25,000 men on strike in Jersey City and so far as I know not a stone has been thrown. I have had no strike riots in my official career. I will protect life and property, but I will not stand for strikebreakers."

Port Captain C. R. Bradley, the representative on the pier of MacDonell & Truda, the agents of the steamship company, said he had ordered a policeman off the pier and had closed the gates. The pier was private prop-

erty he told the cop. Later superior police officers came, but were not admitted to the pier. They did not offer to interfere. The Verdi should sail on November 6, Captain Bradley said, but because of the interference of the police with longshoremen the ship could not get away on that date and would probably not sail before Saturday.

COLORED LABORERS

FORM NEW UNION

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
MARCH 22, 1919
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION.

Local Organization Composed
of Mechanics, Helpers,
Moulders, Etc.

What is regarded by union leaders as one of the most far-reaching movements in the unionization of Chattanooga labor, is now under way in the organization of a federated colored laborer's union.

Membership in the new organization is composed of colored mechanics and helpers from the various boiler and molding shops and other industries, and the progress made and number enlisted in the ranks warrants full publicity of the matter at this time. Though the work of the organization has been carried on for several weeks, for obvious reasons no statement had been given out until the details could be worked out and the union placed on a solid basis and in condition to combat any outside interference with its plans.

The new union enters the field with an imposing membership, and with the undivided support and well-wishes of the organized white workers of Chattanooga. At a recent meeting, when permanent officers were elected, the colored men were addressed by R. B. Buckner, colored barber and representative locally of the American Federation of Labor; Matt Robinson, also representing the federation; C. L. Lindsay, of Carpenters' local 74, and Paul J. Aymon, member of the brewery workers' union and of the executive committee of the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Organization of the colored workmen in Chattanooga is in line with a movement throughout the country which has gained great impetus since the signing of the armistice. In practically every city of the country the colored man is being brought to realize the meaning of unionism, and white man and black man are standing shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of their common interests in the industrial field.

The Chattanooga local is known as Federal Labor union, Local No. 1448, American Federation of Labor. An open meeting has been called for Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at Central Labor union hall, on East Eighth street. Arrangements have been made for several prominent colored citizens to address this gathering, in addition to a number of white speakers, and members of the new union have been notified to attend. All colored people interested have also been invited to be present.

Labor - 1919.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

THE NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD ASSOCIATION

The National Brotherhood Association of America is a sort of Negro Federation of Labor. It is composed of Negro unions of all kinds from Florida to New York—Negroes who have combined to exact justice both from the employers and from the labor unions. It was the power of this organization, more than anything else, which drove the American Federation of Labor to adopt its changed profession toward Negro labor. This organization also, with its tremendous power in Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth, was able to dominate the election of the President of the State Federation of Labor of Virginia in June, while it secured one representative on the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor of Virginia.

Since the American Federation of Labor announced its new profession, some members of this organization have wondered whether it needed to continue its work. Our answer is—most assuredly the work must be continued. It is just as important as the work of the United Hebrew Trades in protecting the members of the Jewish race. It is even more important because Negroes are more discriminated against. Besides, no real change of heart has yet affected the Federation of Labor. It is a center of reaction in the United States. We are not sure that it has undergone a real regeneration. Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts.

The National Brotherhood Association is having a great convention of Negro organized labor in Washington, D. C., on August 25th. Every Negro union in the United States, whether independent, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or the Industrial Workers of the World ought to be represented through delegates. There are many important issues to be taken up and the persons to take them up are not the old crowd Negro leaders, but the plain people, who work with head and hand—who do mental and manual labor. We heartily endorse this convention and reiterate our urgent message to American Negro laborers to be there, August 25th, 1919.

UNIONIZING OF NEGRO WORKERS

ALMOST every conceivable branch of form of human effort by hand or brain is being organized to exact more wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. The actors have just ended a protracted and bitterly fought strike by securing every demand except the closed shop. (Let us hope that they will be sufficiently intelligent to continue the fight for that.) It is reported that even the Catholic priests struck against giving early "mass" in Rome. The police of London have already gone on record as committing their organization to the policy of refusing to enforce a law which is against the interests of labor. How excellent! In Boston, the police have organized and struck for a living wage. In 65 other cities, they are organizing to

use the only weapon they have to improve their conditions—the strike. And the teachers in the public schools and the professors in the universities, under the pinch of the high cost of living, have come to realize that they have interests in common with hodcarriers and street cleaners. Hence, we have in process of formation a union of university professors.

Rumblings from the church are heard; and it is reported that the preachers will strike and let the people go to hell! Hippocrates, too, is not asleep. The doctors have challenged the public and threatened to compound and administer no more pills unless they receive shorter hours and more pay. Even the middle class bourgeoisie are organizing against the power of the trusts on the one hand, and the demands of labor, on the other. And the end is not yet.

These separate, distinct and individual organizations of brain and hand workers will seek and adopt the most effective method for exacting their demands. They will come together, they will consolidate into one big union of labor, just as the individual capitalists of the 60's, 70's, 80's and 90's combined, consolidated into trusts in order to increase their power to exploit labor as a producer and a consumer.

In the midst of this unrest, this change, the question of the position of the Negro worker comes from both Labor and Capital. Capital is afraid the Negro worker is awakened and awakening. Revolutionary labor is trying to awaken him. Capital is desperately manipulating the Negro press, pulpit and politics, to keep the rank and file of Negroes asleep. But when Negro labor does awaken, Capital, ever shrewd, alert, resourceful and artful, will lead him into the least objectionable group of organized labor, the American Federation of Labor. Already the A. F. of L. crowd has been tipped off by Wall Street to wink at the discontented black workers and to teach them of the virtues of the American Separation of Labor. Negro leaders, who have been and are now opposed to unions, on the ground that they constitute "white trash," will turn right about face and sing the praises of Gompers and the American Federation for the Perpetuation of Race Prejudice, when the nod from their white capitalist masters comes. Anything is preferable to industrial action along industrial organization lines, that is, so far as the capitalists are concerned. If it is possible to keep labor divided into trades that bargain and negotiate contracts with the employing class, such contracts to terminate at different dates, capital will remain serenely entrenched in its position of power and control. If the great masses of unskilled workers can be persuaded into believing that political action alone will achieve the ends aimed at; if the Negro workers can be prevented from recognizing anything in common with industrial actionists, the present social structure will remain intact, undisturbed. But it is a part of wisdom that one should always be wary of accepting the advice of his opponent. It is a safe rule to adopt just the

opposite course recommended by one's enemy. Hence, Negro workers had better watch this sugar-coated ipecac pill in the form of the American Federation of Labor. Resolutions adopted in the convention of the A. F. of L. are not worth the paper they are written on. Have you not the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution that amount only to a scrap of paper so far as their enforcement is concerned? Execution and administration are far more important than professions.

Besides, even if you were actually accorded every right in the American Federation of Labor, you cannot fare any better than the white workers who are constantly camouflaged, misled, deceived and faked by an autocratic, capitalist-controlled Executive Council.

The Negroes and Industrial Workers of the World have interests not only in common, but interests that are identical. For example, those who largely constitute the Industrial Workers of the World are unskilled. So is the Negro. They are migratory workers and have no political rights. Neither has the Negro. Hence, the Negro and white migratory workers have no political action. The suffrage laws of residence have disfranchised the white migratory worker. The Southern states have disfranchised the Negro, along with the profiteering landlords who move both of them so fast that they can't stay in a house long enough to vote. Hence there is no other course then to adopt but industrial action. Think of an unskilled, unfranchised worker joining an organization that is not interested in unskilled labor, black or white, and which counsels its members to vote for those men and parties that supposedly favor labor—meaning invariably, of course, deserving Democrats and the Democratic Party.

The Negro who is disfranchised must join other voteless workers. The Negro who is largely the unskilled worker in industry, must join that organization in which the workers are organized upon the basis of industry, thereby giving the skilled and unskilled equality of rights.

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC
MAY 10, 1919
A labor paper declares that the dawn of a brighter day for Chattanooga working men, both white and colored, is forecast in the formation of a federal labor union among the colored men of the city. Membership in the new organization is composed of colored mechanics and helpers from the various boiler and molding shops and other industries. The new union enters the field with a large membership, and with the undivided support and good wishes of the organized white workers of Chattanooga. Organization of the colored workmen in Chattanooga is in line with a movement throughout the country which has gained great impetus since the signing of the armistice. In almost every city of the country the colored man is being brought to realize the meaning of unionism, and white man and black man are standing shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of their common interests in the industrial field.

The Defender's Stand On Union Organizations

4-11-19
The laboring colored men are much concerned about the white man's Union, and what must he do? Shall he consider his proposition that he makes to them through their organizers? Or shall he remain as he is? These questions are vital questions and are worthy of very careful consideration. Another question must be considered: Can he succeed in a Union by himself? With no support, or advise, I would like to advise, if this is to be a white man's Union, then he had best stay out. If he is to be Jim-crowed and denied the rights as should be laid down with heavy taxation without representation, he had best remain out forever and go on the same way he has in the past.

The Negro laborer has not been benefited as he should have been by remaining out. His hours have been long, his wages very low, his working conditions very bad, his treatment inhuman, the places assigned to him at times the most dangerous, and yet he must cope with this white man's government. He must wear cloth sold at the same price. He must live in houses much worse than those rented to his white neighbor, but he must pay the same amount of rent.

Coal and wood are sold to him upon the same basis, and then he gets less for his work. If the labor Union shall offer to the black man what the government does not give him—a square deal—then the black man should not hesitate in working to better his condition.

As I have said before, in my last week's article, and I still hold to that. Expect nothing else but a man's place. Read the law. Understand the law before voting in the affirmative. Don't be misled by the affectionate term of some brother. Don't

allow such to mislead you. Don't feel like you cannot exist without the Union. You have lived, and unless you go in as a man then you are going to regret it. The old constitution has some very damaging articles in it, and it should be revised to give you an equal footing. And if that is done then go in. Not that I hate the Union, but that I love my race more.

WESTERN REFLECTIONS

Seattle Labor Union Lets Down Bais.

By Rev. D. A. Graham

All have read of the incipient revolution we had up here in this extreme north western corner of the country. Many of you thought, no doubt, that it was so far away that it did not concern you; but I will tell you that if it had succeeded, the whole country would have suffered ever this. Seattle has become a great industrial center. It was growing and developing as such years ago; but when the war came on and they found that ships could be built here faster than anywhere else in the Union she leaped into a prosperity that fairly intoxicated her. Remember we have nothing else to get intoxicated with as Washington has been dry for three years. Thousands of men poured in here until nearly thirty thousand were in the shipyards, alone, drawing wages of, from \$4.16 per day for helpers, to \$8.00 and \$10.00 for skilled workmen for a day of eight hours; time and a half for over time. Of course all this work was by union men, or these whom the unions graciously allowed to work when enough union men could not be found. That is where the colored man got in. He could work as a helper in most of the yards, not in all, but he was not admitted as a skilled workman because he did not belong to the union. When he applied for admission to the union, he was denied admission.

Well the unions decided that they wanted more pay and ordered their men out to enforce their demands. After three weeks of failure and idleness the radicals succeeded in calling a "general strike" of all workmen in the city. They purposed to close every industry, from the ship building to the shoe shing. Not a street car, jitney nor taxi car could move. A funeral could not pass through the streets without having a printed card on each vehicle stating BY PERMISSION OF THE STRIKE COMMITTEE. Even hospitals were to be deprived of light, gas and milk according to the leaders. All this was to be done to show the government the power of labor, and if it did not accede to the demands of unionism then they boldly advocated "taking over" the ship yards. Circulars to that effect were scattered broadcast and then honest laborers began to see where they were being led to. Our gallant Mayor, Ole Hanson proved to be

the right man in the right place. With Andrew Jackson candor, he gave out a few orders and the men who were going to turn out the lights remembered that insurance policies would not shield them from bullets. Soon cars were running also, and things began to return to normal and no one was molested. Everybody but the shipyard workers went back to work feeling that he had played the fool.

The shipyard workers still determined to fight it out, sent a leader to the city Minister Federation for sympathy. This Federation had tried to help them before they went into the general strike, but they would not heed our advice. Now they laid their case most pathetically before us for consideration. I was happy to be present, though the only colored man. After the secretary of the Central Labor Council had stated their grievances, I took the opportunity to show my fellow pastors the attitude of these unions toward my people. My statement brought forth many cries of "shame! shame!" and the labor representative slipped out without trying to reply. However, a committee consisting of some of the leading pastors of the city, was appointed to investigate my charges at once. This committee called the labor leader and me to meet them a few days later. I took with me Lieut. J. A. Roston, who had been acting as an employment agent for our people and knew the situation perfectly. We made out our case to the satisfaction of the committee and the labor secretary agreed that if we would put our complaint in writing he would present it to the Central Labor Council. This we did and the enclosed clipping shows the result. The vote was almost unanimous in favor of removing restrictions of color. Last week the Metal Trades Union, one of the strongest in the city, past a resolution, after a bitter fight, to strike out the word white in their constitution, thus admitting colored men. This we consider a great victory as I am told that never before have they succeeded in even getting the matter before the proper authorities of the unions.

At last the strike in the shipyards has been called off and last week the men returned to work and I am informed that there is now no discrimination against the colored men.

Well this is enough for this time; we will give our reflections on church matters soon.

APRIL 24, 1919

Strike on Negroes at Ship Plant.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 23.—Twenty-five hundred men employed in the Toledo Shipbuilding Company yards went on strike to-day, charging that the company had increased the number of its negro workers from fifteen to forty. The plant, which still has fifteen vessels to build for the Government, is virtually closed down, officials stated. The dispute will be referred to the Shipping Board.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Sipsey Miners Rebuke Strike Order By Putting Out 65 Per Cent More Coal Than The Regular Daily Run

The Birmingham Reporter 11-8-19.
PRESIDENT HENRY T. DEBARDELEBEN AND VICE-PRESIDENT MILTON H. FIES ARE THE HAPPIEST

MEN IN ALABAMA. THE WORKMEN ARE HAPPY AND ARE PROVING THEIR LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT, THEIR FAMILIES AND THE COMPANY WITH A PICK AND SHOVEL EVERY DAY.

Sipsey, Ala., Nov. 4.—(Special to The Birmingham Reporter.)—The two happiest men in Alabama are President Henry T. DeBardeleben and Vice-President Milton H. Fies, of the DeBardeleben Coal Company, operators of the Sipsey mines, and the happiest group of working men that can be found anywhere are the employees of the DeBardeleben Coal Company who answered the strike call set for November 1st, by producing 1400 tons of coal, an increase of 550 tons, or 63 per cent over the daily average output.

The stage was set for this magnificent triumph of Americanism over Bolshevism at a get-together meeting held here a few nights before November 1st, when the issues involved in the impending strike were clearly defined in addresses delivered by President DeBardeleben, Vice-President Fies, Mr. Adams, sales agent, and Prof. R. W. Taylor.

One of the most cheering and inspiring facts brought out in the meeting was the readiness with which the employees grasped the significance of the strike and the unanimity with which they registered their resolve to show by their work that they are at amity with the disruptive forces of Bolshevism. Their unanimous vote at the meeting to stand by their employers and the United States Government through the strike was made all the more impressive on November 1st, the first day of the strike, when they showed by their record-breaking production that they voted their conviction and determination.

The relation between the DeBardeleben Coal Company and their employees is singularly cordial. This cordial relation is based upon the steadfast policy of the company, to be open and above board, in all its dealings with its employees and to treat them with justice and consideration. The vice-president and general manager knows by name every man on the job, and he is never too busy to listen to the real or fancied grievance of any employee and personally to see that a wrong is righted.

Here the personal element enters. Here is established the point of direct contact of employee with employer, and, in this case, the employer is found to be intensely human, one who has a genuine interest in humanity and who believes in the gospel of the square deal. Every man on the job knows that, and because of it, scores of them regard him as their personal friend.

Is not this a fine bond to exist between employer and employee? And where such pleasant and satisfactory relations exist, is there need of an outside party to settle differences between employer and employees? The DeBardeleben Coal Company answers the latter question with an emphatic "NO," and their employees "second the motion."

Reference already has been made to the exuberant happiness of the president and vice-president of the DeBardeleben Coal Company. The following notice, displayed in conspicuous places on the company's premises, will show the generous efforts of these gentlemen to pass on in tangible form their happiness to their employees:

Notice!

"The wonderful spirit of patriotism and loyalty of the employees of the DeBardeleben Coal Company at Sipsey Ala., which was so splendidly demonstrated on November 1st, when the nation-wide strike order of Bituminous Coal Mine Workers was answered by an output of 1375 tons, being 63 per cent increase over normal average of October, is deeply appreciated by the nation, state and the company.

"The officers of the company wish to erect a fitting token of appreciation and esteem and take great pleasure in

announcing the immediate erection of a steel and brick constructed bath house and locker rooms in which free service will be tendered all employees.

"We would be glad to have suggestions from the employees as to an appropriate name for the building left with Mr. Fies, who will act as chairman of Mining Committee.

"DeBARDELEBEN COAL CO.

"HENRY T. DEBARDELEBEN, President

"MILTON H. FIES, Vice-President."

LONGSHOREMAN WAGE SCALE IS REPORTED
The Montgomery Advertiser
Official Award of National Adjustment Committee Is Announced at Pensacola 12-5-19.

(Special to The Advertiser)
PENSACOLA, FLA., Dec. 4.—At a meeting of the International Longshoremen's Union tonight, President Shackelford formally brought to the attention of the body the official award of the National Adjustment Commission, effective from October 20, of this year and continuing in effect until November 24, of 1920. The award fixes the wages to be paid the workmen in exporting and importing lines, along the gulf coast. Foremen in the work of loading or unloading either square or round timber from the water, are to receive \$12 per day; other wages range from \$11 to \$8 per day, the lowest wages being received by what are known as winchmen.

The award shows that cotton and tobacco workers also get an increase in pay, or \$41 per day for a gang of five men. In general longshore work, ninety cents an hour is allowed, with overtime and work on Sunday's and holidays to be paid at the rate of time and one-half with the provision that Sunday work shall be limited to four hours.

The conclusions of the adjustment board are in excess of some of the claims put up by the local organization,

and the late organization of general longshoremen get them the benefit of more than double what was paid them in the past.

General observance of the drastic fuel saving regulations gives this city a Sunday-like appearance after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the merchants were patriot enough to submit to a cheerful compliance, despite the fact that they lost a great deal of holiday business. There was general rejoicing, therefore, when the announcement was made Thursday morning that there had been a considerable modification of the regulations. One thing which the local people did not take kindly to was the fact that legitimate business houses had to close, while pool rooms and dance halls, as well as moving picture and vaudeville houses, were permitted to use all the light and heat they needed with unlimited time.

Local politics were given quite a boost at a meeting of the L. and N. machinists at the home of James Bowman, an enthusiastic local member, on East Chase street, last night. Several political announcements were made, including that of Oliver J. Semmes, who will try to oust Mayor Frank Sanders from the city commissionership, a job paying \$3,000 per year. Clem Lague, a widely-known young man, announced he would be a candidate for county commissioner, Gus Soderlind, at present one of the county commissioners, said he would be a candidate for reelection. The presence of Sheriff Van Pelt was desired, but other matters kept him from attending and he sent regrets. The meetings, however, went on record as rejoicing in the fact that the sheriff would not be removed right at this time, and pledged a generous support of him at the forthcoming primaries.

Quite a sensation was caused by the police department when several officers headed by Captain Harper and Lieutenant McClure made a raid on a social club at what is known as the Valhalla club, in the eastern part of the city and found two dice games and one poker game in full swing. Fourteen players were gathered in, however, and all paid fines of \$5 and costs in the recorder's court.

Christian Endeavor.
The Christian Endeavors Societies of this city are preparing to entertain the district convention of the society, which will be made up of about fifteen societies from West Florida. The sessions will be convened December 19 at the Knox Presbyterian church, to be continued three days. A meeting of the executive committees of the local societies will be held Sunday morning at the First Christian church.

Woman To Be Pastor.
Miss Eleanor Bisbee, of Boston, Mass., has arrived here and comes with a view to taking the pastorate of the First Universalist church, and will be heard in her initial sermon Sunday morning next. Miss Bisbee has been engaged in newspaper work in her home city, as editor chiefly of tracts and publications issued by the Universalist church.

A.F. OF L. SHOWS BIG ADVANCE
JUNE 12, 1919

Convention Illustrates How Far

American Labor Surpasses World in National Gains.

By ARTHUR H. HOWLAND.
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12.—It takes a big convention, such as that of the American Federation of Labor now in session here, a day or two to "find itself." The first sessions of such a convention are like the first few minutes of a play, or the first hours of a trial. There are distracting currents, disconcerting uncertainties, alien, unconnected units that have not yet been amalgamated into a psychological entity.

After a bit the whole thing gets going. Seat mates are acquainted. Ears become accustomed to the hall's acoustics. Groups that are to cooperate get one another's location, and the location of groups that are to become their opponents.

So while the green Atlantic sobers under the timbers of the steel-framed pier, and the vagrant airships that make hourly trips along the beach hum overhead, the six and a half hundred men and women who have come here to discuss the national and international problems of labor, sit in the trim, white auditorium at the tip end of the great steel pier to debate, and report, and register their will.

Two Score Women.

Among the delegates are some two score women. At one of the long tables in the rear of the auditorium sit the Negro delegates. The venerable Gompers occupies a huge, high-backed leather chair on the platform; Frank Morrison, keen-eyed and alert, sits at the secretary's table. Other officials of the federation, with their assistants sit near. At another table, near President Gompers, sits trim little Margaret Bondfield, one of the two fraternal delegates from Great Britain.

In the background of every one's thought, delegates, visitors, newspaper men, surge the hosts of labor of this and other countries. These 670 men and women are the elected representatives of 3,260,063 wage earners in the United States and Canada, and they are linked by ties that are in process of becoming stronger, with the forces of labor throughout the world.

So it is more than fitting that as they deliberate and discuss and vote on problems that touch all lands, the green waters of the wide-spreading sea surge beneath them, the sea that in its seven-fold expanse touches every continent of the planet.

Yet to the thought of the students of international labor the problem injects itself: "Why is the organized labor movement of America considered by the organized labor movement of other lands to be the most backward and reactionary of all?"

I suppose the most ardent friend of American labor will not care to deny that this is the fact, nor that few of its own officials will dare to deny it.

It is matter of universal knowledge that the labor missions from America were not received with the utmost cordiality by the official labor circles

of Great Britain, of Belgium, or of Italy. With France relations were more completely cordial. But American labor has been put upon the defensive among the various national labor movements of the world. Why? The answer is simple. American labor is behind the rest in international spirit because it far surpasses the rest in its national gains. The American working man has prospered because he has fought his way individually and through his craft unions up to a position of financial, political, and social power. In fact that is the amazement of this amazing gathering here by the sea.

Well-Dressed Throng.

One finds one's self wondering every minute: "Are these laboring men—these dignified, smartly dressed, studious looking gentlemen? Are these working women, these handsome, well-dressed, soft-voiced ladies?"

And because the men and women of the organized American labor movement have done so well and gone so far they are determined to Americanize the world instead of internationalizing themselves.

So it comes to pass that the forceful leader of the armies of American labor can have two such widely differing comments made upon his character and work as those expressed by President Wilson on the one hand and the more youthful though hardly less studious Paul Kellogg, editor on The Survey, on the other.

President Wilson in his message of greeting to the federation on the occasion of the assembling of this thirty-ninth convention said of Mr. Gompers: "He has won universal confidence and has firmly established in international circles as well as at home the reputation of the American Federation of Labor for sane and helpful counsel." While Mr. Kellogg said of Mr. Gompers, in an address delivered on Lincoln's birthday of this year, that he is "the 'bell-weather' of American reactionism."

Mr. Gompers still has time to silence his critics. Friends and opponents alike marvel at the alertness and vigor of his mind. He has played a big part in the exciting act of the world's drama that is just drawing to a close. He is a powerful figure as the era of reconstruction dawns.

John P. Frye, editor of the Journal of the International Molders' Union, in a report of the federation's mission to Italy, said that, in responding to a toast to President Gompers during the commission's stop in England, Premier Lloyd George had said that the name of Mr. Gompers is as well known to the world as the name of the Mississippi River.

Millions of working men and women all over the world who know Mr. Gompers's name and know something of his power are wondering what he will do with that vigor of his during the years that lie just ahead. One thing is certain—those who claim to discern that his influence and power in the American Federation of Labor show any serious signs of weakening are not reckoning according to the facts.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL STRIKERS SHOT IN RIOTS WITH BLACKS

YORK CITY HERALD
OCTOBER 23, 1919

Revolvers and Knives Used in Clashes and Eighteen Are Arrested.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Wednesday.—Disorder due to the employment of negroes as strikebreakers, which broke out in several parts of this city late last night, continued this morning. Several white strikers were cut, one seriously; three others received slight bullet wounds, and a special policeman was badly beaten.

The first clash came in Brier Hill last night when a crowd of strikers attempted to take a negro strikebreaker from a street car. Negroes at the Ohio works nearby came in a body and a small riot ensued, when police interfered. This morning fights broke out in Poland avenue, near the sheet and tube plant, and in West avenue, near the Ohio works, when negroes, according to reports, drew revolvers and knives on pickets and strikers. Eighteen arrests were made, seven of colored men, all armed. The whites were not armed.

The Carnegie Steel Company started up another finishing mill this morning with more than enough men to man it.

Unions Plan to Draw Steel Railroad Men Into Walkout.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday.—Steel strike leaders here tonight prepared to take advantage of what they termed the consent of union railroad executives to permit railroad men employed on steel railroads to join the strike.

Organizers under the leadership of J. M. Patterson, a member of the strike committee representing the railroaders, have been busy, for weeks, it was said, and many such employees have indicated their willingness to join the movement. Mr. Patterson is expected to return here from Washington tomorrow, when the details will be worked out, as strike meetings are forbidden, strike headquarters said. The strike vote may be delayed several days until some other plan to obtain the views of the men can be put into operation.

W. Z. Foster, secretary of the National Committee, estimated tonight that 1,500 employees of the Union Railroad, which connects the Pittsburgh district plants of the United States Steel Corporation, in the American Federation of Labor would walk out.

Representatives of the steel companies said their reports indicated little change in the situation.

Indiana State Troops To Be Gradually Released from Strike Duty.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday.—Indiana State militiamen, who have been on strike

duty in the Calumet region, which embraces East Chicago and Indiana Harbor will be released at a rate of five men a company daily, beginning today.

Governor Goodrich made this announcement today following a telephone conference with Harry B. Smith, Adjutant General of Indiana. Adjutant General Smith said the situation in the strike zone was such that he believed the number of soldiers could be decreased daily.

Negroes Receiving Consideration In General Labor

The Daily Herald
11-28-19
Eugene Kinckle Jones Confers

On Housing With Carnegie Steel Of Pittsburgh; Presents Social Service Program For Negroes To Southern White Social Workers.

New York, Nov. 24,

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, appeared Wednesday, November 19th, before the investigating committee of the Inter-Church World Movement, which met in Pittsburgh, Pa., to investigate the steel strike.

Ample time was given Mr. Jones to present fully the problem of the Negro worker in his past and present relation to industry—organized and unorganized. Both capital and organized labor were represented at this conference of investigation whose sessions covered several days.

Homer D. Williams, president of Carnegie Steel and L. H. Burnett, assistant to the president, were both present and spoke. A representative of the American Federation of Labor also appeared before the conference, the hearings of which were not made public.

This company is now drawing plans for the housing of both single men and the families of men in their employ—a step contemplated to go far towards solving the housing problem of Negroes there and its attendant

tendant problems of health, sanitation and morals.

After addressing several other groups of Pittsburgh people—the Pittsburgh Urban League's executive board, a group of welfare workers of Pittsburgh and vicinity and the Social workers' Club, of Pittsburgh—Mr. Jones left for Louisville, to address the Kentucky State Conference of Social Work on Friday, November 12st. This conference brings together annually the white social workers of the state.

Mr. Jones discussed the situation of the Negroes, stressing particularly that the economic and moral value of any group is in proportion to its opportunity to work and live under fair and decent conditions.

After presenting the matter of "Health, Work and Delinquency," he offered this program:

That a committee be formed to be composed of both white and colored people representing the best thought in the community who will work in co-operation for the good of the whole community. First, because the two races are bound together by many inseparable ties, and second because the cause of the workingman is not one that is colored by pigment—the same problems underlie the cause of the white workingman and the cause of the colored workingman. If some means are not provided by which these two groups can come together, friction will continue and possibly become more violent in the future. In the next place, Negroes need to learn more about methods by which social problems are met. It is from their white friends and well-wishers who have had experience in this connection that they can learn most. On the other hand, white people who are interested in community problems should know from the colored people what they think on these intricate questions. After these committees are formed, the next step is to make thorough investigation of the conditions and the needs of the col-

ored population along the lines indicated above. Next, efforts should be made to get the existing agencies to meet the needs by referring to them causes exposed and facts as brought out in the investigation. Fourth, if the existing agencies are not co-ordinated to meet the problems, or are not inclined to take up new work the activities necessary should be developed under the directions of the new committee, so that the needs not covered may be met.

White Goods Workers

Vote to Strike Next Week; 10,000 Affected
FEBRUARY 14, 1919

Workers in the white goods industry of New York, numbering approximately 10,000, voted last night to go out on strike.

The step was taken at a meeting of 1,500 members, mostly women, of White Goods Local 62, at Cooper Union, where a resolution was adopted authorizing the executive committee to order a walkout some time next week. The workers demand a forty-four hour week and an increase in wages.

This action will make the third strike declared in the garment trade for the near future, in addition to the 20,000 that have been idle for the last four weeks in the waist and dress industry. Six thousand employes in the house dress and kimono line are scheduled to leave their jobs on Monday, while 8,000 more workers in the children's dress trade have decided to quit work Tuesday. It is expected that by Friday of next week there will be approximately 40,000 toilers idle. In each case the unions want a shorter week and an increase in pay.

It was pointed out by union leaders yesterday that this is the first walkout in the white goods industry since 1913, the agreements between employes and manufacturers having been renewed from time to time. Employes in this trade now work forty-eight hours a week.

The meeting last night was addressed by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and S. Shore, head of the white goods workers' union. Miss Schneiderman asserted that the forty-four-hour week question was almost history and that a forty-hour week would be demanded in the near future. She accused the manufacturers of trying to break the present strikes by filling their factories with colored girls, whom they were employing on the pretence of Americanization.

"The manufacturers want a test of power," she stated. "I know, girls, you are going to give them a devil of a good fight before they are through."

Labor-1919

Demand for

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

MAY 5, 1919

Negro Soldiers May Return to Work on Southern Farms

"The work of finding employment for returning service men is well in hand in New Orleans, and if given the assistance of the individual employer, the activities of the Bureau for Returning Soldiers and Sailors will meet with certain success," declared Lieutenant Ray C. Burrus, special representative of Secretary of War Baker, Saturday, upon the conclusion of his investigation into the local labor situation.

Lieutenant Burrus spent Friday on a visit to several large plantations in the state to find out at first hand what the general conditions were as regards negro labor. Several thousand negroes in the North are out of employment because they are not able to find positions into which they can fit, in the large manufacturing plants, he said. These men were drafted from munition factories to which they had gone from the South. It is a question what to do with them.

"I acquired information which I am sure will be of great value to the War Department in helping Southern planters in the matter of labor shortage," said Lieutenant Burrus. "Yesterday I visited, among others, the 'Georgia' plantation of 5000 acres, belonging to S. Matthews. E. F. Dickinson, the manager of the plantation, took me all

"but so far have been unable to get any of the negroes to go. Their first question when approached on the subject is invariably, 'Where is it?' and being informed that they would have to leave Birmingham, they very promptly decline.

"In going through a certain section of the city one day this week, I saw at least 100 idle negroes within a very few blocks, and not one of them could I induce to take one of the jobs offered them."

Mr. Bowen states that there is very little work in and around Birmingham for this class of labor, but the negroes seem to prefer loafing to leaving Birmingham.

JACKSON MISS. NEWS

JANUARY 23, 1919

NEGRO WOMEN IN LARGE CITIES IN NEED OF WORK, NOW

Negro women and girls in the Middle West who have been working in factories are being rapidly supplanted by returning soldiers, and are walking the streets in search of work, according to a letter received here by the Rev. Fred W. Long, from W. A. Brown, noted Sunday school worker.

The letter states that jobs at high wages are becoming scarce in the larger cities, and that negroes, especially the women and girls, must either go into service as domestics or return to the South.

Relief organizations are already at work taking care of some of the negro women, who are destitute.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH

JULY 15, 1919

LOITERER GETS SIXTY DAYS

Charges of robbery were dismissed against Will Jones, a negro, yesterday morning by the recorder, but when Jones' case was investigated he was fined for loitering instead. He was arrested by Detectives Smith and Gatliff and was sent up for sixty days.

NEW YORK CITY

APRIL 4, 1919

SENDING NEGROES SOUTH.

Unemployed of Chester, Pa., Will Work in Lumber Mills.

CHESTER, Pa., April 4.—A large number of Southern negroes are to be shipped back to the South from this city according to Robert L. Farr, of the Government employment office.

He says they are needed in the lumber mills. Mayor McDowell, being eager to rid the city of as many unemployed as possible, has agreed to see that the men are fed pending bringing them together. It is hoped 250 negroes will be sent away in a few days.

NEW YORK CITY

MARCH 6, 1919

PROTESTS DEPORTING OF NEGROES AT COATESVILLE

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced to-day, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of this city, that

it has protested to Secretary of Labor Wilson and the Pennsylvania authorities against the wholesale deportation from Coatesville, Pa., of Negroes who during the war were employed in various industries there, but who are now unemployed as a result of the shutting down of these industries.

The association offers to co-operate with the Department of Labor in seeing that fair treatment is accorded these men, who have served the nation in its war industries.

Few Chicago Jobs for Negro Heroes. Says U. S. Officer

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM

JANUARY 25, 1919

CHICAGO, Sunday (by United Press).—Service and wound stripes, testifying to overseas duty, do not get the returned negro soldiers a job in Chicago, according to Forester B. Washington, of the United States Department of Labor, supervisor of negro economics for Illinois.

Washington said many employers were unwilling to hire negro soldiers and were, in some instances, discharging members of the race. One graduate of Fiske University and Yale divinity student was able only to get a job trucking at the stock yards.

ST. LOUIS, MO. NEWS

LABOR SHORTAGE IN SOUTH.

Some of the Southern States will face a serious shortage in agricultural labor this year, officials of the Federal Employment Service said today. A majority of the Negroes who shouldered a rifle are refusing to go back to the cotton fields. The lure of higher wages in the North is attracting them, although there is already an oversupply of labor in the large industrial centers. Many others went North some months ago, drawn by the high wages paid for war work.

Recently J. H. Haliburton, of Memphis, Tenn., appeared before the Executive Committee of the League, stating that he had come here for the single purpose of taking as many people back south, to work on various plantations, as cared to go. He promised better living conditions, cash for labor, and cheaper food. To a question put to him by A. K. Maynard whether the citizens would be permitted to vote, he replied, "No."

Mr. Haliburton personally presented his claims to several hundred men gathered at the headquarters of the Urban league. Out of the entire number, he found only six who were willing to return, and they finally backed out. He and his agents remained in Chicago for several days, but returned South without the needed help.

It is stated on very good authority that there is a combination effort among certain employers of labor in

Incomplete

Labov - 1919

Demand for.

EXPOSE COMMITTEE *The Defender* SENT THROUGH SOUTH

9-27-19

Racial Conditions Are Worse Now Than Before War, Says Mississippi Resident; Peonage Still Exists on Southern Plantations and Laborers Unprotected From Mobs

By CRISPUS G. NATHAN

The Mississippi Welfare League is making desperate efforts to develop a replacement scheme for bringing back Negroes from the North. Daily the Associated Press is made use of to circulate throughout the country the propaganda, which consists of the advertisement of the Mississippi Welfare League and the report of a certain commission of Chicago Negroes carried to the state in the hope of inducing Negroes to come back. A shortage of labor has been experienced for over two years. It is stated that provisions are being made to provide a means of return to thousands of Negroes before the winter sets in. Leading cities of the Delta including Greenwood, Clarksdale, Greenville, Indianola, Leland and others are giving full support and assurances of co-operation with any scheme to accomplish its return.

The Mission Reports

During August Jack C. Wilson, a white Southerner, executive leader of the Mississippi Welfare League, visited Chicago to go into the labor question, study possibilities of returning Negroes, communicated with every source of information and formulate recommendations. Mr. Wilson spent ten days in Chicago. He reported that "men in politics" declined to give help and every obstacle was placed in his way. Mr. Wilson returned disappointed, but carried with him a commission composed of Negroes to "study" conditions in the South.

The "Colored Commission."

Three Chicago Negroes were piloted through the South by Mr. Wilson and permitted to talk with selected Negroes. They were permitted to see only what had been prepared for them, carried around in automobiles. They reported that "railroad accommodations for Negroes were adequate and uniform, irrespective of locality;" that treatment accorded Negro passenger

Let me assure you once for all that racial conditions are worse in the South today than they have been in all the years of my life, all of which have been spent there, and anyone who reports to the contrary is false and a traitor to the cause of humanity.

Since our boys returned from the "front" it appears that every white man has a chip on his shoulder. Lynchings occur for less trivial offenses, burnings are more frequent, privileges are curtailed and feeling is very, very bitter.

"My advice to any Race man who can make bread across the line is that he remain there and it would be an outrage for the people to be deceived and brought back here."

Voice From Louisiana

From Louisiana, the state representative in Chicago by a committee from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Denechaud, director of the Department of Immigration for the state, the following report is returned:

"The commissions have an entirely different way of viewing the state of affairs here from the way Negroes on the ground here view it. I have interviewed Negro laborers, Negro mechanics, Negro porters, Negro chauffeurs, Negro house servants, male and female, Negro ministers of the gospel, Negro physicians and surgeons, Negro landlords, business men, planters and farmers, and Negro tenants and Negroes who have come back from service in the United States army and navy and have been back long enough to be competent to answer from observation and experience; also men in the various branches of the Federal civil service, and I have been unable to discover one who would agree that he finds conditions better now than they were a year ago for the Negroes, or even one who said that he had heard that some other Negro here said conditions were improved at all. The answer I got on the question, 'Are conditions now better than they were before the war for the Negroes?' have run like this, to-wit:

"Some deceitful, lying Negroes may say times are better, but he would at the same time know that he was not telling the truth."

Ask Questions

"Ain't all the judges, all the police and constables, all the juried white men, as ever? Does the word of a Negro count for more now than it did before the war? Don't white men insult our wives and daughters and sisters and get off with it unless when we take the law into our own hands and punish them for it ourselves and get lynched for protecting our own just as often as ever?"

"It is ridiculous, not to say absurd, for any Negro to say he finds conditions better here. Don't you remember that Negroes answering an invitation to meet the welfare committee of white men not long ago were told as soon as they got into the meeting place that the committee was ready to hear what Negroes wanted, but that the question of the Negro's right to exercise the right of voting would not be allowed to be discussed at all, and that that must be agreed to before any discussion whatever would be entertained, and that the Negroes left the meeting place without a chance to demand the one main thing that they wished to enjoy?"

Negroes may use their own judgment and discretion in comparing these reports

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS LETTER

SEPTEMBER 12, 1919

NEGROES ASKED BACK.

That the labor question is at the bottom of the race riots in Washington, Illinois, and other places in states to the east of us, is now conceded. At first, the newspapers printed a lot about complicated political conditions in Illinois. It was told that the Mayor of Chicago had played to the negro vote, etc., etc. The real fact was suppressed, that negroes, leaving the South in large numbers, are taking work in Eastern communities which the white man thinks should be his alone. A simple news item from Chicago confirms the assertion of the News Letter, that the exodus of the negroes from the South, had led to the race riots in East St. Louis and Chicago. The news item states that a thousand negro families will have the opportunity to return to Louisiana, from which State they had been lured away by promises of high wages.

This statement of the reason why the negroes are leaving the South is not correct. The labor opportunities in the Eastern States, of course, are attractive to them. Thereby they were led to decide where to go when they abandoned the South, but primarily their reason for departure is that the colored man cannot vote in the South, and barbarous lynchings are on the increase.

It has been known for several years, that the colored leaders were advising their people to leave the South quietly, and take advantage of the Eastern labor market. The colored people are not migratory, and they would probably prefer the South for climatic reasons, but the social and political conditions have been growing more unsatisfactory to them.

The exodus of the negroes from the Southern cotton plantations may be a serious matter, not only for the white planters but for the cotton market of the world. Their labor cannot be replaced by that of white men, as the supply is not sufficient and the work is not attractive to them. Coolies could probably be used to advantage, but their importation would not be tolerated by the unions.

Louisiana has sent a commissioner to Chicago to treat with colored families that have left the South. A bureau in New Orleans is ready to assist the colored workers to return, but whether they will do so remains to be seen. It is hoped by the Southern planters, that the race riots in the Eastern cities and Washington, may have the effect of making the negro retrace his steps to Dixie, but the colored man, like every other hue, has been assimilating education. He is no longer an ignorant slave. He has his lawyers, doctors, editors and bankers.

The colored man can do better without the Southern planter, than the latter can do without him. No negroes are desired by the South, but such as have worked in cotton fields. The planters desire to get those picked negroes back by the thousands, and to obtain their labor at lower wages than the negroes can get in the Eastern States. The planters will probably experience difficulties they did not foresee, when they permitted the negro to be made so dissatisfied that he resolved to emigrate from the cotton states.

It is not at all unlikely, that if the negroes return to the South, it will be on an agreement that the old social and political conditions will be modified. The Jim Crow street-cars may be abolished, and the restrictions on voting may be lessened. Old time Southerners are averse to such innovations, but employ-

ers the world over are finding themselves confronted by new conditions.

NEGATIVE ANSWERS ARE GIVEN

The New York Age Old Abuses Still Prevail in Many Parts of Louisiana and Texas.

Various commissions promoted by white employers of labor in the South have been visiting Northern labor centres with the view of inducing those Negro laborers who have come North during the past few years, to return South to fill the demand for labor in that section. One of the arguments used to urge these laborers to return is the statement that the former conditions which caused their migration have changed and they can now live in peace and prosperity.

To test the truth of this statement, an investigation was prosecuted along these lines by a representative of THE AGE in certain localities of the South. Men in all grades of employment were questioned, from house servants to ministers and professional men, with the result that but few could be found who would say that they found conditions any better now than a year or two ago. Especially was this true of localities visited in the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Some Answers to the Question

Some of the answers given to the question, "Are conditions now better than they were before the war?" were as follows:

"I fail to see any improvement."

"There has been no change for the better."

"Why, conditions are worse than ever."

"Any one who says conditions now are better than before the war is crazy."

"Some deceitful, lying Negroes may say times are better, but he would at the same time know that he was not telling the truth."

"Haven't you been seeing more reports of lynching of Negroes than you ever did in your life since the war? Where then is there any improvement?"

"Ain't all the judges, all the police and constables, all the juries white men as ever?"

"Does the word of a Negro count for more now than it did before the war? Don't white men insult our wives and daughters and sisters and get off at it, unless when we take the law into our own hand and punish them for it ourselves and get lynched for protecting our own just as often as ever?"

"How much more schooling from public funds do our children get now than they got before the war? How much more do we have to say now than we had to say before the war about the way the taxes we pay shall be spent for schools, or for salaries or for anything connected with administration and government? Why even the colored men in Caddo parish who subscribed for one hundred thousand dollars for Liberty Bonds and bought lots

of War Saving Stamps and others who bought less, but in the hundreds and thousands of the bonds and war saving stamps, have no more to say about affairs now than they ever had. Where then, is the improvement?"

"There has been no change. The Lincoln League organized in this city has been denounced by the white newspapers as a movement that will cause trouble, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Urban Leagues of various cities have been called strife breeders and meddlers in Southern affairs. 'Jim Crow' accommodations are just the same as ever. If there is any change for the better I can't see it."

THOSE WHO REFUSE TO WORK.

The United States Employment Bureau report for last week reveals that there is a general scarcity of common labor in cities, towns, mines and fields of the South.

The explanation is offered by an observer that the unusually high wages enable the laborers to knock off from work for considerable periods, and the "supply of workers laid consequence is not equal to the demand."

Such a report comes from many quarters. Mobile reports that the situation there is far from satisfactory. A Mobil newspaper states that "domestic labor is very scarce; and common labor of all kinds seems indisposed to activity." Mr. Raymond, of the Mallory Line, says the labor conditions there have forced the withdrawal of steamships from Mobile and the same conditions are alleged as the cause of the taking of the steamships off the rivers. The newspaper says:

A steamboat master was asked what was wrong, the work or the wages. He answered that there seemed to be no complaint on either score, as the boats were ready to meet almost any kind of demand in order to be able to operate; but the men simply decline to do any service. The same sort of report comes from a coal company that had a contract to load a vessel at a certain time. One dollar and five cents an hour for night work was offered, but with no takers; and the vessel could not be

loaded according to contract.

Naturally, if the goose that lays the golden egg is killed, there will be no more golden eggs; and a persistence in the present method will in a short time put a stop to employment in these lines where labor is hard to get and the business cannot be conducted at a profit! Sooner or later, therefore, the season of unexampled prosperity for the slacker-workers must end; and the ending will be brought about by the common laborers who fail to recognize that in a community there are obligations to be performed as well as privileges to be enjoyed. Surely, there ought to be found some persons endowed with foresight and possessing influence with this class of labor, and who will point out the injury that follows necessarily upon continuance in a course that drives industries away from the city.

A long trail of evils must follow widespread idleness. It is the duty of those who have influence with their fellows to combat this spirit and prevent, as far as possible, widespread idleness.

Idleness strikes at the roots of society. In the first place it diminishes production in ever increasing ratio; and that may bring suffering to every individual in the country, by making necessities dear when not impossible to get at any price and by putting people in debt, and finally leading to demoralization. In the second place, idleness and lawlessness of every degree go hand in hand. When idleness is due to deliberate choice on the part of a body of people a moral issue of the first importance is presented, and it should be reckoned with as a moral issue.

With half the world demoralized, contented and hapless, producing little, but eager to consume whatever may be had, it is the poorest of times for Americans to laid blackness to the future of that half of the world which is groping. It is a poor time for Americans to fall behind in their gross production. It is a poor time for Americans to set the example of idleness and contemptuous indifference to honest labor. Again, with American business and industry of every kind eager to get its new bearings and begin the great effort of expansion to come, it is a poor time for men to hold back the horse of long sustained prosperity.

There is another aspect to the question, and that is this: Those who play at working by assuming an attitude of indifference to the work at hand, that is, those who work two or three days and lay off two or three days, are not strengthening themselves in the confidence and esteem of men who give employment. The man who takes a job and sticks to it, giving value received and showing by his conduct that he is reliable must surely be the man who comes quickly into the line of promotion and who

is given preference in the distribution of permanent jobs. The shirker, the slacker who undertakes to hold a position, of whatever importance, merely for his personal convenience, is not a forethoughted man. He is looking at the pleasures of today, not the responsibilities and opportunities of tomorrow, and he has a rocky road to travel.

N Y C ST.

MARCH 24, 1919

NO COLOR LINE DRAWN.

White Offenders as Well as Black Ordered From Coatesville.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The various statements relative to the so-called deportation of negro workers from Coatesville have placed this city in a wrong light.

Coatesville does not draw the color line. Since the civil war we have had a large colored population, made up of good citizens. As evidence that there is no discrimination against the colored people we need only point out that one-third of the members of our local police force are colored men.

The deportation referred to included whites as well as blacks. The men who were ordered from the city by the Mayor were of the wandering class, men who had formerly been employed elsewhere and simply came into our city as they were going from place to place. When they sought lodging at police headquarters it was furnished to them, but they were informed the next morning that they must leave for home, as it was not the desire of the community to increase its number of idle men.

In addition to these men who were ordered, and rightly ordered, we believe, to leave the city there were a number of undesirables, both black and white, caught in the dragnet of the State and mill police, following the start of what promised to be a reign of terror in the outlying districts of our city. Robberies and holdups became so numerous that it became necessary to take action to protect life and property, and as a result of this about a dozen men were escorted to the city limits and ordered not to return.

As evidence that the right men were ordered from the town we need only state that since their departure there has not been a single robbery or holdup in or around the city.

COATESVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
COATESVILLE, Pa., March 19.

NEGRO WORKMEN WANTED

The employment bureau of the colored department of the Young Men's Christian Association at 307 Colored Odd Fellows' building which was recently established to assist discharged soldiers in securing employment, announces that the demand for help greatly exceeds the number of applicants for work.

Secretary F. K. Nichols, who is in charge of the bureau, is now not only receiving demands for labor in Atlanta but from surrounding cities and towns and in order to supply the wants of employers, the service has been extended to civilians as well as soldiers.

Labor-1919

Demand for.

PROPHECY FULFILLED

A FEW MONTHS AGO this paper warned the wage-earners of the great industrial depression that was bound to follow in the wake of the war. At that time we strongly advised the practice of the strictest economy and saving. In taking this position we were inspired by the knowledge gained from observing industrial situations in other post-war periods. The close of the civil war found our country in a similar position. Thousands of disbanded soldiers upon returning home found themselves hard put to find employment.

WAR INDUSTRIES shut down and the ranks of idle soldiers were largely augmented by the stay-at-homes who had been employed in war work. What was true of the period immediately following the civil war is true today on a larger scale. And the wage-earner who had the foresight to act upon our advice and save something from his earnings to tide him over the enforced period of idleness now upon us is fortunate indeed. Even if he had the foresight to invest in liberty bonds or war savings stamps he is in possession of collateral upon which he may obtain a loan at any time.

IN THIS CONNECTION we strongly urge upon the holders of these war securities to refrain from disposing of them for a mere pittance. Almost daily is heard the story of some improvident person sacrificing his liberty bonds at a figure far below their actual worth. It is hardly likely that the depression will last for any great length of time. The government, as well as many private individuals, is making strenuous efforts to start numerous contemplated improvements which may result in absorbing much of the idle labor of the country.

THE FACT REMAINS, however, that we find ourselves confronted at this time with a labor situation that has some ugly aspects. Investigation among the large employers of labor shows that thousands of men who had taken the places of those who had gone into the army are being removed to make way for the soldiers. Something must be done quickly to take care of this situation. Commercial bodies must find some quick remedy for the distrust prevailing among builders and large contracting firms.

THIS IS NO TIME for organized labor to make unreasonable demands. Capital and labor must come to an understanding quickly for the general good. The hard and fast rule of unionism that takes the position that no man shall work who is outside the ranks of organized labor must not be too strictly adhered to. There are other forms of tyranny that are as oppressive as that of kings and princes, and it is highly possible that the leaders of organized labor movements may by their unreasonable demands force upon us a bolshevism as destructive as that which now obtains in Russia and Germany.

OUR DUTY at this hour is to find employment for all, the black and white. To the many perplexing problems with which we are already confronted must not be added to the more serious problem growing out of widespread unemployment of the masses. There can be no greater menace to the peace and safety of the state than the clamorous discontent of hungry mouths.

IN THE MEANTIME let us hear no more about being "meek and humble."

AS CONGRESS FAILED to repeal the law changing the time of day in order to keep up with the procession we will have to turn our clocks one hour ahead March 30. Well, we should worry about a little thing like an hour.

COMPLETE SURVEY OF RACE

WOMEN IN LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association made public this week the following results of a survey of the position of colored women in industry in Greater New York and Brooklyn, made under the direction of a committee formed in June, 1918, with representatives from the Y. W. C. A., Women's Trade Union League, Consumers' League of New York, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, Division of Industrial Studies of the Russell Sage Foundation, Committee on Colored Workers and the Manhattan Trade School.

Of the 242 establishments studied it was found that 214 employed colored

women, the total number in industry being 2,185. Most of these workers were to be found in the flower and feather, millinery and marabou, toy-making, and candy making industries, leather goods, and button factories. Practically all of them are doing semi or unskilled work, while a very small percentage are operators, inspectors or doing other skilled work.

As a result of interviews with 175 representative colored industrial workers it was discovered that the average worker was a young colored woman, probably of Southern birth, who had had at least a grammar school education and had entered domestic service as the only means of livelihood open to her. After five or six years of such service she had gone into industry.

Twenty-eight per cent of these women were natives of New York, the remainder coming from the British West Indies. Seventy per cent of

them were under twenty-six years of age while only nine per cent were under sixteen years of age, a much lower percentage than that of white workers. The average of education among the 175 interviewed is much higher than that of white women employed in the same work, one-fourth having seven or less years of schooling, over one-half graduated from elementary schools, 23 being high school graduates and 22 graduates of northern high schools or southern colleges.

The majority of these women had been previously employed in domestic service but were dissatisfied with it as white women have come to be, others had been hairdressers, seamstresses, or school teachers, including several grade school teachers, two high school and one supervisor of normal school. Some were trained stenographers or bookkeepers. All entered industry because of race prejudice which made it impossible for them to get work for which they had been trained. Nine passed civil service examinations and received positions in the post office. They came North to escape the humiliation of race prejudice.

One woman was found dusting furniture in a department store for \$8 a week. She was a West Indian who had been principal of a school of 300 pupils for eight years and had had a staff of five teachers under her. She had come to New York and had been forced to take up maid's work as it was impossible for her to get a position in the schools.

Colored women, because of their lack of industrial training, do not understand collective bargaining and as a result are working for lower wages than white women. The majority receive between \$8 and \$12 a week, which is between \$2 and \$5 less per week than white women doing the same work. They are doing work which white women will not do. As white women replacing men were advanced colored women were taken in and being an untrained, new group, they have received less and are the first to be dismissed with the return of men. Five per cent of the women replacing men as elevator operators were colored.

They work practically the same hours as the white workers, sixty per cent of them working between 48 and 50 hours a week and only nineteen and five-tenths working 54 hours; the maximum number of work hours legal per week.

Few of these women belong to unions. Some are employed in small industries where the workers are not organized. Others are not allowed to be members because of race prejudice.

**RUNS IDLE NEGROES
OUT OF MILL TOWN**

Coatesville, Pa., Solves

Labor Problem

Luring Them North to Work on War Contracts, "Deports" Them When No Longer Needed.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—A new problem of the reconstruction or transition period is developing in Pennsylvania and, presumably, in other northern industrial sections, as a result of the cancellation of war contracts and the failure of Government agencies or of industry to make proper provision for Southern negroes thus thrown suddenly out of work. At least one city in this State has taken a grim method of trying to settle the problem that is not only inhuman, but is likely to cause serious trouble to other communities.

Members of the Pennsylvania State police and the local constable at Coatesville, Pa., recently "deported" more than thirty Southern negroes. The men were rounded up in pool-rooms and restaurants in the negro section of the town, marched to the city limits, and told to "head South and keep on going." All of these men were on foot. Nearly all were penniless. For a year or more they were employed in the steel mills at Coatesville at wages higher than they had ever received before. They were hired in Southern cities by employment agents, who paid their transportation North, and, in many instances, promised return fare.

Police officials in Coatesville say that they intend to conduct frequent raids of the kind that led to the deportation described. More than fifty negroes were rounded up in the first raid. Only those who could show employment cards from one of the mills were permitted to stay. It is said that the town now has nearly five hundred idle negroes, most of them part of the emergency force brought in during the war labor shortage. Other steel and industrial towns are said to be planning the same method of "cleaning up."

So far, no public protest against this action has been made. The matter has been called to the attention of the Pennsylvania branch of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, which is planning to protest at a mass meeting to be held here in connection with a movement for a civil rights bill. The society also intends to complain directly to Gov. Sproul, at Harrisburg, and to officials of the State Police.

Magistrates at Coatesville say that since the Government started to cancel war contracts with the steel mills the

the town has been filling up with idle negroes. For weeks these men have been applying every night in increasing numbers for lodgings at the police stations. The magistrates have been ordering them to leave town, but few has obeyed.

Steel mill men in the town have been doing their best under present unsettled conditions to provide employment for everybody. But several units of the Midvale plant and one of the Lukens Steel plant have been forced to close because of lack of orders. Some of the other plants are now piling steel.

On March 1 both companies abolished overtime. Announcement that this would be done was made about a month ago. At the same time an unusual experiment was made, employees being notified that they could decide for themselves whether they wanted to continue with the basic eight-hour day or return to the old steel mill system of twelve-hour shifts. The workmen said that a straight eight-hour been getting meant a reduction of 45 day without the overtime they have per cent. in wages.

In spite of this, however, and an evident desire on the part of the companies to see the twelve-hour system adopted, about 80 per cent. of the workmen voted in favor of the eight-hour day. This may mean the closing of additional units and the concentration of orders on other plants, in order to keep them operating continuously with three shifts.

Coatesville Steel mills have never recognized the unions. The eight-hour day was put into effect there only last fall. While war orders lasted, most of the men worked ten or twelve hours, getting time and half pay for overtime. The companies announced some time ago that they would recognize the principle of collective bargaining with shop committees. In the Lukens plant the vote on hours was taken by ballot, each plant being considered a self-determining unit. Not a single unit voted for the twelve-hour shift. The Midvale plant voted as a whole, by petitions circulated among the men.

DEPORTING NEGRO STEEL LABORERS

WYCP POST MARCH 4, 1919
Coatesville, Pa., Tries to Solve Problem

At Same Time Employees of Mills Are Voting on Length of Working Days.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—Two new and striking developments of the labor and industrial situation created by the war are taking place in Coatesville, Pa., a city of steel plants forty miles from this city. Employees of the plants who are residents of the town are voting, with approval of their employers, on whether they shall work eight or twelve-hour shifts after March 1, when overtime is to be abolished, and negro employees, brought in from the South during the war labor shortage, are being deported.

Outwardly there is no connection between these two movements. But the fact is that each is a result of the same situation. The vote by employees represents an effort on the part of steel-plant officials who have consistently refused to recognize unions to keep their men employed. The deportation of negroes represents a total disregard of the welfare of these workers by the same officials and by the police and State Constabulary.

Coatesville is only one of many Pennsylvania industrial towns that imported negroes from the South during the war. Employment agents were sent South and provided transportation for the men, promising long employment and, often, return railroad fare to their homes. In some instances, it is said, this fare was provided in the first month's pay, but it has long since been dissipated by the workers.

On February 17 a Coatesville constable with local police and members of the mounted State Constabulary conducted a raid on poolrooms and cigar stores in the negro quarter of the towns. More than fifty men were rounded up. Those who were unable to show that they were residents of the Coatesville for at least a year, or cards from the steel or other plants showing that they were employed, were then marched to the southern limits of the town and ordered "head south." Virtually all of these men were penniless. No effort was made by the police to find out whether they could raise funds to leave the town by railroad. All were forced to walk.

Coatesville police authorities, defending this action, say that crime has shown a tremendous increase since the signing of the armistice. In the last few months the Midvale plants at Coatesville have laid off about 1,200 men. There have been few dismissals from the Lukens Steel Company's plants, but one unit was closed on February 19 of this week and several hundred men were thrown out of employment.

For some weeks, the police say large numbers of unemployed and penniless negroes, nearly all from the South, have been applying every night

at the police station for lodging. It has been the custom to arraign these men for hearing before local magistrates and to order them out of town. But the police say they always come back to Coatesville.

So far there has been no organized protest in Coatesville by any of the civic or other organizations against the wholesale deportations. The negroes remaining, however, are in an ugly mood, and the local authorities intend to keep the detachment of State police in the town.

The idea of permitting men to vote on the number of hours they will work was evolved by officials of the steel plants. Since last fall the plants have been operating on a basic eight-hour day. Nearly all employees worked ten to twelve hours, being paid time and a half for overtime.

The company officials say that it is impossible for them to continue this enormous labor expense. They declare that labor is sufficiently plentiful to permit the operation of three eight-hour shifts a day, and this will be done if the workers so decide. Company officials admit, however, that they hope to see the twelve-hour day adopted. This will mean straight time for the entire twelve hours. It means a loss of eighty cents a day to a man drawing forty cents an hour. On the eight-hour basis it means a loss of \$2.40 a day in earnings.

Workers, for the most part, are in favor of continuing the eight-hour day. But they say that without overtime they cannot support their families properly under present living costs, and for this reason there is strong sentiment for a return to the twelve-hour shift. The vote is being rounded up. Those who were unable to show that they were residents of the Coatesville for at least a year, or cards from the steel or other plants showing that they were employed, were then marched to the southern limits of the town and ordered "head south." Virtually all of these men were penniless. No effort was made by the police to find out whether they could raise funds to leave the town by railroad. All were forced to walk.

Coatesville police authorities, defending this action, say that crime has shown a tremendous increase since the signing of the armistice. In the last few months the Midvale plants at Coatesville have laid off about 1,200 men. There have been few dismissals from the Lukens Steel Company's plants, but one unit was closed on February 19 of this week and several hundred men were thrown out of employment.

For some weeks, the police say large numbers of unemployed and penniless negroes, nearly all from the South, have been applying every night

take them with the prevailing rates of labor. My opinion is that while commodity prices and labor rates will not recede to the pre-war level, there must be material reductions of both before we can expect a flow of business that will even approximate normal conditions.

"I do not feel competent to predict how much of a reduction of plate prices and labor rates will be necessary to keep the mills in operation. That is a matter for every-day consideration and expert salesmanship, but I would like to have you believe that there is no desire on the part of those responsible for the administration of our company to ask the men to submit to any greater reduction than is necessary to meet the situation.

"I assume that when we are confronted with the necessity of lowering the cost of manufacture by reducing rates, the men will accept this condition rather than have the mills shut down. They will then naturally ask if these adverse conditions are limited to the steel trade, and the inquiry will be a natural and just one. The workman, under such conditions as I have suggested, will have a right to expect a general lowering of the prices of commodities he must buy."

FARMERS SAY LABOR SHORTAGE IS WORST EVER EXPERIENCED

4-25-19

Issue Statement in Reply to Letter From Chamber of Commerce

Montgomery farmers are badly in need of laborers on their plantations are ready to employ from one to twenty hands each at higher wages than they have ever paid before, according to a statement signed Thursday by twenty-five well known farmers.

This statement was issued in reply to a statement by the Chamber of Commerce that there was an ample supply of negro labor in this section. The statement by the Chamber of Commerce was contained in a letter to the Chicago Association replying to an inquiry as to whether or not labor was needed here and that, if so, Chicago could furnish a large number of negro laborers, both civilians and returned soldiers, who were there unemployed and ready and waiting for work.

The statement was signed by farmers who were in Montgomery attending Federal court. It follows:

"We, a number of farmers of this vicinity have just noticed in the morning paper of today an article wherein the Hon. Bruce Kennedy, Secretary of

the Chamber of Commerce, has wired the Chicago Association of Commerce that there is an ample supply of negro labor in this section.

"We as farmers feel that no greater injustice could have been done the producers of our section, we feel compelled to say from conditions existing among ourselves that we have never known such a scarcity of labor, and each one of the undersigned would gladly employ at greater wages than were ever paid before on the farms from one to twenty hands in addition to what we now have, and in the absence of this labor we are compelled to allow much of our lands to remain idle during the present year, and feel that the Chamber of Commerce of this City should not only correct this error but assist us in securing the labor we so badly need.

Signed: H. C. Cobb, Frank Randolph, W. G. Henderson, L. W. Hunter, Jno. T. Wheeler, Thos. J. Wheeler, A. B. Dismukes, J. D. Chapman, W. H. Myers, P. R. Faulk, R. H. Hudson, J. W. Zeigler, A. R. Gresham, F. L. Rues, A. W. Rucker, L. Y. Yates, A. M. Dozier, H. C. Boatwright, Beerson Rucker, E. W. Rives, T. J. Zeigler, T. D. Brassell, T. J. Williams, R. W. Hughes, M. D. Still.

MISSISSIPPI PLANS TO GET NEGROES BACK

MEMPHIS, TENN., AUGUST 24, 1919

Towns to Open Joint Office in Chicago at St. Louis.

BLACKS WANT TO RETURN

Will Use Publicity to Combat Northern Propaganda.

DELTA CITIES AROUSED

Northern-Born Negroes on Investigating Committee Amazed at Contentment and Prosperous Condition of Their Race in Alluvial Region of Northern Mississippi.

BY C. E. COLLINS,

(Field Secretary, Southern Alluvial Land Association.)

Mississippi is going into the question of getting negro labor back from the north with an eye to real accomplishment. A definite plan is well enough formulated and supported that there is reason to believe its operation will bring results before winter. In fact, the plan itself is to get the negroes back before cold weather.

The Mississippi Welfare League is sponsor. It detailed a man to study

he proposition. He formulated what appeared, after investigation, to be the best and most feasible method, and the league now is placing its proposals before commercial clubs and kindred civic organizations throughout the state for indorsement and support.

Clarksdale, Greenwood, Greenville, Ieland, Indianola and several other cities in the delta are lined up solidly with the project as a result of meetings held in the last few days. Other cities undoubtedly will give their support.

In a general way the plan has two main features:

First—To establish offices in Chicago and St. Louis, place a capable man in each and get in touch with such negroes as are properly recommended and who desire to return to the south.

Second—To place in each office as much publicity matter and literature of interest to negroes as each city in the state can furnish, and to wage a publicity campaign to offset the evil and unfounded propaganda issued by "big industry" and political forces that are the real agencies in alluring and holding southern negroes in the north.

Welfare League at Work.

Here is what is going on in Mississippi right now toward accomplishing something:

Two weeks ago Jack Wilson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Welfare League, was sent to Chicago to go into the question, study possibilities, communicate with every source of information and to formulate some recommendation.

Mr. Wilson spent 10 days in Chicago. He met Mayor Thompson and the police heads; leaders in the Association of Commerce, the organized labor leaders, federal employment agency heads, and everyone else vitally interested in the Chicago question.

Men in politics in Chicago not only declined to give help, but it is known that obstacles of every sort were thrown in the way of the return of negro voters to the south. The other agencies were willing enough to help as much as they could, but at the same time there was an air of fear that even though southern negroes might return to the south, their condition might not be improved.

The activities of Mr. Wilson finally resulted in the appointment of a mixed committee of whites and blacks to make a trip into Mississippi to see, talk with and otherwise obtain firsthand information. The lurid stories of radical publications left all sorts of mental pictures of negro conditions in Mississippi, to such an extent, in fact, that the appointment of the investigating committee might well be attributed to that source. There was just enough doubt that the organizations in Chicago did not want to lend their support without inquiry in their own behalf.

Labor-1919.

Demand for.

SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR THREATENS THE SOUTH

The Daily Herald.
Negro Soldiers Refusing To Return South

(United Press.)

LABOR SURPLUS GROWING FAST

**Report Unemployment Crisis
From Many Cities.**

SOUTH SEEKS NEGRO WORKERS

**Situation Is Said to Be Serious in
Pacific Coast Communities.**

Washington, Feb. 19.—The South will face a serious shortage in agricultural labor during the coming season according to present indications, officials of the federal employment service stated today. The reason for this shortage while other sections of the country are overflowing with labor is that a majority of the negroes who shouldered a gun are refusing to go back to cotton fields. The lure of higher wages in the northern industrial centers is attracting them, although there is already an over supply of labor in these places.

Many others came north because of the high wages paid for war work. "Late reports indicate that the shortage will be one of the most acute in the history of the cotton belt," one official stated. "The Negro laborers have seen a little of the world thru army life and it is surprising how many of them are refusing to go back to the cotton fields from the camps."

Already the employment service reports show need for agricultural help and the spring farm work has not yet started. These are practically the only localities reporting shortages.

The largest amount of labor needed to raise cotton makes it imperative that more attractive working conditions be offered the Negroes, the employment service believes. To relieve the threatened shortage the service has instructed all its agents near camps where southern Negroes are demobilized to urge them to stay in the South because of the increasing unemployment in northern industries.

Conditions in Connecticut remain approximately the same as shown by last week's report with the following surpluses reported: Hartford, 1,800; Bridgeport, 7,700; Derby, 1,000; Middletown, 400; Norwich, 2,000; New Haven, 6,500; New London, 200; Stamford Springs, 575. The iron and steel and leather industries are still laying off employees. Reports from Massachusetts show conditions approximately the same as reported last week, with heavy surplus in Boston, Lynn and Worcester. The heaviest unemployment seems to be among mechanics and boot and shoe makers. In Fall River many textile workers are on two-thirds time. Strikes of textile workers are reported in various cities. Portland still shows a surplus of 1,000. New Hampshire and Vermont still report that the demand equals the supply. Manchester, N. H., reports a reduction of working time in the textile mills.

Albany Surplus 6,800.

Albany reports a surplus of 6,800, which is an increase of 300. Buffalo reports a surplus of 19,000. Other cities reporting surpluses of labor are Syracuse, 5,000; Rochester, 4,000; Utica, 25,000; Kingston, 1,000, and Binghamton, 500. In Albany unemployment is pronounced. The cement industry in Albany, Green and Columbia counties report that they are preparing plans for a larger production in the spring. The carpet industry in Montgomery county is laying off men, but this is usual at this time of the year. Reports from Rochester and Buffalo show tendencies to commence public building and other municipal improvements.

Surpluses are reported in Jersey City, Newark, Passaic, Paterson and Trenton. The area of unemployment has apparently reached this State, and it is reported as increasing with considerable congestion in the northern section. The principal surpluses seem to be in carpenters, clerks, electricians, common laborers, machinists and machine operators.

Pittsburg reports a surplus of 16,000, which is an increase of 7,000 since the last report. Scranton, which has been reporting shortages, now reports surplus of 1,500. Harrisburg, Philadelphia and South Bethlehem report an equality in labor supply and demand. Philadelphia reports that there is a prospective laying off in iron and steel concerns of 14,407. Erie reports a surplus of 4,400, which is an increase of 1,100.

Cleveland Surplus 75,000.

Cleveland reports a surplus of 75,000, an increase of 500. Akron reports a surplus of 4,500, which is an increase of 500. Five weeks ago Akron reported a shortage of 1,000, other cities reporting surpluses are Dayton, 11,000; Toledo, 9,000; Youngstown, 4,700; Columbus, 2,500, and Cincinnati, 2,000. The heaviest surpluses are in building trades, semi-skilled, clerical and common laborers.

Detroit reports surplus of 25,000, an increase of 10,000. No explanation is

given of this heavy increase, although it is known that automobile plants are not taking on many additional men. Grand Rapids and Port Huron all report surpluses. Jackson reports equality in labor supply and demand. Duluth and St. Paul are still reporting the demand equal to the supply; there is a slight shortage of boiler and railroad workers in the State, with a heavy surplus of clerical help.

Situation Is Acute.

Milwaukee reports a surplus of 12,000. Unemployment in Madison, Milwaukee, Superior and Kenosha are more marked than in other parts of the State. Racine reports an equality in labor supply and demand.

Illinois now reports that the supply of labor exceeds the demand in nearly all lines and the unemployment situation is becoming acute. Railroads, however, are in need of locomotive machinists and boilermakers.

East St. Louis, Joliet and Rockford all report surpluses. Chicago, Peoria, Rock Island and Springfield report an equality of labor supply and demand. Indianapolis reports a surplus of 6,600, which is the same as last week. Evansville, Geary and Fort Wayne, Hammond, South Bend, Terre Haute, all report surpluses. They are free from strikes and lockouts in Evansville. In Indianapolis and Hammond the iron and steel industry is laying off a considerable number of men.

Kansas City, Kan., reports a surplus of 1,000, an increase of 400 over last week. There are threats of strikes, and four food concerns are laying off a number of men, and Mississippi reports a shortage of agricultural workers and workers for sawmills and logging operations.

Few Going Back to Farm.

The reports add that a little percentage of returning soldiers is going back to the farms, and there is no apparent unrest, and conditions seem favorable in this section. Last week the report indicated that discharged soldiers did not appear inclined to return to farm work.

Montana reports a surplus of 18,000, which is an increase of 9,500 over the last week. Unemployment conditions are general throughout the State, particularly among ore miners, skilled and railroad workers. There is a slight shortage of railroad machinists and hotel workers.

Nevada reports a heavy surplus, particularly among ore miners, skilled laborers and common laborers, and Arizona heavy employment throughout the State. Miners are leaving as a result of the announcement of Feb. 10 of a wage cut by the copper companies, and it is feared that the workings in the Jerome districts will be closed indefinitely.

Surplus in Arkansas.

Arkansas reports a slight surplus among clerks and carpenters and a slight shortage of machinists and agricultural workers. Idaho reports a surplus of agricultural workers and laborers. Iowa reports a slight shortage of railroad machinists, with a heavy

surplus of laborers, carpenters and factory workers, and so forth, with a supply of agricultural workers slightly in the excess of demand. No reports have been received from Des Moines or Sioux City. Denver, Col., reports that the supply and demand of labor are approximately equal, with a slight surplus of agricultural workers, carpenters, laborers and ore miners throughout the State. The railroads are well supplied with help.

Need Colored Farm Labor.

There is a surplus of carpenters throughout Kentucky and a shortage of about 200 in the cigar industry. Tennessee reports a shortage of negro farm labor, with a surplus of white labor, and Nashville reports a surplus of 1,000.

Reports from Charleston and Columbia, S. C., indicate slight shortages, and there appears to be a shortage of about 2,000 laborers throughout the State. North Carolina reports slight shortage and an equality of labor supply and demand at Raleigh and Winston-Salem.

Georgia reports slight shortages in various lines connected with shipbuilding trades, with surpluses of certain classes and skilled trade. There is some demand for farm labor and there is a shortage of common labor at Atlanta. Savannah needs 1,290 workers and is facing threats of strikes, while Florida reports a shortage of agricultural workers and laborers for the woods, with a surplus of clerks and carpenters. The shipyards are filled up on all classes of labor.

Shortage in Baltimore.

Baltimore reports a shortage of 500, which is a decrease of 200 since last week. Four weeks ago Baltimore reported a shortage of 3,000. Wilmington, Del., reports a surplus of 1,000. The iron and steel and leather industries are beginning to lay off men. Virginia reports a demand for unskilled labor at Hampton Roads, with a slight demand for miners and railroad workers. Richmond reports a surplus of 1,000 and Norfolk a shortage of 1,350. The surplus throughout the State is increasing.

Wheeling, W. Va., reports that the labor supply equals the demand, while Charleston reports a shortage. It is indicated that the mines are running irregularly owing to the fact that there is no demand for coal.

New Orleans, La., reports equality of labor supply and demand, with some strikes in the State. Birmingham, Ala., has a shortage and Mobile reports threats of strikes or lockouts.

San Francisco reports a surplus of 8,500, an increase of 4,000 since last week, with threats of strikes or lockouts. Los Angeles, Cal., reports a surplus of 8,500, which is an increase of 500 since last week, and Oakland also reports a surplus. There are strikes or threats of lockouts in both cities.

Portland, Ore., has 10,500 workers jobless, an increase of 2,500 since last week.

It is thought that the peak of unemployment has been reached in this State. Seattle reports a surplus of 12,000. The heaviest surpluses are re

ported from Spokane, but no estimate is given.

THE INDUCEMENTS OF THE SOUTH VERSUS THOSE OF THE NORTH

There is much discussion and agitation going on throughout the country as regards the inducements each section offers American citizens. There are those who contend that the south offers more material, financial and commercial inducements, while the north offers better civil, political and manhood inducements and it is a choice between these two as to which is the better place for citizens to live. But there are others who contend that there are no comparison between the two kinds of inducements which the two sections offer—that civil, political and manhood rights are as superior to material opportunities as right is superior to wrong—that manhood rights are fundamental and lay at the foundation of all other rights. Moreover, they hold that since and just before the war economic opportunities have been opened up to citizens of color north that were never opened before, and that factories, mills and shops have been opened to the laboring classes at fine wages—ranging from \$3.00 to \$7.00 a day.

Now here we have the facts before us and it is up to us as citizens of this country to make our own choice, and we should make a wise one. There is no one to coerce us—we are free American citizens to choose as we deem best. It is up to us to choose as between the two kinds of inducements offered by the two sections. There is no doubt that from a material and financial standpoint that the south offers a greater inducement to the Negro; but from a civil, political and manhood standpoint, the north easily offers the greater inducements.

Now, as to the white man it makes very little difference, because he receives the same inducements in one section as in the other. But not so with colored Americans; while he may have the opportunity to work in the south—greater than anywhere else he is not left free to exercise and enjoy his civil, political and manhood rights. And this is the great burning question not only for the Negro as a race to decide, but the entire nation—north, east, south and west.

The reason why hundreds of thousands of Negroes have left the south and thousands of others are leaving is, because they are denied these civil, political and manhood rights which they can exercise and enjoy north.

Men—without regard to race—love liberty and justice, and when it comes

to a choice between material opportunities and liberty and justice, they prefer liberty and justice first, last and always. We are told by the Associated Press that committees from the south have been sent to many of the great cities of the north to induce colored men to return to their homes in the south, but they have met a very cold reception—not two per cent of those who have left show any desire to return. Why? Because it is liberty and justice on the one side and a few paltry dollars on the other. Freedom and justice are everything, while money and material wealth are only secondary. One is spiritual, and the other material. The words of the Master become pertinent in this connection when He put the great question: "What will it profit a man if he should gain the whole world and lose his soul? Or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?" Now, it seems to the Independent that the inducements offered by the two sections are somewhat similar—liberty, justice and manhood rights in one section as against making a living, and some money in the other.

This is a problem that must be solved and must be solved correctly. So far as the Negro people of this country are concerned, he must choose between being a free man or a serf. Judging from the utterances from the leading men of the south and their congressmen and senators, frankness compels us to state that there is very little being done to give the Negro his manhood rights; on the contrary, every effort is being made to prevent it. All that tommy-rot—that the Negro is satisfied, and the southern white man is his best friend, would be amusing, if it weren't so serious. They will never make the Negro believe that they are his best friends until they are willing to give him the right to the ballot, equal accommodation on railroads and street cars, representation on the jury and a fair and equitable distribution of the school funds based upon the respective school population of the two races. Civil, political, economic and manhood rights of the north will always outweigh the material and abridged rights offered by this section. In the words of the great poet—"Fair freedom has a thousand charms which slaves, however pleasant, never know." Hence, if the south would retain the twelve million Negroes of this country, let her not only give them the chance to work, but a chance to enjoy their civil, political and manhood rights. Then it will be no trouble to induce them to stay here. And let it be remembered that it is liberty, justice and freedom that the

Negro is clamoring for and not social equality. The hue and cry of social equality is a bugaboo and scarecrow—and misleads no one.

PLANTERS BID FOR NEGRO LABOR

RAILROAD FARE, GOOD WAGES AND IMPROVED LIVING CONDITIONS OFFERED

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Plenty of farm and mill work, better wages than ever before paid and improved living conditions await southern Negroes, who have gone to the North and who are said to be clamoring to return to the South, according to employers here.

Southern farmers and plantation owners want the Southern Negroes back. If there were some method of getting in touch with them it is declared the expenses of their return to Dixie would be willingly borne. This will hold especially true for the next few weeks, because there is need of Negroes who know how to take care of the cotton crop.

But these employers say they do not want northern-born and reared Negroes. They would prefer to bring in foreign labor they assert.

"We would not hesitate to pay the expenses of a hundred or more Negroes from Chicago or other northern cities to our place if we can get southern Negroes, particularly Negroes who have gone from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee," said A. C. Lange, vice-president and General manager of the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, which owns more than 70,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands in northeastern Arkansas. "I think it is safe to say that every southern Negro in the North would be brought back without expense to him if southern farmers and plantation owners knew where and how to get in touch with the Southern born. We don't want and will have no northern Negroes."

The question of how to get in touch with Negroes who have gone North was discussed at the Memphis meeting of the Southern Alluvial Land Association several days ago, and the subject will be a special order of business at the next meeting. The association is an organization of bankers, land owners, chamber of commerce, planters and lumbermen of the lower Mississippi Valley formed to serve in a measure, the same purposes for the

delta country as the chamber of commerce serves the town or city. At the last meeting it was said that there is great need for more labor in the lower Mississippi Valley and especially for Negro labor, acquainted with southern agricultural methods and with cotton growing and handling.

INDIGNANT AT ACTION OF THE HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE.

Thursday afternoon there appeared in the News Leader an article coming from the Housewives League of Richmond asking the Retail Merchants to abolish all colored women engaged in such work such as soda dispensers and waitresses to make kitchen help available. Does the white girl feel herself above the kitchen, if not, why not employ them? It is indeed the worse ever started in Richmond.

If our women are good enough to work in a decent place waiting upon decent or aristocratic people, who knows how to respect them, they are too good to wait upon the scrubs that don't even recognize them as being human.

It is the time that we as a race should strive to reach the highest element in life and not always be servants. It is no disgrace to work in a kitchen but there is not one employed in these places, that will go into these kitchens by force unless they disgrace themselves.

They showed their patriotism by taking the places of men that went to war and now they must give up their places for someone else to come in and receive all credit.

Is it possible that our men that went over and accomplished victory, return and receive such courtesy from these people?

We are human and some day we must reach the turning point.

Did not our boys fight for democracy? Then may I ask that democracy be defined? It is time for the question to arise. How shall the Negro be rewarded? He can only be rewarded in one way and that is to receive a proper education. Must not be Jim Crowed or Segregated. Must not be lynched and must be put on the same social equality basis with the white man.

There is no other place upon the face of God's green earth other than the south towards the colored man.

To my opinion it is what may be called a Hell on Earth.

UNREASONABLE TREATMENT.

A few days ago, the police department decided to clean the poolrooms and other places of rendezvous for vagrants and also to clear the streets of loiterers. Nearly seventy-five Negroes were caught in the police raids on these places and on the streets and sent to the barracks, where they were tried the next morning, all except about ten who could give the recorder no satisfactory explanation of where they were working, being dis-

missed. It would seem from this that the police department went to a considerable amount of unnecessary trouble in rounding up these men and carrying them to the barracks only to find this very small percentage of those apprehended guilty of any infraction of the law whatever. In fact, in several cases it seemed as though the arresting officers exercised no discretion at all in arresting the men. For example, at one place a man who worked across the street and who was unmistakably engaged at hard work, for his clothes had every evidence of it, momentarily left his job and went into a poolroom to get a soft drink when the raiding party came up and took charge of all the inmates of the place. The man informed the officer in charge that he was working across the street and had just stepped in to get a drink. The man's employer, seeing him under arrest, went over and corroborated the statement, but this had no effect on the situation, the arresting officers claiming that he had orders to arrest everybody in the place.

The next day three colored ladies two of them wives of prominent ministers, who were walking down West Broad street, stopped momentarily to discuss something when a police officer came along and ordered them to move on. The day after this, the president of a large Negro insurance company was coming out of a Negro bank, in which he is an officer, and was just about to enter his car when he stopped to look over some notations which he had jotted down on a piece of paper. An officer came up and ordered him to move on. The man told him that he was on his way to his car from his place of business and that he could not see where he was causing any infraction of the laws of the city by momentarily stopping where he was. He was arrested and a charge of not moving when ordered to do so was placed against him. He was dismissed in police court the next morning.

We are not opposed to the arrest of vagrants nor are we upholding those who loiter about the streets and cause themselves to be a nuisance to the community, but we strenuously object to working men being unnecessarily arrested on vagrancy charges and to

NEGRO DOMESTIC HELP

SCARCE IN LOUISIANA

Washington, February 12.—A shortage of negro domestic help in Louisiana, but a heavy surplus of white labor is noted in the current issue of the United States employment service bulletin distributed today. Slight shortages of labor are reported from South Carolina and Virginia, with the exception of Richmond, where a surplus of 500 exists. Nashville reported a surplus of 1,500 against 2,000 in the previous week, but there was little change in other sections of Tennessee.

Labor—1919.

Demands for Negroes Welcome, Assert Southern Statesmen in "Back to Dixie" Crusade

X Y & TELEGRAM
AUGUST 31, 1919

Ample Work, More Contentment and Better Opportunity Down South for Colored Folk, Say Senator Harrison and Representative McDuffie.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—Senators and Representatives from the Southern States express themselves as in favor of the newly started movement for the return of the negroes from the North to their old homes in the South. They believe the negroes will find ample work and better opportunity for advancement and will be more comfortable and contented "down South," away from race riots, where they are thoroughly understood, than "up North," where race hatred has been engendered because of the failure of the people to comprehend their traits or know how to deal with them.

Such men as Senator "Pat" Harrison, of Gulfport, Miss., and Representative John McDuffie, of Mobile, Ala., who grew up surrounded by negroes and were cared for by the old negro "mammies," whose parents owned negroes in the days of slavery and who have employed large numbers of them since reaching manhood, today heartily indorsed the agitation set on foot in Chicago by Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture of Louisiana, for the return of the negroes to the South.

The law-abiding and industrious negro will be welcomed upon his return to the South, provided he does not bring the new-fangled and obnoxious ideas advocated by some of the ill-advised northern negro leaders, these prominent Southerners asserted today, and he will be better off there than up North.

Needed in North, Says Mason.

On the other hand Representative William Mason, of Chicago, whose recent serious race riots resulted in the migration of a large number of negroes back to their Southern homes, declared that negro laborers are wanted in Chicago and will be protected from the wrath of the white men.

The people of the South understand the negro thoroughly and there is a very erroneous impression entertained by some people of the North that we do not treat the negro justly down South," said Senator Harrison, of Mississippi. "There is no friction between the races in Mississippi and the negroes are given every opportunity for progress and to be happy and contented. There is no discrimination in the courts, everybody is treated just like a white man.

"It is very true that there is a distinction between the races there, and there always will be. The negroes, in my opinion, desire it and are thoroughly sat-

isfied with their treatment. The segregation of the races on the street cars, on railroads and in residence districts works to the betterment of both races.

"Every lawabiding and industrious negro who ever left the South to go North and wants to return because of the treatment of the negroes in certain localities of the North will be welcomed.

"There are many communities in my own State which have sent representative white people North to bring the negro back and pay their way.

"In my opinion the more the people of the North see of the negro the more they will appreciate the wisdom and justice of the people of the South in handling this race question.

"I do not recall an instance where the people of the South have punished innocent negroes because of the offences of guilty ones. Where dastardly crimes have been committed by negroes the punishment has been inflicted not upon the race but upon the guilty individuals.

"If the white people of Chicago and Washington had deported themselves during the recent race riots in those cities as the people of the South do under such circumstances, and the negroes had been treated by laws and environments as the negroes of the South are, there would have been no race riots. But so long as negroes are 'toted to' socially and politically you can look for disturbances between the races."

Closer Fellowship in South.

A closer fellowship exists between the whites and the negroes in the South than up North, and the negro will be much better off back home, down South, than in any other place, said Representative McDuffie, of Mobile.

"The South is naturally the negro's home," said Mr. McDuffie, "and the people of the South will welcome him back if he is coming to work in harmony with the white man in developing the resources of the country, and provided he is coming back without these new-fangled ideas of social equality. The negro of the South has made more progress in the period since slavery days than any other race ever has made. The negro is well and justly treated down South. Thousands of them own farms, have automobiles and bank accounts, and are happy and contented.

"The whites and the negroes understand each other and get along peaceably down South, where the negro understands he is not on an equality with the white man."

"I want the negroes to come back home and believe that if we can keep out the propaganda that is exciting lawlessness in the part of the negroes the whites and the negroes will get along prosperously, standing and protecting the rights of the

other race. We want the good negro back home, but the uppish negro soldier who comes back from France with loud talk about equality between negro men and white men and white women had better stay away from and South, because we don't want him and won't tolerate him."

Representative Mason, of Chicago, sees no necessity for the negroes returning to the South and insists they will be protected up North.

"The negroes are welcome to remain in Chicago and throughout Illinois so long as they please so long as they abide by the law, and I am opposed to driving them out," said Mr. Mason. "We need them as laborers in Chicago.

"The Poles, with whom the negroes recently had the trouble at the stock yards, came to this country to benefit their condition; the negroes came because they were forced to leave the South. The negroes will be given protection. We had violence and anarchy in Chicago once before a few years ago, but order was restored after seven or eight of the ring-leaders were put out of the way. We will have order there again soon and there will be no necessity for the negroes to go South."

Shortage of Farm Labor In

4 The South
Herald

Press dispatches report that a shortage of farm labor confronts the South during the coming season. It is further stated that the reason for the shortage is because returning Negro soldiers, because of the lure of higher wages in the north "are refusing to go back to the cotton fields." Whether the reasons given are correct or not it can be said that there is some ground for that portion of the reason which states that they are refusing to return to the cotton fields.

It is an error, however, to attribute the "lure of higher wages" as the attraction which is robbing the farming industry of the South of its labor. On the contrary the Negro, for the first time since he became a freeman, has little to complain of in the matter of the wages he is now receiving in the South. The very shortage of which the employing classes are complaining has been

and is still the salvation of the Negro.

The truth of the situation is that the South has lost its hold upon its labor because of the unfair, unjust and harsh treatment of that labor in the past.

The men of the South have been repeatedly urged by thoughtful men of the Negro race to make concessions to its Negro workers; to properly house them, pay them a living wage, provide decent school houses and make reasonable provision for the education of their children, to give them protection, justice in the courts and a measure of the rights of citizenship. None of these appeals, except that for a living wage which was forced from them, has been effected.

The South is still in the death grip of Bourbonism, the lawless still lynch, and burn, when their thirst for blood requires a Negro victim, and the white "good citizen" deplores and condemns

but cannot be moved to action to restore the supremacy of the law; education for Negro children in the farming districts of most of the states of the South is a farce, in many of them the money spent for the education of the average white child being from six to ten times greater than that spent for the education of the average Negro child; the courts of justice are still operated to express and enforce the white man's justice as between white and black; the Jim Crow, the most hated and degrading of all southern institutions still exacts dishonest toll for

accommodations refused and services not rendered, and crowning all and rendering easy injustice both by the state and the individual is the deprivation of the suffrage. And in addition to all these there have been persistent and continuous mutterings, sometimes open declarations, that the black men who made or were ready to make the supreme offer for the cause of human freedom were regarded as a menace to the white people of the South and that methods were determined upon to teach them "their place" when they should return home. Is it any wonder that Negro soldiers are refusing "to go back to the cotton fields" and to a condition of half slavery after once tasting real freedom? Is it to be wondered at that the majority of Negroes who left the South during the era of starvation wages should remain where they can enjoy the rights and privileges of citizenship?

The spirit of liberty is in the air, is world wide and cannot be suppressed. It permeates the being of the humblest, poorest and lowliest as well as the most exalted citizen of the Republic and the leaders of the South if they would retain its workers and with their labor continue the great development of that wonderful section they will have to break away from Bourbonism forget the never ceasing cant of "white supremacy" and "social equality" and open the door of justice and opportunity to the Negro.

He wants nothing more, he will never again accept, contentedly, less.

REFERRED TO THE CHICAGO

The following letter to the editor of The Advertiser is timely and interesting enough to run as an editorial.

"I presume most of your readers were interested in the account in Thursday's Advertiser of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce wanting to furnish labor to Montgomery; the statement by farmers in today's paper that they need and can use the labor is of secondary interest. As a farmer who has suffered for need of labor I know how natural it is to take a chance at anything that looks like it might work, having often taken the chance. I am greatly puzzled at Chicago's offering us the labor. The novelty of the offer is surprising. From the little I know of Chicago, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago mail order houses, the Chicago University and its faculty and the Chicago spirit as typified by Mayor Thompson and others, I think that from a sensible point of view the reply sent by Mr. Kennedy could not have been different. I am hoping that the farmers who signed the card in The Advertiser will make a little experiment. Since all of them want from one to twenty laborers, I wish that the wealthiest and most capable of those named in the paper will agree to take a few and put up railroad fare, if necessary. Then I hope they will report just how the experiment turns out,—just what ails each one that is shipped back South. I am anxious to find out more about this surprising evidence of good will on the part of the business organization of the big lake city.

"READER."

SYRACUSE N Y JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER 10, 1919

ONE WAY TO GET THEM.

Louisiana has hopes that she can get back a host of her former negro workers, attracted to Northern centers of industrial activities by the higher wages paid war workers. She has had a survey taken of Chicago by a representative of her bureau of immigration and plans are being worked out which are said to promise success.

Unless the state makes a radical departure providing for the workers she lost she may fare poorly, even though the fear that has entered the colored breast in Chicago and Washington as a result of the recent race riots may not have abated.

Race riots are not confined to the North. The shocking affair in Tennessee proves that fact, if any further proof be necessary, and the inadequate manner in which the Southern plantation men housed and paid their helpers ever since the Civil War is the great reason why the negroes left them by the tens of thousands when the doors of the Eldorado of Northern war work swung open, and hands beckoned them on.

Louisiana explains that she does not want workers "who have been cutting meat at the packing houses or have been employed on railroads"; she wants only those who are familiar with plantation work and can be satisfied with the wages usually paid; those who will accept the housing furnished and find some attraction in the plea of a "cheaper living" in which there is "no need for coal and few clothes are required".

If there ever was a time when the Southern planter was making tremendous profit it is now, with cotton and rice at sky-high prices and the world clamoring for them. Why not give the negro workers a little dripping from the table?

WILL NEGRO SUPPLY LABOR EXODUS NORTH?

By J. A. Hollomon.

(By Constitution Leased Wire.)

Washington, June 19.—From government statements issued tonight it is assumed that the colored labor of the south will be called upon to supply the vacancies in the north and west caused by the large exodus of aliens expected within the next few weeks. It is estimated that from one million to a million and a quarter of Italians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Slovaks, Greeks, etc., will return to their native climes upon the signing of the peace treaty, all of whom are expected upon a careful survey of their holdings to take approximately \$3,000 apiece back with them.

The bureau of investigation and inspection service in the department of labor estimates that the exodus will be largest from the steel and coal mining districts.

As to the employment of southern Negro labor to take the places of the returning aliens, Ethelbert Stewart, of the department of labor, estimates that this will be done from the Negro colonies of the south despite various state and local laws against recruiting of labor in southern states.

In this undertaking, however, the labor department official is very likely to run against a snag, as the Negro is primarily a southern laborer, to the manner born, and fitted to southern conditions. The south has never relied upon alien help, has understood and worked the Negro satisfactorily to both employer and employee and that there will be stringent resistance to any effort to fill the alien vacancies in the north and west by this class of labor is assured, even if it has to go to congress.

The above is a clipping which appeared in the Atlanta Constitution June 19, written by J. A. Hollomon, their Washington correspondent. In this article Mr. Hollomon talks as though the Negroes are slaves and are not free to go where they wish. It

is not a question as to what either the north or the south thinks as to where the Negroes shall work; it is entirely up to the Negro himself. He is a free man and has a right to go where he wishes. All things being equal, he would prefer remaining here, but if he feels that he can better his condition by going north, he will do that. If conditions continue as they are now, we doubt very much if he would feel that it is to his best interest to remain here.

The poor school provisions made for the education of his children and the injustices in the courts do not appeal to him. They are anything but what they should be. All over the state the school houses provided for Negro youth are worse than the houses provided for horses and cattle. The teachers' salaries are less than field hands. The average salary is not more than \$20 per month, and board must be paid out of this. The inducements to teach are so poor that well prepared, efficient teachers—men and women—do not think of teaching. They would rather engage in some other thing else, which most of them are doing. And so far as we know, the conditions in this particular are not improving. In the cities and towns the educational conditions are not very much better. Most of the schools are crowded, and sometimes there are a hundred or more pupils to the teacher, and very often double sessions are held—which is killing to both teacher and pupils. The schools are poorly graded and do not come up to the standard of grammar schools.

As to high schools, there are none provided by the cities for Negroes. There are only one or two so-called colleges, wholly inadequate, to prepare colored men and women for leadership. No provision is made to that end. The truth of the matter is, it is discountenanced by the educational authorities.

In most of the industrial plants the Negroes are discriminated against—few occupy any lucrative positions. For the most part they must take such positions that the whites don't want.

Now in view of these conditions, it is a question, not to say foolish, for the Negroes to feel that his best interest is in remaining here. And when it comes to these industrial opportunities open in the north, made vacant by foreigners leaving for their native land, we are inclined to believe that the Negroes will be driven to the conclusion that it is to his best interest to go where he has the best opportunities to educate his children and to receive the very best wage, and every time he turns around, is not

reminded that he is a "Nigger" and must take whatever his white neighbors feel inclined to mete out to him.

He feels that he is an American citizen and should be accorded the rights of a citizen—that he should have a square deal in the public schools with the same facilities as other classes of citizens; and in the courts that he shall have a fair and impartial trial and not be looked down upon by reason of his race and color. He also feels that on the public carriers, that he should get his money's worth and not be Jim-Crowed and rammed into some corner and treated like scullions, as is usually the case. If our white neighbors would have the best colored laborers, and the best of the other classes of colored citizens remain here instead of accepting the places open to them in the north, they must make a move to give them better educational advantages, fairer and better treatment in the courts, on the street cars and railroads, pay them better wages and better houses to live in. This is the only way in which they can hope to have them remain in the south.

Y & C POST

MARCH 11, 1919

The recent maltreatment of unemployed negroes in one Pennsylvania locality, described in the *Evening Post*, happily seems an isolated incident. Deportation from crude Western communities of workers accused of disorderliness has at various times roused national indignation; arbitrary deportation of men whose only crime was inability to find work would be wholly inexcusable. One reason for trusting that such occurrences will be very infrequent is the fact that the ability of the industrial North ultimately to absorb the wartime negro migrants cannot be in doubt. The Federal Government has just issued a final report on this migration, and its author, James H. Dillard, estimates the total of those who removed as 200,000. This is much lower than earlier estimates, and would show that the number who have taken temporary employment in munitions plants and other war industries cannot be very great. Many Southern communities have so awakened to the value of the negro as to take steps to remove the causes of migration. They would presumably be glad to encourage re-migration southward. Coatesville, Pa., might well communicate with Bolivar County, Miss., which has formed a "community congress" to render the negroes more contented.

Labor-1919.
Demand for...
America's 10. decade
JANUARY 1, 1919

POLICE CHIEF TO JAIL NEGRO STREET LOAFERS

Chief of Police Johnson announced today that on Monday he would begin a real "sure 'nough" clean-up of loitering negroes about the streets of Americus.

Complaints have been heard on every land about the indolence of the negroes of the community since the arrival of high wages, and it has been almost impossible to secure servants or helpers of any kind, regardless of the wages paid. Chief Johnson says that he will not start the clean-up until next Monday, this being a holiday week, but that action can be expected after this week.

Everybody's
Say-So

CHICAGO ILL. POST
JULY 17, 1919

Unemployed Negro Soldiers.

CHICAGO, July 16.—To the Editor of THE POST. Sir: One hundred and fifty negro soldiers, trained and equipped for special lines of work, are denied the chance to use their talents, and our factories and industries are losing that which they need now more than ever—trained service. These conditions exist largely because the qualifications of these men are not known to the persons in position to employ them. We do not believe that after the sacrifices of the American soldier—white and black—he is denied employment simply because of local prejudices. We have found employers and manufacturers willing to take well-trained and well-prepared colored men when they know they can get them. We have 150. Can any employer use at least one? Call our office—Calumet 4919. We can arrange to have you interview the applicant. Very truly yours,

T. ARNOLD HILL,

Examiner United States Employment Service.

Negro Lat

The Cash in Be. and
New.

By Associated Negro Press
Jacksonville, Fla., March 24.—
There is a big demand here for Ne-

gro laborers, and there is a fight on up North to keep them from returning South. Several days ago Federal Director G. B. Travis was advised that Negroes in several communities in Pennsylvania were available, and he at once informed Southerners that they would be sent if transportation were provided for. When this fact was learned by Northern employers, a big protest went up, and consequently the Negro is proving more and more that he is in demand. "We are willing to work anywhere," said one laborer, "if we can be treated as men, and given an unmolested chance to look after our families. We are not shirkers, and look for a better day."

CHIEF OF POLICE WANTS CO-OPERATION OF WHITE PEOPLE

Montgomery Admets
Cannot Stop Loafing of Negro
Vagrants; White People
Defend Them
6-23-1919

"We can't put a quietus on vagrancy among negroes unless white people stop appearing in court and claiming those we arrest have been working," said Police Chief Fetter Smith Sunday. "You would be surprised, perhaps, to know," continued the police official, "that many negroes we arrest are virtually vagrants, that we know it, and yet our plans to punish them are interfered with by white people who, for some reason or other, shield them."

The negro who works spasmodically, the chief says, gets by and yet is a load upon the community. "The man or woman, as the case may be," he pointed out, "finds this scheme a satisfactory one, for it is always easy for him or her to find some white person to state he or she has been at work."

The Chief contends that if the white people will cooperate, he will soon rid Montgomery of the shiftless negro or ne-

STATE COP DENIES DEPORTING NEGROES

Acting Superintendent Lumb Says
Men Had No Part in Coatesville Incident

in the deportation of negroes from Coatesville, according to a statement issued yesterday by George F. Lumb, acting superintendent of the state police department at Harrisburg. He avers that the local police alone controlled the action taken.

Superintendent Lumb also made public a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with offices in New York, advising that a recent investigation conducted by the association showed that none was deported but men "of the chronic loafer type, with a number of alleged gamblers and hold-up men among them."

"It is an unfortunate fact," said Lumb, "that at every session of the Pennsylvania legislature certain persons, for ulterior motives, endeavor to bring up rumors for publicity to embarrass the department of state police. It appears to me that this is only part of the program which is indulged in from year to year."

The statement was called forth by an announcement made by the department of labor that an investigation would be made of the deportation of negroes from the Coatesville plant of the Midvale Steel and Iron Works.

WILL NEGRO SUPPLY LABOR EXODUS NORTH?

By Constitution League Wire
Washington, June 18.—From government statistics issued tonight it is assumed that the colored labor of the south will be called upon to supply the vacancies in the north and west caused by the large exodus of aliens expected within the next few weeks. It is estimated that from one million to a million and a quarter of Italians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Slovaks, Greeks, etc., will return to their native climes upon the signing of the peace treaty, all of whom are expected upon a careful survey of their holdings to take approximately \$3,000 apiece back with them.

The bureau of investigation and inspection service in the department of labor estimates that the exodus will be largest from the steel and coal mining districts.

As to the employment of southern negro labor to take the places of the returning aliens, Ethelbert Stewart, of the department of labor, estimates that this will be done from the negro colonies of the south despite various state and local laws against recruiting of labor in southern states.

In this undertaking, however, the labor department official is very likely to run against a snag, as the negro is primarily a southern laborer, to the manner born, and fitted to southern conditions. The south has never relied upon alien help, has understood and worked the negro satisfactorily to both em-

PROTESTS

Association for Advancement of Colored People Stopped.

Protest against the wholesale deportation of negro workmen from Coatesville, Pa., after discharge from employment at the steel mills, was

made to-day in a telegram to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, from John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The society offers coöperation in settling the difficulties, and urges action in a situation which it says is critical. The telegram reads:

"It is alleged that negro workmen being discharged from Coatesville steel plants are being deported by State constabulary. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People emphatically protests against arrest and deportation of unemployed workers who have served nation in war industries, and earnestly urges your immediate attention to critical situation. Coatesville was the scene a few years ago of serious race riot. This association will coöperate with you in any way possible, and will meet your representative on the ground if requested."

Tennessee Seeks Race Labor

By Associated Negro Press

Chicago, June 2.—The problem of "Race adjustment" in the industrial field is receiving expert attention by the Chicago Urban League, T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary. The League has recently secured the services of W. L. Evans, who has entered into his work with efficiency and enthusiasm.

Investigation by the Urban League brings out the fact, that, notwithstanding there is a laxity of labor demands in Chicago at the present time, the people are not returning south, but prefer to remain either here at smaller wages, or go to communities in the Northwest and West, where there is still a demand.

Negro Problem Discussed by Women

The new committee on women in industry of the Women's Community council discussed the problems of the unemployed Negro girl at the Home Center, 414 Second av S, yesterday. Miss Florence Burton, chairman of the committee, outlined the problem. "There is no incentive today, she said, for the colored girl to seek an education. The only opportunities for her are in the class of the most unskilled labor, even though she possesses a high school diploma."

Mrs. A. W. Strong, chairman of the Women's Community council, urged that action be taken to provide suitable housing conditions for the girl who comes to the city to work.

Louisiana Wants Negroes to Return to the South

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
AUGUST 23, 1919
Negroes who left the south during the war and who wish to return are to have an opportunity to do so. A delegation representing the state of Louisiana and the New Orleans Association of Commerce is to reach Chicago next Wednesday and will seek the coöperation of the Chicago Association of Commerce in its effort to induce the "country" Negroes to return.

The committee will be headed by Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana. It includes Justin F. Denechaud, secretary of the state board of agriculture, and E. F. Dickinson, who represents the sugar planters and the rice growers. Free transportation will be given the Negroes and their families who wish to return to the plantations. Members of the committee have announced that they are not soliciting for laborers, but that they want their former workers to return.

NEGROES ARE NEEDED Legislators Would Memorialize Baker.

The house has adopted a resolution calling upon Governor Cooper to urge the war department to demobilize the labor battalion of negroes at Camp Jackson at the earliest possible date, that these negroes may return to their farms in time to plant and help cultivate the 1919 crops. The following is the resolution by Mr. Dukes of Orangeburg, which has already been adopted by the lower house and is now before the senate:

"Whereas, there is now at Camp Jackson a reserve labor battalion, No. 408, consisting of 900 colored men, chiefly from this State, of whom 90 per cent. are farmers or farm laborers, and 40 per cent. are married men; and

"Whereas, it is now contemplated that these colored soldiers will be discharged from the army during the early summer, but not in time to take part in the pitching of the crop for this year; and,

"Whereas, it is to the interest of these colored men that their discharge from the army should be so timed as to permit them to take up their accustomed occupation of farm work for the production of a crop by them and their families this year; and,

"Whereas, there is a great shortage of farm labor in the State at this time, and the world is in need of the largest possible production of food and feed; Therefore

"Be it resolved, by the house of representatives, the senate concurring:

"That the governor be and he is hereby requested to bring the above stated facts to the attention of the secretary of war and to urge that these colored soldiers in reserve labor battalion, No. 408, at Camp Jackson, be discharged at the earliest day practicable.

"That the clerk of the house deliver a certified copy of this resolution to the governor, for transmission to the secretary of war."

LOAFERS CAUGHT IN BIG ROUNDUP ATLANTA, GA. GEORGIAN JANUARY 30, 1919 HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY

Police Thursday were in possession of some startling data revealed after three days' crusade on loafers, during which time more than 100 negroes have been arrested and given heavy fines for idling and loitering. The police have discovered that among these loafers all have plenty of money and that a mere fine of \$100 is paid with the nonchalant air of a millionaire.

Twenty negroes faced Judge Johnson Thursday at the morning session of Police Court. They had been caught in the dragnet stretched out along Peters and Decatur streets by Patrolmen Jones and Turner Wednesday. A fine of \$26 was imposed on each with the alternative of 30 days in the workhouse. They paid the fines.

Fined \$26 for loafing 29 days, having only worked one day in a month, one negro politely thanked Judge Johnson.

"Do you wish to pay this fine?" he was asked by Balliff Asa Dodd.

"Yes, sir," he quickly answered, reaching into a pocket and bringing out a tidy roll.

"I'll pay it if it's a hundred," he added.

"I sent 33 negroes to a manufacturing plant the other day and only two of them reported for work," Judge Johnson told a Georgian reporter Thursday. "The negroes seem to have plenty of money and they just won't work. But they've got to. They need not think they can loaf the streets and hang around poolrooms and get by with it."

Chief Beavers said the crusade to end loafing in Atlanta was only in its infancy.

"The work of our men for the last three days has shown surprising results," he said. "And we are going to keep up the pace already set."

Several poolroom proprietors also were fined by the Recorder Thursday morning for allowing minors to play pool.

"Minors who wish to play pool must get a written note from their parents showing there is no parental objection," the Recorder explained to one defendant.

Rock Hill, S. C.—There has been some discussion here relative to a report that the colored women of the community have grown so prosperous with material goods and money, that

they have formed an organization known as "Fold-the-Arms" club.

One daily states: "Whether they have formed any club or not, householders tell us more difficulty is being experienced by colored labor now than ever before in the history of this city, and no one seems to be able to learn just what the trouble is."

Another states: "Let the white people learn to serve themselves. It will not harm them. To the housekeeper who has learned to serve herself there is no terror in the situation. We require too much 'service anyway.' This comment from a white newspaper in the South, reads like fiction. There is no servant problem for those who serve themselves."

Negro Decorated for Bravery Hunts Job in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 15, 1919

Lewis Bowen, examiner in charge of the local office of the United States employment service, yesterday received an order for five typists and stenographers who are wanted for government service. The salaries to be paid is \$100 a month and sustenance. Discharged soldiers will be given the preference in this work.

Mr. Bowen stated that a number of negro soldiers who were gassed on the French battlefields have applied for jobs. He is trying to locate them as porters as the nature of their injuries prevents them from doing other kinds of hard labor.

One of the negro soldiers, for whom a job was secured, wears a French decoration given to him for bravery on the field.

MONTGOMERY HAS FULL SUPPLY OF NEGRO LABORERS

The Chicago Association of Commerce, in a communication to the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce has inquired into the negro labor conditions in this section with a view to furnishing large supplies of colored labor.

A surplus of such labor, composed of both returned soldiers and civilian negroes are ready and waiting for work, according to R. B. Beach, of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Bruce Kennedy, secretary of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, wired Mr. Beach that there was an ample supply of negro labor in this section.

Several negroes and Mexicans left Knoxville Monday night on Southern Railway train No. 25 for Muscle Shoals where they will be employed. The men were furnished places to work through the efforts of the United States employment office, in charge of Chas. R. Moffett. A special car was attached to train No. 25 for the transportation of the party.

LABOR. MARCH 7, 1919 Leader Urges Return of Blacks Who Came North.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—Shortage of labor in the South calls for the immediate return of thousands of negroes who came North for war work, George W. Harter of Atlanta, said today.

Mr. Harter came here as the representative of organized labor of Georgia in an effort to induce negro labor to return to the South, where thousands of jobs are reported to be awaiting them.

He estimated that there were approximately 30,000 negroes from the South scattered through the mills and factories in the Pittsburgh district.

Common Labor License BESSEMER, ALA. WEEKLY JULY 26, 1919

By the state should be followed by a \$100 license for the city and \$50 license for the county, and then the labor agent would not recoup to the commonwealth the injury he does to it, by enticing the gullible negro to go off on transportation.

Representative A. H. Benners of Birmingham states that 100 are shipped daily out of Bessemer but that is an exaggeration, but enough go from here to greatly hamper industrial operation and the various kinds of work required in and about Bessemer.

We understand that there is but one licensed labor agent in Bessemer and that he only paid a license for half a year, since July 1, though he was pursuing his calling before that time. We have heard of no prosecution for pursuing that vocation without a license. The city treasury should at least have the benefit of the fines for doing business without a license.

There is one kind of service that Bessemer can best do without it and that is the work of depleting our labor population.

Negroes Deportation Investigated

Lamb Issues Statement.

Some time ago a deportation of Negroes was on in that discredited city Coatsville, Pa. The city that cast a blot upon the good name of the state by burning a man at the stake. Mr. Geo. F. Lamb acting superintendent of State Police denies the state police had any thing to do with Coatsville deportation.

SOUTHERN NEGROES CAN RETURN TO HOMES WITH FARES PAID NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT IS HEAVY IN ILLINOIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday.—Plenty of farm and mill work, better wages than ever before paid and improved living conditions await Southern negroes who have gone North and who now are clamoring to return South.

Employers of negro labor want the Southern negroes back. If there were some method of getting in touch with them and picking the really Southern-born and Southern-reared black man, the expense of his return to Dixie would be willingly borne. This will hold especially true for the next few weeks because farmers and plantation owners are in need of negroes who know how to take care of the cotton crops. Most emphatically, though, these employers say they do not want Northern-born and reared negroes. They would rather bring in foreign labor, they say.

"We would not hesitate to pay the expenses of a hundred or more negroes from Chicago or other Northern cities to our place if we can get Southern negroes. Particularly negroes from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee," said A. C. Lange, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, which owns more than 70,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands in northern

Negro Laborers Spurn \$3 a Day

MACON, GA. NEWS, APRIL 3, 1919
Water Commissioners Are Handicapped by Lack of Men on Important Work.

Negro laborers in Macon are spurning offers of work at \$3 a day, Ben F. Hendricks, water commissioner, said Tuesday.

"There is plenty of work here," he said. "The water commission has important projects under way to increase the facilities of the system, but is handicapped by lack of labor."

"We have offered a number of negroes work and most have refused. We found a number on the streets apparently idling. They said they were employed at night and didn't want more work."

"The situation is serious, as far as the water commission is concerned, and it is hoped something can be done to remedy it. We must have more laborers if the work progresses as it should."

Jobs Wait in South For Negroes. Says Harter

(By United Press.)
PITTSBURG, March 7.—Shortage of labor in the South calls for the immediate return of thousands of Negroes who came north for war work, George W. Harter, of Atlanta, declared here today.

Harter came here as the representative of organized labor of Georgia, in an effort to induce Negro labor to return to the South, where thousands of jobs are reported to be awaiting them. He estimated that there were approximately 30,000 Negroes from the South scattered through the mills and factories in the Pittsburgh district.

Federal Director Would Send Idle Ones to South.

SEEKS LIST OF JOBS OPEN

Officers of Government Service in Tennessee Instructed to Make Canvass at Once to Relieve Situation in North.

Heavy unemployment among negroes in Illinois, and especially in Chicago, has caused the federal director of employment in Illinois to request southern offices of the United States Employment Service to furnish him with definite information as to where negro labor is needed in the south.

Complying with this request, Dr. J. T. Ware, federal director for Tennessee, has instructed officers of the employment service in this state to make an immediate canvass and communicate with the federal director in Chicago.

T. J. Johnson, examiner in charge of the branch office for negroes at 363 Beale Avenue, has been placed in charge of the canvass in Memphis. He is working in co-operation with the main office of the United States Employment Service at 103 South Court Avenue.

Unemployed negroes in the north can find an abundance of work in all southern states. There is a serious shortage of farm labor, and in addition there are scores of road building and land clearing projects that will furnish jobs for hundreds of negroes now idle in northern cities.

Dr. Ware is urging that special efforts be put forth to return to the south those negroes so urgently needed on southern farms. In his letter to superintendents of the 12 federal employment offices in Tennessee he said:

"The federal director for Illinois has advised there is a considerable amount of unemployment among negro workers in his state, and he would like to be in a position to furnish definite information regarding opportunities for employment for this class of labor in the south."

"Please therefore make a special effort to return to the south as many of these negroes as possible."

700 POSITIONS OPEN TO NEGROES

Seven hundred positions for negro men and women are now open, officials of the U. S. Employment bureau announced today. Difficulty is being met in securing positions for white men and women, the demand being mostly for negro help.

More than 100 positions for returning soldiers are now needed, officials of the bureau say. One soldier who has spent three years in France applied at the bureau yesterday for work.

Labor-1914

Demand for
NYCCAT

MARCH 10, 1919

Welcoming the Soldiers

THE professional patriots are very eager to show their appreciation of the soldiers returning home, but, as we have remarked before, there is little being done to insure these men wholesome employment at decent wages. There is the superstition that somehow these men will disappear in civil life and find an economic foothold somewhere.

The arrest of a Negro soldier last week is an example of the results of this negligent policy. Apparently out of work, he walked into a store in Corona and rifled the cash register. If unemployment does not stir the public powers to action, robbery does; so this man, who had seen service in France, was placed under arrest. That this unfortunate Negro has some "stuff" in him is evident from the newspaper account given of him. "That was my first surrender," he said at the police station, pointing to a sharpshooter's medal pinned on his khaki blouse. In addition to this, he wore a regimental citation cord over his left shoulder and two wound stripes on his sleeve. A mourning band with one gold star was worn for a brother who died fighting in France.

This unfortunate man probably will find his way to Sing Sing, for, in addition to his "crime," there is the further fact that his skin is black, adding racial "inferiority" to his offense. Should this be his end, the responsibility for it rests with the blubbering patriots who think that men can digest a round of cheers and live upon enthusiastic receptions.

This whole situation is about as shallow a performance as will be found in the whole range of American history. It is reminiscent of those Continental soldiers of the American revolution who returned to their farms in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, only to be thrown into debtors' prisons for the debts their families contracted while the men were fighting at the front. To their credit be it said, these Continentals did not accept this sort of treatment without giving some of the politicians of that time some anxious hours.

FARM LABOR IN DEMAND; GOOD WAGES OFFERED

The Journal
**Farm Seems To Offer Best Labor
Opportunities For Returned
Soldiers. Good Openings Avail-
able.**

and Guide.
3-29-19

(Special to Journal and Guide).
Richmond, Va.—The reaction in industrial employment has begun to set in and unemployed men are beginning to appear on the streets of the larger cities of Virginia. The day of abnormally high wages incident to the war's stimulation of industrial activity has passed and the laborer of steady habits and serious purpose is now seeking the opportunity which offers the best hope for immediate livelihood and for future advancement and independence. The factories of Virginia seem to have all the workers they need and the demand on public construction work is not strong. On the other hand the farmers of the state are calling loudly for workers, both white and colored, and the opportunities offered in this class of work are substantial and promising. Several hundreds such opportunities are open to-day to Negro farmers if they can be found. Wages ranging from \$35.00 to \$55.00 per month, together with house and garden spot or \$30.00 per month and board, are being offered. Good teamsters for farm work are offered \$30. Many of the farms calling for help are fully equipped with modern farming machinery and good wages are offered laborers who can operate riding plows, who understand gasoline engines, or who can otherwise qualify for work of this class. It will be noted that, figured on the basis of the monthly income, this wage is comparable if indeed not equal to that being offered at the factory or in construction work.

The Supervisor of Negro Economics, Mechanics Bank Building, Richmond, Va., is in position to give detailed information to colored men who are looking for farm work in Virginia.

NOT DEPORTING NEGROES

The Daily Press
**Coatesville Chamber Of Commerce In Letter To New York
Tribune Denies That City De-
ported Negro Workmen.**

3-24-19

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Articles which have appeared in various newspapers, including the Tribune, relative to the so-called deportation of Negro workers from Coatesville, have placed this city in a wrong light before the public.

The deportation which has been mentioned in some of the newspapers included whites as well as blacks. The men who were ordered from the city by the Mayor were of the wandering class—men who had formerly been employed elsewhere and simply came into our city as they were going from place to place. When they sought lodging at police headquarters it was furnished them, but they were informed the next morning that they must leave for home, as it is not the desire of the community to increase its number of idle men.

In addition to these men who were ordered, and rightly ordered, we believe, to leave the city, there were a number of undesirables, both black and white, caught in the dragnet of the state and mill police, following the stratagem of what promised to be a reign of terror in the outlying districts of our city.

These are facts in the case. Coatesville is not deporting men who were brought here and given employment in the mills.

COATESVILLE CHAMBER OF COM-
MERCE,

C. H. HEINTZLEMAN, Secretary.
Coatesville, Penn., March 17, 1919.

IDLE NEGROES AND MEXICANS REFUSE WORK, SAYS LEWIS

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JULY 1, 1919
HEAD U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
APPEALS TO CITY OFFI-
CIALS FOR AID.

The City Commission Monday afternoon granted an audience to H. W. Lewis, representing the United States Employment Service, who told the commissioners he had

been informed there were approximately 700 idle Mexicans and negroes in San Antonio. Mr. Lewis said the harvesting of the crops in Texas was being greatly handicapped by lack of laborers and suggested that the commission pass an ordinance requiring loafers to work or go to jail.

"From one to a half dozen farmers come to us every hour of the day," said Mr. Lewis, "and literally plead for laborers. I am informed that you can find between thirty and forty loafers on the main plazas almost any time."

Commissioner of Fire and Police Wright replied for the commission. Mr. Wright said:

"The question of idle labor in San Antonio is greatly exaggerated. Some time ago we placed a lot of men under arrest and upon investigation found that the great majority of them had jobs of one kind or another. I have seen as many as fifty men brought in in one day and nearly all of them had jobs. The police have been instructed to pick up all vagrants, but there are not near as many idle men here as some people think."

Mayor Bell added that it was impossible to place a man under arrest when he was working only two or three days in the week. Commissioner Heuermann said there was great shortage of labor in the street maintenance work that is being undertaken in the street department.

Put On Plumbers Board.
Upon recommendation of Mayor Bell R. G. Thomas and D. McNair were appointed as members of the State Improvement Board of Plumbers. These members, in conjunction with the City Engineer, the City Plumbing Inspector, and the City Health Officer constitute the supervising and examining board of plumbers.

A resolution calling for bids for the city depository for the ensuing year was adopted.

The followings appropriations were made: \$4,970 to meet weekly payrolls, \$1,780 to pay certain notes held by Alexander Joske in part payment for Roosevelt Avenue Park, which the city purchased on the installment plan some time ago; \$42.48 to meet express charges on transfer of llama to the Municipal Zoo in Brackenridge Park; \$117 for music in Brackenridge Park; \$16 for fines remitted in June.

Ordinance authorizing release of lien on property owned by J. A. Brown was adopted.

The commissioners declined with thanks an invitation of the joint committee on Independence Day celebration on account of previous engagements.

Taxes Ordered Refunded.
Refund of taxes to J. C. Tipps was referred to the Commissioner of Taxation. Petition of property owners for paying of East Poplar Street and Trenton Avenue to Commerce Street was read and referred to the Commissioner of Streets.

Permit for electric sign at 316 East Commerce Street was granted to San Antonio Music Company.

Permit for gasoline and tank at 514 Main Avenue was granted to the Guarantee Oil Supply Company.

William Ruhnke was given permission to install gasoline pump and tank at intersection of North Flores and Romana Streets.

Petition of the Riverside Baptist Church for correction of assessment was granted.

NEGROES MAY RETURN TO SOUTHERN FARMS

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
FEBRUARY 10, 1919

Unemployment to Send Them
Home From Northern States.

RURAL HELP SHORT NOW

Planters Will Have Work for Thousands During Spring, Summer and

Fall, and Will Relieve Situation in Nation.

Widespread unemployment in northern states will result in the early return to the south of thousands of negroes, who went north last year to engage in war work, according to Dr. J. T. Ware, federal director of employment in Tennessee, who bases his assertion on reports received from industrial centers where heavy surpluses of labor exist.

Dr. Ware came to Memphis yesterday with this news. He has been advised by officers of the United States Employment Service in such industrial cities as Cleveland and Detroit that hundreds of negroes are out of work and are preparing to return to the sunny south.

The negro laborers will find an abundance of jobs on southern farms. Farm labor will be in greater demand as spring draws nearer, and the return of the negroes will solve a problem which threatened to loom large in Dixie this year.

Last year under war conditions farm labor was so scarce that crops in the south were gathered under great difficulty. As a result of the large exodus of negro labor to northern fields it was indicated that a shortage would exist again this year.

The United States Employment Service is advising idle negroes in the north to return to the south to engage in farm work. If the negroes will heed this advice it will relieve the situation in the north and south alike.

Officers of the United States Employment Service in the south are advising negroes not to go north. They are informing the negroes that labor surpluses exist in practically every industrial center, with the result that jobs are hard to find.

Many applications for farm labor are on file at the Memphis office of the federal employment service. Quite a number of white and negro soldiers have been directed to jobs on farms during the last few weeks, but the demand for this class of labor exceeds

NEGROES IN NORTH LONGING FOR DIXIE

Former Southerners in Ten States Write for Fare.

LETTERS STILL COMING

Southern Alluvial Land Association Will Supply Members and Planters With Lists of Blacks Wanting to Return.

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
AUGUST 26, 1919

WILL GIVE LISTS FREE.

Planters, lumber mill operators and others needing negro labor will be supplied with a list of southern-born negroes now in the north, who are anxious to return to Dixie, upon application to the Southern Alluvial Land Association.

Publicity broadcasted over the north by the Southern Alluvial Land Association.

ciation, advising southern-born negroes to get out of the bread lines and return to southern plantations at good wages, has resulted in a flood of letters reaching the association of offices in Memphis.

Responses have been received by the association and its members from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Washington, D. C. and other states and cities.

Many of the writers say they have friends who would return to the south if they had the money for railroad fare. Not a few say they are disappointed in the north and that conditions are not suited to southern negroes. Several frankly admit that the south is the logical place for them.

The substantial evidence that so many do want to return resulted in a special meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Alluvial Land Association yesterday afternoon, when the question of handling such inquiries was discussed. It was decided to issue to planters and others needing negro labor the names of those wanting to return and of those who have friends desiring to get back in the south. The information also will be furnished such organizations as are interested in returning southern negro families.

Several of the inquiries point out that there will be obstacles thrown in the way of the return of negroes who want to get back, as the big interests of the north and east are anxious to "have them around," both for cheap labor and for political reasons. The desire to return to Dixie is not limited, however, to the so-called cheap labor class, for some of the messages show that the better class of southern negroes are as anxious to return as the others.

Here is an example of one of the letters, written by Edward W. McCree, 746 Grace Street, Portsmouth, Va.:

"I am a southern negro, born at Shell Mound, Leflore County, Miss., where my father was a slave, owned by James Irving. I wish to return south or to northeastern Arkansas, particularly. I have scores of relatives at Dumas, Desha County, Ark., and friends at Stuttgart.

"I know all about the farm and cotton picking. There are numbers of negroes in this locality who are from the extreme south. I have heard quite a number express the desire to return. I will look them up and tell them your information. If you can send transportation for me I will come and bring all who wish to return.

"My conviction is that the negro, i. e., the southern bred negro, progresses far better in the south than the north."

A Texas negro, living in Cressman, Pa., wrote that he would like to return south, and added:

"I know how the colored people are situated throughout this and adjoining states, and I also know of a number that will be only too glad to return, and would have gone were they able."

One man wrote suggesting the appointment of representatives in northern cities who would be able to get in touch with negroes. He said conditions under which they are living are not as good as in the south.

"In one city in Pennsylvania of my knowledge, with a population of possibly 85,000, of these about 17,000 negroes, as a result of investigating housing conditions, it was found that six negroes were crowded into a space with accommodations for but two. Winter is coming and I guess they want no more like the one before last, bitter cold and impossible consideration of the time to get any coal. I personally know of one whose fingers were so badly frozen that a number of them burst."

The trend of information thus far received indicates there will be a healthy movement of negroes to the south once cold weather starts. Many already are returning and general labor conditions in most of the delta region are reported to be much better in the last few weeks.

According to some authorities, more than 2,000,000 cotton pickers are required to handle a 14,000,000-bale crop in the 90 to 100 days of the season. They estimate, too, that it will take an annual increase of 90,000 recruits to handle the cotton crop. Thus the labor question is not one of today nor tomorrow, but one that will become a bigger problem as years go on, it is pointed out.

HOUSTON NEGROES REFUSE TO WORK IN COTTON FIELDS

HOUSTON TEX POST
JUNE 14, 1919

Farmers Are Offering \$3 a Day but Unable to Find Help Needed

With hundreds of acres of cotton being overrun by grass and weeds and farm owners offering \$3 a day for cotton choppers, scores of negroes and strong, healthy negro boys, who daily apply at the city hall for work, scorn to go to the fields, according to Mrs. Nell Williams Mercer, examiner in charge of the United States employment bureau, women's division.

Mrs. Mercer said hundreds of negroes apply weekly for work, but when offered employment they "turn up their noses and stalk out."

J. L. Lubbock, an Arcola farmer who has been in Houston several days in search of cotton choppers, said money seems no inducement for Houston negroes to go to the farms. He said there are hundreds of acres of cotton now in serious condition due to being overrun by weeds and grass. He said he is offering choppers from \$2.50 to \$3 a day with board, but is unable to find takers.

Mrs. Mercer's weekly report shows positions of all kinds open in Houston and out of the city, with only a few applicants listed who really want work. She has in addition to farm work, domestic, factory, mercantile and numerous other kinds of employment. She also has places for competent office women and stenographers.

Open Letters From The Editor's Mail Bag

Thought and Comment of "Record" Readers Passed on to the Public

PHILA PA RECORD
MARCH 20, 1919
Coatesville's Deportation.

Editor of The Record: Articles which have appeared in various newspapers, including yours, relative to the so-called deportation of negro workers from Coatesville, have placed this city in a wrong light before the public, and we would ask that you present the following facts in your paper in order that our position here may be made clear:

Coatesville does not draw the color line. Since the civil war it has had a large colored population, made up of good citizens. As evidence that there is no discrimination against the colored people we

need only point out that one-third of the members of our local police force are colored men.

The deportation which has been mentioned in some of the newspapers included whites as well as blacks. The men who were ordered from the city by the Mayor were of the wandering class—men who had formerly been employed elsewhere, and simply came to our city as they were going from place to place. When they sought lodging at police headquarters it was furnished them, but they were informed the next morning that they must leave for home, as it was not the desire of the community to increase its number of idle men.

In addition to these men who were ordered, and rightly ordered, we believe, to leave the city, there was a number of undesirables, both black and white, caught in the dragnet of the State and mill police, following the start of what had promised to be a reign of terror in the outlying districts of our city. Robberies and hold-ups became so numerous that it was found necessary to take action to protect life and property, and as a result of this about a dozen men, who were not only idle, but who refused to work regularly, were rounded up and informed that the space which they occupied was desired for more useful purposes. The men were escorted to the city limits and ordered not to return.

As evidence that the right men were ordered from the town, we need only state that since their departure there has not been a single robbery or hold-up in or around the city.

These are the facts in the case. Coatesville is not deporting men who were brought here and given employment in the mills. While there has been a suspension of workers, due to a decline in the steel business, Coatesville expects to do in this instance as it has done in other instances during dull times—that is, feed and clothe every one of its citizens, black or white, who are unable to provide for themselves.

The following statement by the Hon. A. H. Swing, Mayor of our city, explains briefly just what has been done: "The handling of undesirables, both black and white, who have been requested to leave the city of Coatesville has been in accordance with the plan as outlined herein by the Chamber of Commerce." We sincerely trust that you will give some of your space to this letter, in order that the truth may be placed before persons who have read some of the misleading articles which have been published.

COATESVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

C. H. Heintzelman,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1919.
At Charleston Navy Yard. Workers Needed.

There is a shortage of labor at the navy yard, Charleston, S. C. according to written statements from officials there, the shortage being caused by them to both repair and new construction work in the following trades and occupation: Boilermakers, blower-makers, riveters, fitters, fitters (electric), sheet metal workers, boiler-makers, ship joiners, joiners, shipwrights, wood calkers, rivet heaters, holders-on, engineers (qualified in handling dynamos and turbines), chippers and calkers (iron), machinists (inside and outside), machinists, floor or vise-hand, common laborers and a few painters.

In all of the foregoing, except laborers, Form 1800 should be executed and returned by mail to the

labor board at that yard, when, if in complete form, it will be considered for an immediate appointment until the demand in any given line is fully met. The rates of pay for all of these ratings are especially good, and there should be no difficulty for good, high-class mechanics to find permanent employment at that yard.

No one need apply unless he is a native-born or naturalized citizen or unless he can obtain his final or full citizenship certificate within 90 days. Persons having had service in the army, navy or marine corps must exhibit their official release or service discharge for inspection. Full instructions, with schedule of wages, may be had by addressing any first class or second class post-office, or any navy yard, or from the civil service commission, Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. APPEAL
AUGUST 15, 1919
TO DISCUSS NEGRO LABOR.

Association of Commerce Plans Return of Blacks.

Proposed steps to bring back to Louisiana desirable negroes who wish to leave Chicago will be discussed at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Farm Labor Committee of the Agricultural Bureau at the Association of Commerce Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Commissioner of Agriculture Harry D. Wilson is expected to attend, and there will be present representatives of cotton planters, sugar planters, truck growers, live stock men and rice planters from all portions of the state.

The call for the meeting states that at a recent meeting of the Farm Labor Committee the situation was freely discussed, and it was the opinion of the majority that effort should be made to secure the return of the better class of negro labor that emigrated to Chicago, and that the meeting today is called for the purpose of discussing the matter further with a view to devising means of bringing back the negroes.

Among those invited to attend this meeting are:

Representing Cotton Planters: John M. Parker, Jr., New Orleans; Bertrand Well, Alexandria; Clarence Ellerby, Shreveport.

Representing Sugar Planters: E. F. Dickinson, New Orleans; J. B. Chaffe, New Orleans; Walter Godchaux, Napoleonville.

Representing Rice Planters: J. F. Torregrossa, Waggaman; A. Kaplan, Crowley; Henry L. Gueydan, Gueydan.

Representing Truck Growers: R. A. Kent, Fluker; E. A. Pharr, Morgan City.

Representing Live Stock: Dr. R. C. Young, Youngsville; T. E. Enocks, Fernwood, Miss.; W. H. Houlton, Unadilla.

Bureau Reports Big Demands for Labor

There is no reason why any man in Atlanta who wants to work should be in the employ of the bureau recently established by the colored department of the Y. M. C. A. in the Odd Fellows' building.

"We have far more calls for help than we have been able thus far to supply," says E. K. Mahol, the secretary in charge. "So great are the demands for labor not only in the city, but from surrounding cities and towns, that we are offering the services of our bureau free to civilians as well as to discharged soldiers. We want to make our office of the greatest possible service to employers and employees, and to this end we urge that those needing colored help and all colored persons, soldiers and civilians alike, desiring employment, make their wishes known to us." Call at room 307 Odd Fellows' building, or phone 1688.

Labor - 1111

Demand for. Col. Woods Predicts Great Labor Shortage

COL. ARTHUR WOODS predicts a "tremendous" labor shortage. Eliminating the adjective, we believe he is right. In other words, we look for employment for every man wishing a job. There are spots and will be spots with a surplus, but they are becoming fewer and further between, while shortages are more frequently reported.

Col. Woods presents our comparative immigration figures. These show us a loss of approximately 4,000,000 immigrants since the war began. Probably 1,000,000 of our enlisted men will remain out of industry for at least another year. Our new shipping industry has taken 500,000 men from other employments. Texas is about to harvest her wheat crop and that work will spread northward and last until November. Structural operations are undoubtedly becoming more active with each week and enterprise less timid of venture. Iron and steel will respond buoyantly to the law of supply and demand.

Indications are that Col. Woods' adjective, for midably optimistic as it appears, is not far misplaced from early realization.

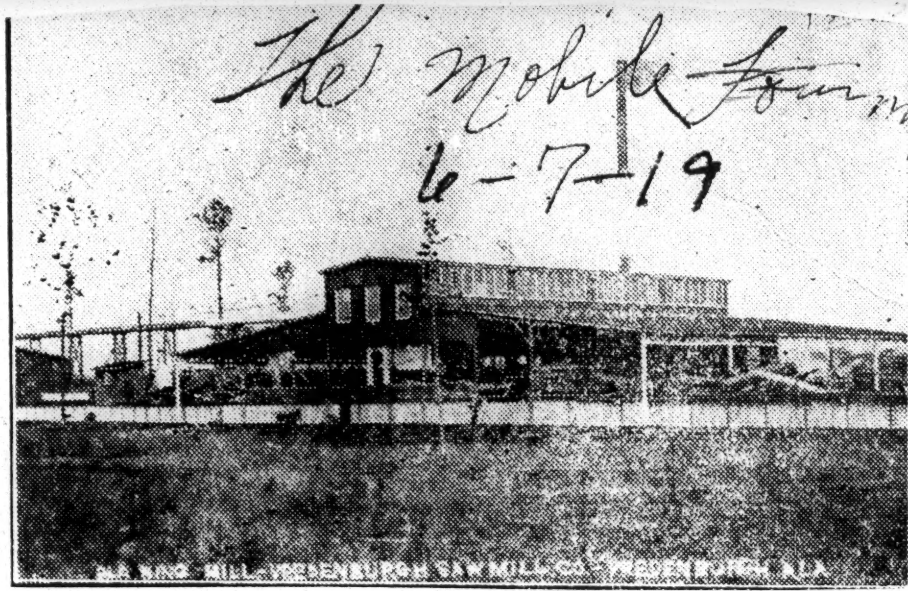
SHIPWORKERS
WANTED—EXPERIENCED
RIVETING GANGS, RIVET-
ERS, HOLDERS-ON AND
HEATERS WANTED AT
ONCE.

FAT PAY ENVELOPE TO
MEN WHO CAN EARN
THEM.

GOOD PIECE WORK AT
GOOD PIECE WORK RATES.

SOME OF OUR COLORED
GANGS HAVE MADE THE
BEST RECORDS, EARNING
BIG MONEY.

APPLY
SUBMARINE BOAT
CORPORATION
NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD
PORT NEWARK, N. J.



If you want fair treatment and good pay, Vhedenburgh is the place. As a matter of fact they pay from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. My advice to any man who is thinking of changing his work, give Vhedenburgh a trial. Also women are employed handling light lumber. The Company has arranged transportation for any who want work. Vhedenburgh Mills a place of opportunity. This Company operates one of the largest lumber plants in the South. Surrounded by a village 2,000 inhabitants. Located in one of the most beautiful groves in all Alabama; they have a resident physician, trained nurses to care for all the sick and during the great epidemic of influenza they didn't have a single case.

This Mill offers the best opportunity to the Black Man of any place in the State. They have a separate village with as much land as they want for a garden, and chickens and pigs, etc.; besides no one is allowed to enter and interfere with them.

The treatment is far beyond the unusual way, until one can hardly realize they are Mill hands.

The Company furnishes amusements for all without discrimination; they have moving pictures and vaudeville twice a week free for all; besides this they have their Church and School—in fact I find they do not have the need for a Police.

I have been informed they never have any trouble there. Two men that work in the Mills have been appointed Police, but never called; because the Manager knows how to handle men.

Mr. Sea's, a college graduate is one of the cleverest Irishmen I have ever met. And the people of Vhedenburgh love, honor and adore him. I wouldn't suggest to some of the large concerns to see him and get some instructions from him how to treat their help. Negroes desire to leave the place. Some of their men have been with them thirteen years and no one could

make them leave. They pay good wages and pay weekly.

COMMITTEE GOES TO SUPERINTEND NEGROES' RETURN

NEW ORLEANS, LA. (AP) AUGUST 22, 1919

Will Arrange to Bring Back
Desirables from the
North.

Seeking to bring back to the state desirable negro labor, a committee composed of E. F. Dickinson, Harry D. Wilson and Justin Denechaud, representing the state of Louisiana and the labor committee of the agricultural bureau of the Association of Commerce, will leave Tuesday for Chicago.

They will be preceded by J. M. Hoffman, a negro educator connected with the city schools, who will get into touch with the Louisiana negroes in Chicago with a view to seeking out the negroes who wish to return to Louisiana and to eliminating those who in his opinion would prove undesirable citizens if brought back.

The committee that goes to Chicago will arrange to transport home negroes who left Louisiana for Chicago and those negroes who desire to return to their previous employers or to their previous homes will be sent there. Those who are not particular where they go will be sent where there is greatest demand for negro labor.

MANY WISH TO RETURN

Hoffman has recently been to Chicago and reports there are many good negroes there who wish to return to Louisiana and other Southern states from which they went to Chicago, attracted by the high earnings possible during and previous to the war. With proper encouragement, which in most cases will mean transportation home, these negroes will return and make good citizens, he thinks. He has offered as much of his time as may be necessary in this work and will serve without compensation.

The sending of this committee to Chicago is the result of a recent meeting at the Association of Commerce, held under the auspices of the Agricultural Bureau and attended by many representatives of sugar and rice planters and other agricultural interests. The shortage of negro labor was

brought out in the discussion, as well as the fact that there is a surplus of negro labor in Chicago and that many of these negroes are anxious to return home. It was deemed advisable to take what steps might be necessary to bring about the return of these negroes, at the same time taking such precautions to prevent encouraging the return of the worthless portion of the Chicago negro population.

SURPLUS IN CHICAGO

Reports received here from many sources are that there is a surplus of negro labor in Chicago which results in friction between the races and is a constant source of danger. This is the situation held responsible for the recent race riots in that city. Many of the negroes, especially those from this section who left home because of abundant work and high wages promised, are reported to be dissatisfied with conditions now existing in the North, especially since the relations between the states are becoming strained, and are anxious to return home. Many of these have family ties in Louisiana, and it is believed the majority will return to the towns which they left to go to Chicago, while a large portion will return to their former employers.

NORTHWEST OFFERS GOOD OPPORTUNITIES

The Chicago Defender
Laborers Are Wanted Where
There Is No Lynching
and Burning

The call for labor throughout the Northwest should be heeded by men and women of our group, especially those who have received such degrading treatment at the hands of brutal labor agents and overseers throughout the South. The opportunity to secure labor surrounded by pleasant environment, carrying with it the security of your wives and families, should appeal to every man who is burdened down under the yoke of caste proscription, "Jim Crow-ism," rapine and lynch laws which for 50 years have been the "pastime" of the South. It is difficult to understand, after what has occurred in Vicksburg, Miss., within the past few days, that any member of our group will still attempt to live in such a place. Especially in view of the fact that calls coming for laborers from such places as Ft. Dodge, Sioux City, Cherokee and Storm Lake, Iowa, as well as several other places throughout the Northwest. The Defender will gladly receive information from any source possible concerning employment in the western country for the benefit of our people of the South. We solicit the aid of railroad porters who are traveling throughout the West to bring to us any information which may aid in ameliorating the labor conditions in that part of the country to the end that our people may receive employment.

100 Offers of Jobs Made to Ex-Soldier

FORMER Private Arrie Holland, colored, whose fruitless search for work was recounted Wednesday in The Tribune, has a job. At his home, 336 West Fifty-ninth Street, last night, he was insistent that this announcement should appear in this morning's paper.

"Please," he begged, "please tell the world I got a real nice job as coal passer in a hotel on Seventy-second Street, 'cause my landlady's gettin' right sore. All day long she has to go to the door and tell folks that want to give me a job that I got one already."

At least a hundred positions, according to Arrie's reckoning, have been offered him since the tale of his plight was printed in The Tribune. These ranged from work in a steam laundry to a position in an editorial capacity on a negro newspaper.

"An' for two months I looked for work and couldn't find none," he exclaimed.

Ten dollars sent to him anonymously in care of The Tribune was delivered to Arrie last night. He wants to thank the donor and also the person who sent him funds by mail and neglected to sign his or her name to the letter.

Former Private Louis A. Sorman, of the Tank Corps, whose urgent need of a job was told in The Tribune yesterday morning, has been employed by the C. H. Koster Company, decorators, of 121 Park Place. F. F. Koster, president of the firm, hired Sorman after reading his story.

Birmingham Idle Negroes Refuse Work, States Bowen

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 17, 1919

Sawmill operators in Alabama and adjoining states have made calls on the United States employment service through the state and local agencies for over 1000 men, according to the files in the local office of the federal service. Lewis Bowen, examiner in charge of the Birmingham office, stated yesterday that he had just completed an examination of the "help wanted" papers in this office and that he discovered requests for considerably more than 1000 men. "I have been trying to induce negroes to accept these jobs," said Mr. Bowen.

JOBLESS NEGRO STEEL WORKERS EXILED SOUTH BY PA. COSSACKS

STATE POLICE DEPORT
UNEMPLOYED TOILERS
WHOLESALE AFTER
TRUCE ENDS JOBS.

COATESVILLE REMAINS
INDIFFERENT TO THE
ROUNDUPS — 12-HOUR
DAY WANTED BY MILLS.

(Special to The Call.)
COATESVILLE, Pa., March 3.—Unemployed and penniless masses of Negroes, imported to work in the steel plants during the war, are being rounded up by a detachment of state Cossacks, marched to the sunny side of the city and told "to head south."
Not one of the civic or other organizations of the city has lifted a voice or a hand in protest or protection.
The remaining Negroes are disgruntled, and "it is believed necessary to keep the state police in town."
The number of those thrown out of employment by the steel plants now mounts into the thousands. At the same time that the wholesale deportation of Negroes goes on, other workers are voting as to whether they will work eight hours or 12 hours

day, the companies advocating the 12-hour day without overtime.

During the war the employees worked 12 hours on the 8-hour basis, with time and a half for overtime. To adopt the 12-hour straight day means a loss of 80 cents, and to continue the 8-hour day without overtime means a loss of \$2.40 a day.

Police Round Up Men.
The Negroes were imported during the war with the promise of return transportation. It is alleged that in many cases return transportation was given in the first month's pay and has since been spent.

Recently the police raided the pool-rooms and cigar stores in the Negro quarters, rounded up 50 men who could not prove they were working or had lived in the town a year, and shoved them "southward."

Idea Evolved By Officials.
The idea of permitting men to vote on the number of hours they will work was evolved by officials of the steel plants. Since last fall, the plants have been operating on a basic 8-hour day. Nearly all employees worked 10 to 12 hours, being paid time and a half for overtime.

The company officials say it is impossible for them to continue this labor expense. They declare labor is sufficiently plentiful to permit the operation of three 8-hour shifts a day, and this will be done if the workers so decide.

Workers, for the most part, are in favor of continuing the 8-hour day. But they say that without overtime they cannot support their families properly under present living costs, and for this reason there is strong sentiment for a return to the 12-hour shift.

Majority to Govern.
The vote is being taken by ballot in the Lukens plant, the will of the majority to govern the operation of the entire plant. In the Midvale mills each department is a unit, and shifts will be organized as each unit votes. The decision is being recorded there by petitions.

William B. Dickson, vice president of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, outlined the situation from the view point of the steel maker at a meeting of about 1,000 workers under the direction of the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce.

"I would consider," he said, "that a man who was a trustee for an estate and would invest trust funds in a steel building at the prices now being quoted would be a candidate either for the grand jury or for an alienist. The base price of plates today is 3 cents a pound, and very little business is being placed at this figure. Your mills today are running largely on business placed prior to November 11, and that tonnage is rapidly being exhausted."

"More Serious Situation."
"There is a still more serious situ-

ation. Even if we could secure orders at today's nominal price, we could not afford to take them with the prevailing rates of labor. My opinion is that, while commodity prices and labor rates will not recede to the pre-war level, there must be material reductions of both before we can expect a flow of business that will even approximate normal conditions.

"I do not feel competent to predict how much of a reduction of plate prices and labor rates will be necessary to keep the mills in operation. That is a matter for everyday consideration and expert salesmanship, but I would like to have you believe that there is no desire on the part of those responsible for the administration of our company to ask the men to submit to any greater reduction than is necessary to meet the situation."

OUR NEGRO PROBLEM.
A contemporary in a nearby county discusses with some feeling of alarm the prospect of a slight increase in the negro population of Eastern Pennsylvania in the period following the war. We, of Schuylkill county, cannot share the alarm. No probable invasion of negroes will approach the dimensions of the annual invasion of aliens which we would be experiencing but for the war, so that the negro problem need not be disturbed.

POTTSVILLE, FEBRUARY 26.
The negro in Schuylkill county constitutes a class as law-abiding as any we have. The few exceptions have generally been wandering criminals under an alias. The reasons for this excellent record are found in the religious and school life of the negro. No class whatever can be found in so large proportion in the church influence. At a time of religious activity, two-thirds of the negroes in Pottsville can be found in the religious services of their local church. No other group of people can approach this condition. Also, the negro boys and girls remain in school longer than the boys and girls of white families of equal financial status.

These socializing influences are to be credited with the satisfactory conditions universally admitted. A few years ago, Bishop Thirkield, of the Methodist church, declared that of all the thousands of negroes who had graduated from the religious schools of the South, not one had been even accused of the crime against womanhood, and not one had been convicted of any serious crime. That our citizens at large appreciate the value of these influences is evidenced by the general support they offer to the religious work among our colored people whenever there appears to be need for it.

The census of 1910 listed only 91 negroes in Schuylkill county. The number is probably three times as great now, the increase having come since the war especially, but the situation is not alarming. Would that all our problems were as simple as the negro problem with us.

JACKSONVILLE TIMES UNION
AUGUST 4, 1919

WORK FOR NEGROES IN THE SOUTH

Dispatches published yesterday announced that negroes will be barred from the Chicago stock yards where fifteen thousand of them have been working. The stock yards workers were well paid and were well able to support their families. It is probable then that this decision cuts off the means of support from fifty thousand people—probably one-third of the negro population of Chicago. This shows what trouble a few bad men can get many good men into. It is not at all probable that ten per cent of the population of Chicago, either white or black, was in any way involved in the rioting; but all the negroes will suffer from it. We do not say this so much in censure as in regret. It simply means no one knows who all the rioters were and negroes in Chicago are now subject to suspicion.

The governor of Tennessee has stated that the Chicago negroes will be welcomed in Tennessee but that does not get anybody anywhere. It does not pay their way and the negroes who have gone North remember conditions in the South. They know that good workers are in demand in all the Southern states and that so far as employment is concerned there is no discrimination between the races. The governor of Georgia when asked whether employment could be found for negroes desiring to leave Chicago answered: "Commissioner of Commerce advises me will be unable to find employment for Chicago negroes." The commissioner, however, supplemented this with the statement that if any industrious Georgia negro or negro family had gone to Chicago and now wished to return they would find a welcome.

All these statements are unimportant. If the negroes wish to come back South they will not bother governors or commissioners of commerce and labor; they will write to their former employers and if their services had been satisfactory these will assist them if necessary to return. The negroes who went North to secure higher wages—and some of them under the impression that they would secure better treatment—had a right to go and if they are dissatisfied they have a right to return. Wages have risen in the South to the level that tempted them North and they know that there is no prejudice here against giving them employment and that there is no prejudice in any line unless they consider the inflexible rule of separation—the exhibition of a prejudice. But they know they have as many rights on their side of the line as the white people have on theirs.

Demand for.

Baronial Rule

MARCH 4, 1919

PENNSYLVANIA is noted for a number of things in addition to its Pittsburgh millionaires. It is the habitat of a number of coal dynasties which, in alliance with some extensive railway owners, have benevolently ruled its inhabitants with the finesse of the old barons of the crags. Long ago they subscribed to the gospel of "efficiency" in the matter of ruling by establishing what has come to be known as the "Pennsylvania Cossacks," a mounted constabulary. This force plays the same part that the mercenaries of the barons did a few centuries ago.

Coatesville is a little barony of the Pennsylvania barons. Of the great Negro migration from the South the past few years, Coatesville received a supply for its labor market. With the decline of employment there was no longer any need of these and many white workers. Thrown out of work, they congregated about the streets, in saloons and poolrooms. The noble soldiers of the barons made a raid which we will permit the Evening Post to describe:

More than 50 men were rounded up. Those who were unable to show that they were residents of Coatesville for at least a year, or cards from the steel or other plants showing that they were employed, were then marched to the southern limits of the town and ordered to "head south." Virtually all of these men were penniless. No effort was made by the police to find out whether they could raise funds to leave the town by railroad. All were forced to walk.

This is "efficiency" with a vengeance. We are informed, also, that there has been no organized protests in Coatesville "by any of the civic or other organizations" against this exile of unemployed whites and blacks. These civic bodies are generally made up of the agents and parasites who get their living by their fealty to the controlling dynasty of such cities.

It will be noted that no color line is drawn in this class struggle by the ruling powers. Black and white are undesirable when they no longer can serve the profit-producing fraternity. There is no vote taken, no mushy talk about "democracy" and such abstract things. The mounted bullies are called up, orders are given, and the victims are told to "beat it!" scoot, vamoose, 'raus mit 'em. While they are on their way through Pennsylvania hills, they may get some consolation by remembering that the President was speaking in Boston about the same time they were driven out, and that, among other things, he said that we not only "think idealism," but "act idealism." Here it is. How does the Pennsylvania brand strike you?

President Of United States Chamber Of Commerce Declares Negro Backbone Of Labor In The South

Says South Has An Advantage Over North In Respect To Stability Of Labor If Negro Is Well Treated--Urges Encouragement Of Negro Laborers And Better Housing Conditions

Richmond, Va., June 25.—Speaking before the Richmond Chamber of Commerce here today, President Ferguson of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared the Negro to be the backbone of labor in the South.

In this respect, he said, it has an advantage over the North, which depends chiefly upon foreign labor. Many foreigners, for one reason or another, he noted, are leaving the country, presenting a serious problem to industry.

Not so with the Negro if well treated, Mr. Ferguson maintained. He urged that care be taken to encourage Negro labor, and expressed the belief that they make a thrifty population.

The housing situation here and throughout the South was discussed. "Bad homes breed Bolshevism," the speaker declared. "Show me a workman who takes pride in his home and I will show you a man who lives a contented life."

IMPORTED NEGROES RUN OUT OF TOWN BY COATESVILLE POLICE
PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 22, 1919

Thirty Idlers Rounded Up and Headed South; More

Are to Go

CRIME IS INCREASING

Coatesville has started to deport negroes brought to the steel town during the war labor shortage, it was learned yesterday. Police are rushing the men out of town afoot and penniless, in many instances, and telling them to "head south and stay away."

The first drive in this direction was started on Tuesday, and according to public announcements made by the police, others are to follow. Thirty negroes were taken to the Caln bridge, on the outskirts of Coatesville to the south, and driven out of town.

The round-up was made on South First avenue, where the negroes congregate in poolrooms and cigar stores, under the direction of Constable A. S. Jackson and state police, who have been stationed in Coatesville for some weeks. More than fifty men were rounded up.

Every man was then asked to produce his employees' check showing that he was a worker. Men who were unable to produce such checks were put into the "southbound gang," as the cops called it. Under guard of foot police and the mounted state constabulary they were escorted away.

The police say that since the steel mills have been curtailing production with the signing of the armistice, crime has been on the increase in Coatesville. Hundreds of negroes have been loafing around the town, and every night large numbers apply at the city hall for lodgings.

The number of "free lodgers," who either couldn't find work or didn't want to work, became so large that the local authorities started to line them up every morning and order them out of town. In some instances cops were detailed to see that these orders were obeyed; but, according to the police, the negroes invariably returned.

It has been announced that the state and Coatesville police will make frequent raids and that all men who cannot show that they are residents of the town or employed will be driven out.

Negroes were imported to Coatesville in large numbers while the steel plants were running night and day on war orders. Even with the large gangs

brought in it was impossible for the plants to get enough men. Employment agents were sent to various southern recruiting points and transportation was provided for the workers.

Negroes in Coatesville said yesterday that the Lukens Steel Company had laid off very few men, but hundreds have been discharged from the Midvale plants. Some of the men say that they cannot find work and that they have no funds to go elsewhere to seek it.

The worst example of crime Coatesville has known was the robbery on Tuesday night of the American Express office, for the fourth time in three weeks. Thieves ripped open at their leisure every package stored in the place and got away with several hundred dollars' worth of valuables.

NEGROES RETURNING.

The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Alabama Weekly Times under the above caption and is reproduced here for the purpose of helping to show how conclusively correct The Freeman was in its editorial comments in its preceding issue on the absurdly mistaken impression, as it prevails among a certain element of the opposite race as to the actual aspirations of the Colored man in this country:

"One good outcome of the recent riots in Chicago and Washington is the return of many of the negroes who have been duped by labor agents, to their former homes in the south.

The Greenville Advocate says:

"It is said that thousands of negroes who went north, especially to Chicago, are now coming back to their Alabama homes. The race riot recently in that city convinced many of the Colored people that the northern people did not like them as well as they said they did before they went there. The returned soldiers are taking their former jobs and that leaves many with no job and no money. A fire in that city last Wednesday burned thousands of homes and it is claimed that 100,000 people are without shelter. Let them come back if they want to, but they must leave their social equality ideas back there, for it will not do to bring such ideas to their old homes. If they do, they will find the south hotter than Chicago."

"Those negroes who went to Chicago and the west had no social equality ideas they had been raised to know better. They were lured by promises of higher wages and plenty of money."

It is very true as is pointed out in the concluding paragraph of the above article that those Negroes who went to Chicago and the west, as well as to other sections of the country, did not leave the south for those parts in search of the so-called social equality or anything like it. Because the average intelligent Negro is and has always rightly been as disinterested as he should be in the nonessential matter of assimilating socially with white people.

It can be said with truth that in spite of the great amount of effort

that has been and is still being expended by the better thinking people of the country to supply what would impress one as needed information as to the merits of and actual demands of the Negro as bona fide citizens. The absurd idea that he wants what he really does not care a fig for, continues to be advanced by a certain element in a manner extremely trying to human patience.

There are many known sections of the country where it is quite contrary to custom for Negroes to exercise the simple privilege of wearing clothes other than the kind and quality set aside for them such as the overalls and the like. There are proven cases where Negroes are given to understand in the parts of the country referred to, that they must not dress up. This makes them look like white men and therefore can not or will not be tolerated.

It is in such as these things that the Negro is infinitely interested. He wants to see that they are put a stop to. He fails to understand why such injustices are tolerated or allowed to continue unhindered in the United States. He is well aware of the fact that he is not being accorded his full share of protection and recognition as a man. He knows he is very much within his rights in asking for what is his and that is—equal rights.

That the Negro is making a demand for what he is entitled to, every one with a sparkle of the sense of justice will admit.

It is well that it be pointed out again, and most emphatically, that social equality is not what is wanted by Colored people. They want equal

SOUTHERN LABORERS POUR INTO PONTIAC
The Chicago Defender
8-30-19
 Citizens Discuss Needs of Newcomers; Better Housing Conditions Planned

(By Continental Press)

Pontiac, Mich., Aug. 29.—The influx to this city of people from the South, who state they are seeking shores of safety from mob rule and lynch law, has caused Mayor F. G. Ely and Manager Wm. Otto of the board of commerce, together with other prominent white business men, to call a conference of both races for the purpose of providing suitable houses for the laboring class of people. A mass meeting was recently held at Trinity Baptist church, at which time the question of segregation came up. The discussion consumed several minutes of heated debate, but was finally adjus-

ed satisfactorily to all parties present.

Segregation Doomed

The idea of segregation received a severe blow when a committee appointed to handle the situation declared that "the Colored people should be permitted to buy homes wherever they can finance the deal and should be given equal opportunity in business and industry with white men of Pontiac." A housing campaign which will provide modest homes that can be sold to our people on a small payment down is being considered.

All Laborers Happy

Within the past month several hundred people have come to this city, due to industrial labor demands. The housing accommodations were insufficient to such an extent that bums and small shacks were turned into living quarters. Small dwellings are taking care of as many as eighty people, but every laborer is happy and contented. Some from the South who have been denied an education have purchased books and are "getting down to real business," as some put it. Social centers are to be established among the laboring class and every effort will be made to further their interest.

MONEY OR REFINEMENT

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* wants the Woman's Club of the city to tackle the servant problem as it says the difficulty of getting competent help in the kitchens and dining rooms is becoming insurmountable. The cause of this scarcity of domestic help is laid to war conditions and the opening of other avenues of legitimate employment, where, as the *Observer* admits, "Conditions are better, restrictions are not so severe and exactions are not so rigid." But the argument advanced is somewhat peculiar:

"It is not only a hardship on the householders themselves, but it is very unfortunate for the colored women that they should become estranged from the homes of the white people. Even though they might have to work in them for a little less than they can command elsewhere, the conditions in the average run of these homes where they work make for a better degree of living among the colored people. They saturate a lot of the refinement that exists in the homes of the white people. The comradeship there is substantially beneficial to them, to their moral betterment. They can afford to work for less money in order to get the better influences if they are right-minded enough to appreciate a proper sense of values."

How far the alleged "Moral betterment" and "Better influences" can compensate for the admitted

drawbacks of domestic service is a matter for the interested parties to decide.

Farm Hands Migrating From Factory Back To The Farm

The Daily Herald
 (United Press.)
4-17-19
 Washington, April 17.—Farm

hands who answered the war call of the factory, are migrating back to the farms by hundreds of thousands, according to reports today to the department of agriculture which showed the nation's farm labor supply April 2 was 83 per cent of the demand. This represents an increase over a corresponding period of 1918 when the supply was but 72 per cent of the total demand.

Agriculture Department officials say the farm labor outlook is brightening surprisingly—doubly welcome news in view of the forecast for the biggest wheat crop in the world's history.

Reports from the western wheat belt show that section is in a fairly good condition since its labor supply is quoted as 85 per cent of the demand. The western wheat belt as classified in the reports, includes Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The far West is reported as having a labor supply 88 per cent of the demand.

California's farm hands number 91 per cent of the total number needed. Ohio also is in good shape with the supply reported as 84 per cent of the demand. Reports from some other states are: Utah 91 per cent; New York 80 per cent; New Jersey 84 per cent; Pennsylvania 87 per cent; North Carolina 80 per cent; South Carolina 78 per cent; Georgia 81 per cent; Indiana 88 per cent; Michigan 85 per cent; Wisconsin 84 per cent, and Illinois 86 per cent.

PACKERS' FORCE CUT BY 15,000; NO COLOR LINE

Report of Discrimination Brings Tribute to Negroes.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
 APRIL 12, 1919

Outsiders who contemplate dropping in on Chicago to take a "job at the yards" will not find the "welcome" sign out awaiting them.

It became known yesterday that since the signing of the armistice the force of workers in Packingtown has dropped by nearly 15,000. This is due both to a big drop in war orders and also that the meat packing business is "seasonable" and an "off season" is now at hand.

Further augmenting the dropping of new help and women employes who took up labors during the war period is the promise of the packing concerns to return every employe who enlisted in the armed forces to "as good or better" a job than he held when he donned the uniform. Men are now returning in increasingly large numbers and none are being turned away.

"No discrimination is being shown in the reducing of our forces," an official of one of the packing companies said, in discussing reports that southern colored men, put to work during the war shortage of help, were being discharged. "It is a case of the survival of the fittest, the best man staying on the job. It is a fact that the southern Negro cannot compete with the northerner."

Negro No Bolshevik.

"The northern colored man, however, is a good steady employe. You can't make a bolshevik out of him no matter how long you argue. There have been attempts made by foreign agitators to try to instill 'red' ideas into the ranks of the colored men, but they usually meet with 'strong arm' methods. The northern colored man, and this goes also for the southern one, not only thinks the United States is the best ever, but won't argue the question, and several bolsheviks who have attempted conversions of them have had narrow escapes with whiplashes.

"During the war, in order to fill the tremendous war orders for meat which were placed at the packing plants, was necessary greatly to enlarge forces. Every available man was put to work and women were utilized to a

large extent in the canning plants. Force Decreased 15,000.

Since the armistice, however, there has been a big shrinkage in orders. In addition, the period of the year when the consumption of meat normally falls off has been reached. These situations have necessitated a reduction in working forces which amounts to around 15,000 employes. Not only are the packing plants making room for all old employes as they come back from the service but also as any vacancies develop, preference is being given to men who were in the armed forces of the country."

BOGALUSA READY TO HIRE 100 MEN
 NEW ORLEANS, LA. STATES
APRIL 12, 1919
 Great Southern Lumber Company Offers Jobless Soldiers Aid

Company, 'ten-shun! Here are all sorts of jobs for soldiers. The Great Southern Lumber Company at Bogalusa needs 60-75 skilled laborers and 40-50 negro laborers. W. S. Gardiner, representing that company, which is said to have the largest sawmill in the world, came to New Orleans Monday to get them.

"Bogalusa, with a population of 15,000, sent 700 men to the war," said Mr. Gardiner at a meeting of jobless soldiers Monday night. "We guarantee that every one of the boys who comes back will get back his old job, or a better one. We are going to help other soldiers, too, who can't get placed. It is his duty to first protect the boys who joined."

The meeting was called by Levering Moore, manager of the Returning Soldiers and Sailors Bureau of the United States Employment Service. Its principal purpose was to reclassify the men and examine their qualifications. The purpose of this examination is to find out what a man's capabilities are. This will be the employers' guarantee that the men furnished by the bureau are able to hold down the jobs.

Other opportunities by the bureau include: Insurance solicitor, newspaper man, chauffeurs for Ford and Packard, rice farmer on shares, mechanical and electrical engineers, bench hands for sash and door factories, transit man, rodman, auditor, salesmen, clerks, manufacturing jewelers, platinum workers, architectural draughtsmen and four mechanics who don't smoke cigarettes.

Negro Domestic Help Short In Louisiana
 COLUMBUS, GA. JEDGER
FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Washington, Feb. 12.—A shortage of negro domestic help in Louisiana is noted in the current issue of the United States employment service bulletin today. A slight shortage of labor is reported from South Carolina and Virginia.

Labor-1919

Discrimination

A Negro Worker

no date

By ANISE, in Seattle Union-Record.

He had offered his LIFE

Were getting \$4.64.

And he said to me:

To his country;

"I don't know whether

He had been over

Those foremen were LYING.

In FRANCE.

Or whether the workers

And came back CRIPPLED,

Would really treat a fellow

Slightly, and not enough.

Who was wounded in France

To interfere with work.

As badly . . . THAT

And he went out hunting

Just because he was colored!

A JOB

But I DO KNOW

In the shipyards

That I can't get into

From some of these patriots

The UNION I belong to,

Who made a lot of money

And have to manage by joining

From the war.

A different union.

But the employment managers

Yet the unions tak in

And the foremen

All sorts of FOREIGNERS.

Were very UNWILLING

Who never INTEND to be

To take on a NEGRO.

American citizens.

They said to him:

And never were asked by any one

"We are afraid

To COME HERE:

You will get a RIVET

While I, whose fathers

Or a MONKEY WRENCH

Were FORCED to come here—

Dropped on you

I, who am of NECESSITY

By some of the men.

And PERMANENTLY

For they are sort of

A part of this nation—

PREJUDICED

Am BLACKMAILED.

Against colored folks."

I wonder why

But after a while

They are so short-sighted

He got a job

As not to realize

With one of the companies

That every time

Which are doing work

They keep ANY WORKER,

For the shipyards;

Man or woman,

And they paid him

White, or yellow, or black.

The \$4.16 rate

OUT of a UNION,

When all the rest

They are forcing a worker

To be a SCAB.

To be used AGAINST THEM?"

Labor - 1919

Discrimination.

ADMINISTRATION RAILROAD OFFICES REFUSE TO SELL TRANSPORTATION FROM THE SOUTH

6-7-19
Dr. H. C. Bailey Pastor of Antioch Baptist Church is Refused Ticket for His Daughter, a Local School Teacher Who is Visiting In the South

A most deplorable evidence on the part of certain white railroad ticket office employees to carry out a policy of the labor department of the government at Washington to prevent Colored people leaving the South developed in Cleveland last Monday. Rev. H. C. Bailey, pastor of Antioch Baptist church, this city, called at the railroad administration ticket office to secure a return ticket for his daughter from Madison, Ala. The clerk to whom he applied pre-emptorily refused to accept money for the ticket here and to wire the ticket office at Madison to supply Rev. Bailey's daughter, Mrs. Lottie R. Beadle, with transportation on appearing there for it. He bluntly gave as his reason that there was a scarcity of labor in the South, and it was not the policy of the administration to aid in transporting Colored people from the South to the North.

Mrs. Beadle is a resident of Cleveland, and a substitute teacher in the public schools here. Some time ago her husband, falling ill with tuberculosis, was sent to Asheville, N. C., for his health. Failing to improve, and growing steadily worse, his parents, who reside at Madison, Ala., were sent word to go to Asheville and get him, and take him to their home, which they did. His wife, Mrs. Beadle, on learning of the near approach of death, hurried to Madison, and was with him when he died. After the funeral, she advised her father, Rev. Bailey of this city, her desire to return back here to Cleveland, her home, and the difficulty in purchasing a ticket unless she made a trip to Birmingham or Montgomery to get it, Madison being but a small station. To save her the expense and extra travel to Birmingham or Montgomery was what prompted Rev. Bailey to apply at the ticket office here in Cleveland to deposit money for his daughter's return ticket from Madison. He advised the ticket clerk, to whom he applied, that his daughter was not a laborer in the sense looked upon by the labor department at Washington; that this, Cleveland, was her home, and that he could furnish affidavit, if desired, that his daughter was a resident of Cleveland. To all this entreaty and explanation, however, the clerk was obdurate. When Rev. Bailey asked if he could see the official in charge of the administration railroad ticket office here, so that he might appeal to him, the clerk advised him it would be useless; that the policy was not to furnish transportation for Colored "labor" to come North.

Many have been suspicious that the labor department at Washington had

adopted a policy to hold all Colored people in the South, and under the adverse conditions they must labor and live, but no concrete evidence was securable that the policy was actually in force. The ineffectual effort of Rev. Bailey, one of Cleveland's best known and helpful Colored ministers, to secure transportation for his daughter to return here to her home supplies the evidence of action taken by the department of labor, and observed by the railroad administration to, practically, make prisoners of all Colored people in the South who desire to leave there to better their condition, as they have a right, and of all Colored people who return to the South for a visit, or on a sad mission like the one which took Mrs. Beadle to Madison, Ala., to be at the bedside of her dying husband.

Rev. Bailey, it is reported, has wired Congressman Emerson, of Cleveland district, United States Senator Harding, and Dr. George Haynes, in charge of Colored economics in the labor department at Washington, laying before them the practical enforced detention in Alabama of his daughter as a result of the department's policy to compel Colored "labor" to remain in the South whether they would or not.

Classing her as a "laborer," the railroad administration ticket office here refused to furnish a Cleveland resident with return transportation. Colored people thought it hard when a democracy for which they were fighting to sustain refused to issue passports to such as desired to attend the Pan-African Conference, but this policy to enforce Colored people to remain in any one section of the country goes that policy one better.

COUNCIL ACTS WISELY
The case of the white drivers, stripped of its frills and feeble "reasons," was purely and simply a request to Council to have that body take the trucking business from Negro drivers who have made it, and give it to the whites, because they are white and are in the hacking business.

As soon as the merits of the case were brought on before members of

Council by friends of the Negro, the Council saw the injustice and unreasonableness of the petition and turned it down.

The one significant thing in it all appears to us to be this: That the class of white people presented by such men as drive auto-hacks have concluded that the Negro is only entitled to such benefits and privileges and opportunities as the white man does not wish for himself, "the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," and that whenever a Negro is possessed of any position or privilege desired by a white man, it should be taken away and given to the white, even by law. Age-long oppression and injustice toward the Negro have brought them to feel that "the Negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," and to consider the Negro the Jenkins county tragedies have

It would seem that these persecutions would drive Negroes closer together in all movements, for mutual protection and mutual defense.

Protection Asked For Race Laborers

New York, March 3.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Secretary, John R. Shillady, of New York, has called the attention of Secretary of Labor Wilson and the Pennsylvania authorities to the wholesale deportation from Coatesville, Pa., of Negroes who during the war were employed in the various industries but who are now unemployed as a result of the shutting down of these industries. William B. Dickson, Vice-President of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, has also been asked to insure humane treatment of these men. The Association offers to cooperate in any way possible with the Department of Labor in seeing that fair treatment is accorded these men who have served the nation in its war industries and protest against

arbitrary arrest and deportation of men who it says have met as critical a need as have the soldiers who fought in the trenches. The substance of the telegram to Secretary Wilson follows. Similar telegrams were sent to Governor William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania and to the Mayor of Coatesville.

March 4, 1919.

Hon. William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

It is alleged that Negro workmen being discharged from Coatesville steel plants are being deported by State Constabulary. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People emphatically protests against arrest and deportation of unemployed workers who have served nation in war industries and earnestly urges your immediate attention to critical situation, Coatesville was scene few years ago of serious race riot. This Association will cooperate with your Department in any way possible and will meet your representative on the ground if requested.

JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

R. R. Switchmen.

Draw Color Line

Serious Traffic Tieup on Mississippi Road—500 Whites Refuse to Work With Negroes.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1919

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14.—The rout of white switchmen of the zoo and Mississippi railroad (the men refusing to work with Negro switchmen) spread to all other railroads entering Memphis today. Five hundred men are out. Freight traffic on all roads is partly tied up, and passenger trains are delayed. Trains are being handled in the yards principally by high railroad officials working with the Negro switchmen. Information received here today showed that white switchmen at Water Valley, Miss.; Jackson, Miss., and Louisville have also walked out.

The walkout threatens to spread to all cities in the South where Negro switchmen are employed. The men say that instead of the old rule of one Negro to a crew the Negro switchmen now outnumber the whites two to one. W. G. Lee, president of the Switchmen's Brotherhood, has not sanctioned the strike.

MIAMI TO STOP ITS INTERFERENCE WITH CHAUFFEURS

Cleveland
MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 26.—Interference with Colored chauffeurs or any other law-abiding persons coming into Miami was unanimously condemned by the Chamber

of Commerce membership meeting. Upon motion it was resolved that resolution shall be drafted and submitted to the Chamber of Commerce directors for approval calling upon the city and county constabulary to "go the limit" in prosecuting any persons who intimidate or interfere with any chauffeurs of visitors or any other persons coming to Miami with lawful intent and obeying the laws of the city.

11-25-19
Statements were made to the meeting that in a number of instances, recently, tourists have arrived in Miami in cars driven by Colored employees, and that intimidation has been used both toward the white tourists and the drivers. These tourists have stated that they came through with the best intentions, and found no objection to their servants driving their cars until they reached Miami.

Department of Justice To Investigate a Louisiana

11-25-19
Riot
He Daily Herald

Press reports from Washington say that the Department of Justice is preparing to investigate a "riot" which occurred at Bogalusa, Louisiana Saturday last.

It was not, reports indicate, exactly a race riot but was a battle between lawless white men, American Legionnaires, and law officials of the State of Louisiana over a race matter. The former soldiers, American Legionnaires, had taken the law into their own hands and arrested one Paul Dechus, a Negro labor leader, who they claim, was to be driven out of the Louisiana town, but whom, no doubt, they intended to lynch. Dechus was charged with "inciting race violence." Any old charge against a Negro is good after he is lynched in the South and that of inciting race violence would hold as well as any other if the Legionnaires had achieved their bloody purpose. They were evidently a little slow in execution however and the State had its officers upon them who killed some and routed the rest.

Now comes the United

States government through the Department of Justice to investigate the "riot" which ensued in the attempt of the mob to lynch or drive out the Negro.

The interesting feature of the affair is that the government is to institute an investigation. We shall watch with eagerness the progress of the inquiry and anxiously await the findings of the agents of the Department of Justice.

Meanwhile, if the government has the power, the authority, to investigate a riot between white men, between a white mob and officers of the law it has the authority to investigate rioting between white men and Negroes. And upon this assumption efforts should be immediately taken to secure an investigation into the riots, at Elaine, Phillips county, Arkansas, where scores of Negroes were killed by white mobs armed as posses and United States soldiers, and where twelve more have been railroaded by Arkansas courts to the electric chair.

Negroes ask nothing but a fair and impartial inquiry; if Negroes shot white men to death in Phillips county, deliberately and maliciously, without any element of self defense entering into their acts the facts ought to be ascertained by a body of unbiased and unprejudiced investigators. If Negroes were exploited and cheated out of their property through a system of peonage and because they demanded their rights and organized in order to carry on their fight through the

courts, and because of that were accused of conspiracy and were attacked and only defended their lives as every man has the right and ought to do, the facts should be ascertained.

It is a black blot upon the name of America and makes its pretence of being a land of freedom and justice a mockery and a by word for men to be hunted and shot to death as Negroes were in Phillips county, Arkansas, and then afterwards the unlynched Negroes thrown into jail and twelve more railroaded to death in a so-called trial.

Department Stores Discharge Girls

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Woodward and Lothrop, Palais Royal, Hahn, Kamm, Godefrink and Goldenberg, all large department stores here have discharged all colored girls taken on to meet the war rush. Reason was given that \$16.50 per week was too high a wage, and white people found themselves unable to employ domestics.

Seventeen Quit But Employer Stands by Colored Ex-Soldier

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

New Britain, Conn.—Seventeen men, said to be mostly of German and Austrian nationality, quit work on milling machines at the New Britain Machine Company last week because a returned colored soldier named Brown, who saw active service overseas and was cited for bravery on two different occasions, besides being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the French War Cross, was hired to work on a machine with them.

The record of Brown ranks with the best in the city, he having shown himself a soldier in the fullest sense of the word. On his return to this city he sought employment at the machine company and was hired as a miller. He was put to work, and immediately the men in his department objected and left their machines. Superintendent Buoy was called to the room and could not prevail upon the men to return to their jobs.

Then Superintendent Hayer went to the room and found the men standing about, idle. He told them that Brown was going to continue at work regardless of their wishes, and if they desired to work they could, and if they did not they could get out. Seventeen of them put on their coats and walked out, and

a few minutes later their pay was figured up, they were paid and checked off and are not on the factory payroll any more.

Men employed in the factory sided with the factory officials in their attitude toward the quitters, and more than one expressed themselves as glad that the department is rid of them. Practically every one of the seventeen is said to have been strongly pro-German throughout the war and refused to purchase war savings stamps or subscribe to Liberty loans, while the Negro gave everything he had.

Washington Stores Discharge all Colored Female Employees

Wholesale Dismissal of Women and Girls from Prominent Business Concerns--

58 From One Store.

12-13-19

The New York Age News Bureau,
Jeannette Carter, Manager,
609 F Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.—It is a matter of general moment and concern that the leading merchants here appear to have entered into an agreement to discontinue the practice adopted as a war measure, and to supply the shortage in labor, of employing colored women and girls as bundle wrappers, elevator operators, and the like.

Ten of the largest firms in the city appear to have reached such an understanding, as there have been wholesale discharges of such employees during the past ten days, one firm discharging as many as fifty-eight at the same time.

There is a general feeling among those discharged that the merchants consider the minimum wage of \$16.50, fixed by the Wage Board, as too much money to pay colored women and girls, and if they must pay it they prefer to pay it to white women and girls. This is the only explanation of the wholesale and concerted discharge of such employees, as there is not now and has not been any complaint that the service rendered was not satisfactory. On the contrary, it is generally understood that such service has been highly satisfactory.

The stores affected with the discharge frenzy are large concerns that depended upon colored trade when they were small ventures, and now receive the trade of most of the one hundred thousand colored people residing in the District of Columbia. Many successful concerns here, not engaged in department store business, have pursued the same policy.

Comment among the people is to the effect that it should teach the large colored population here to get busy in the business of buying and selling among themselves as far as this can be done, and to inconvenience themselves somewhat in so doing. They could easily support several department stores and their small feeders in the District of Columbia, and the restrictions to employment in white business concerns should be an incentive to the doing of it.

Labor-1919

Domestic Service

House with No Servant Problem

Strange Story of a Tennessee Family with a Staff of Negroes, One with a Forty-Seven-Year-Duty Record

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 19, 1919

By HORTENSE McDONALD.

DOWN in Tennessee there is a farm where for fifty-four years the man of all work has always been on the job, where for forty-five years the mistress hasn't worried about a cook, where for thirty years the laundress has never gone on a strike, and where for twenty-five years the gardener has faithfully tended his garden.

In addition, two other members of that domestic staff have each worked for that particular family more than twenty years. While these individual records may be equaled, the record of the six as a whole is hard to surpass. This is a true story. It concerns the loyalty and devotion of a group of ante-bellum negroes who in these days of servant problems, strikes for higher wages, and clashes of temperament over "conditions" have stuck to their posts, giving years of faithful endeavor as their measure of service.

All of them are "befo' de wah" types. Like the veterans of that day, they are rapidly passing away. While they last, however, they know no other creed than that of the duty to the family that "raised" them and "de chillun" they in turn "raised."

"Altamede Farm," which is manned by this old-time crew, is a rolling fertile tile plantation of a thousand acres or so. The owner, Judge Lewis Shepherd, a pioneer citizen of East Tennessee, died three years ago. Since that time the farm has been managed by his widow. Even today, nearly fifty years after the emancipation of their race, Mrs. Shepherd is referred to by the servants as "Ole Missus."

Thad Rankin, the oldest in point of service, belonged to his mistress's family, the Popes of Sequatchie Valley. When Mrs. Pope moved from "the valley" to Hamilton County, near Chattanooga, and bought the farm nestling at the foot of historic Missionary Ridge and now occupied by her granddaughter, it was Thad who drove the hack. That was

in the late fifties, and Thad was just a did, and, although the oldest of those shavetail little negro.

He is still on the farm, and is noted as a fine shot. Sporting residents of Chat-tanooga have spent many pleasant hours hunting with him, and he is regarded as an authority on where the best game in that section is to be found.

His wife, Ellen, has been doing the laundry for more than twenty years. One interesting thing about Thad and his wife is that they have now been married fifty years, and should they desire to entertain with a golden wedding anniversary, the mothers of both the aged bride and bridegrooms could attend. "Aunt Cynthia," Thad's mother, is a resident of an adjoining county, while "Aunt Laura," Ellen's mother, lives on the farm. Thad and Ellen have great-grandchildren and "Aunt Cynthia" and "Aunt Laura" have great-great-grand children.

The black mammy of "Altamede," who has mothered the five grown men of the family and presided in the kitchen for forty-seven years, is Rosa Peake, affectionally called "Peggy" by members of the household, but known as "Miz Rosa" in colored society around Chickamauga.

Peggy cooked the first meal Judge Shepherd and the present mistress of "Altamede" ate after their marriage, forty-five years ago. She worked for the Judge two years before that, thus making her length of service now forty-seven years. Throughout the years Peggy has only left the kitchen on six different occasions, and each time she left it was for a little journey to the altar.

Marriage, however, did not increase Peggy's independence, for she always returned after a few days' honeymoon. Even at that, it is said of her that she

has never been completely out of service, for each time she left the kitchen to get married she carried along the "washing." "When it comes to faithfulness, Peggy is in a class by herself," one of her "chillun," a middle-aged, successful editor, said of her recently. She had as much to do with the upbringing of the five boys on the farm as their mother

John Macon, former coachman and now man of all work, arrived at the farm forty-three years ago. He was a forlorn, homeless little negro in search of work. He was taken in, and there is no indication he will be marked A. W. O. L. soon.

Before the days of gasoline John was the family coachman. He was especially proud of his team and carriage. He is an ardent lover of horses, and, despite the fact that they have been superseded by motor equipment, John continues his allegiance to the stable and refuses to learn tricks about the garage.

Among the negroes on the place John is known as "de Judge." His pride in days gone by, when he drove Judge Shepherd to the courts in the surrounding counties, gained this nickname. "De

Judge" familiarized himself with all the cases his master tried, and while the latter was inside the Court House John sat outside and regaled the negroes with "inside" facts on the case.

Anthony Smith, or "Pap," now a bent old ducky, followed his young master to war and was in the battle of Chickamauga. He fought in the Confederate Army through the civil war, and his reminiscences make him an interesting character. He is an excellent example of the ante-bellum negro, and is beloved by the entire family. For many years he has been on a pension. Residing on the farm in a comfortable cottage provided by his master, he finds enjoyment taking care of the chickens. Turner Davidson, another veteran of the service at "Altamede," has worked for twenty years for the family, and lingers on with no inclination to change his address.



Rosa Peake, Aunt Peggy with 47 Years Record in One Kitchen.



Ellen.



House with No Servant Problem



John Macon, with "Mac," Surviving Member of the Coach Team.
THE VANISHING SERVANT.

If there are some things more than others that tell of the intense desire of working people to get out of domestic service, they are the long hours and low wages.

In 1748, according to Peter Kalm, it was possible to get a servant for \$40 to \$50 per year. In 1895, wages had risen to \$3.50 to \$4.00 per week for cooks, laundresses, maids and nurses who worked 14 hours. Today wages are somewhat higher, ranging from six to ten dollars per week, for ordinary help, but every male, who can is entering the field of industry where the working hours are short and where the pay is four, five and six times what he could earn as butler in Mr. Gotrich's marble palace. As soon as the men begin to earn living wages, they see to it that their wives and daughters stay at home and keep house, or go to school. The result is that the old time servant, who was satisfied to work day in and day out for small wages, board and a few clothes has rapidly vanished.

There is now such a thing as the high cost of servants, but a good many families with moderate incomes are doing their own work. Washing, ironing, sweeping machines and the latest cooking appliances keep housekeeping from being the drudge that it used to be. Eventually the housework will be intrusted to specialists, who make a business of doing it on a system.

COLORED COOKS ORGANIZE.

ASHESVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13. — A plan of a union of colored cooks, which will ask affiliation with the State Federation of Labor, has been started in Asheville, it was learned to-day. A wage increase, which will probably reach 100 per cent., will be asked.

Labor-1919

Foreign—Europe, Mexico, West Indies, etc.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NEGRO

Several months ago a forecast was made that the tide of emigration of alien laborers from the United States would set in and keep up after the close of the war. Immediately after the signing of the armistice large numbers of aliens began to sail from New York and other ports for their native lands in Europe; but it could not be said definitely whether this was a sudden and temporary spurt or the beginning of a steady movement.

It now seems that all doubt in the matter is set aside by a thorough investigation which has just been completed by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, an expert connected with the Labor Department. He gives out as a conservative estimate that one million three hundred thousand aliens are planning to leave this country for their homelands and that they will take with them four billion dollars.

An official statement from the Department of Labor says that up to June 1, the investigations covered Chicago, the Indiana steel mill district (South Chicago, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, South Bend, Gary, etc.), Detroit, Pittsburgh, and the surrounding steel district, Johnstown, Pa., Youngstown, O., and Wilkesbarre, Pa., and the surrounding coal mining area. The statement further says that of the Poles covered by the investigation 15.04 per cent. will return home; of the Austro-Hungarians 28.02 per cent.; of the Russians 35.70 per cent.; Croatians 21.75 per cent.; Lithuanians 9.72 per cent.; Rumanians 64.29 per cent.; Italians and Greeks 11 per cent.; Serbs 36.90 per cent.; Slovaks 34.50 per cent.

All indications show that one of the bars that has so long kept the Negro out of his rightful place in American industries is going to be very largely removed. This removal began with the outbreak of the war, when so many aliens responded to the call to the colors in their native lands. And together with this first homeward movement of alien workers in this country came the first chance the American Negro had in the big industrial fields of his own country.

Now these aliens themselves are voluntarily going to keep up the homeward movement. On top of this, the American Federation of Labor is urging upon Congress the enactment of laws that would prohibit immigration for two years and restrict it thereafter; so there is a probability that the aliens who are leaving, even if they change their minds soon after and wish to return, will not be allowed to enter the country again during a limited period, and will find it more or less difficult to do so after that period.

It is difficult to estimate the influence and effect which these facts may have on the economic status of the colored people in the United States. Conditions following the outbreak of the war gave a half million or so of our people the chance to get away from the South. The whites of that section have been hoping and expecting that post-war conditions would force the majority of these

people to come back to the South; but present tendencies ought not only enable that half million or so to stay out of the South but ought to open opportunities for another half million or more to leave.

It is hardly necessary to point out that a million or a million and a half Negro workers in the big industries of the North and recognized as an integral part of northern labor would prove a most powerful lever for raising the status of the whole race. There would be not only the advancement economically, but the great educational and political advantages that would follow. And besides this, there would be the irresistible pressure brought to bear to force better conditions in the South.

The question arises: Is the Negro prepared to take full advantage of the opportunities that this revolution in the industrial world of the country offers him? If he is, a long step toward the solution of his problem is about to be taken.

TAMPA FLA TIMES

APRIL 16, 1919

Bahama Negroes

With the influx of nearly 200 negro laborers from the Bahama islands per week the local farming situation is being well taken care of, and it now seems certain that fears held by growers earlier in the season of crops rotting in the fields for lack of harvest hands would not be realized.

Every day or two a Nassau schooner arrives with a large number of these colored workmen, who by special dispensation will be permitted to enter this country until June 30 without passing the literacy test. Saturday the R. M. Thompson arrived with 96 negroes, one of the largest lists of passengers carried by any schooner this season. Yesterday the Iris J. arrived with 71 negroes.

The labor shortage on the east coast farms, which threatened to become acute when the picking season began, was practically ended with the flood of March 14, which wiped out about 50 per cent. of the tomato acreage in this section. It now seems that all farmers have all the help they need, although the newly ripening fields are taking care of most of the influx of laborers.

Many calls for colored labor are being sent here from Lake Okeechobee section. Mrs. E. H. Carnes, of the United States employment bureau, reports. Two thousand more laborers will be needed to harvest the crops there, it is now believed, and a portion of the Nassau immigration is being shunted up the canals to this fertile region. Agents of the large growers in the lake region are making frequent trips to this section to pick up boatloads of negroes for farm work.—Miami Metropolis.

RICHMOND CAL INDEPENDENT
JULY 15, 1919

AN UNUSUAL ALIEN EXODUS IS FORSEEN

Ethelbert Stewart of the Department of Labor estimates that 1,300,000 aliens in excess of the ordinary outgoing aliens are preparing

to leave for their homes in Europe. Stewart is director of the Investigation and Inspection Service of the department and he has been conducting a survey in the various steel centers. It is stated that of the 163,498 Poles covered by the investigation 24,509, or 15.4 per cent. will return to Poland. Of the Austro-Hungarians covered, 28.2 per cent will return; Russians, 35.7 per cent; Croatians, 21.75 per cent; Lithuanians, 9.72 per cent; Rumanians, 64.29 per cent; Italians and Greeks, 11 per cent; Serbs, 36.90 per cent; Slovaks, 34.5 per cent.

In a recent speech on this exodus Stewart predicted that the first drive would be to fill the places of these aliens with negro labor from the South, and that despite ordinances against recruiting labor or any other effort that would be made to check it, this would be largely successful.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
DECEMBER 14, 1919

PORTUGUESE NOW ON TALCOTT STREET

Good-Sized Colony in Hartford—Most of Them Speak English.

Hartford has a considerable colony of Portuguese negroes now and most of them live at the lower end of Talcott street close to the Boulevard. One large block down there is full of them. Others are scattered in houses

along the street, there are some on Chestnut street and a few on Huntley place. The majority of these negroes speak English, or broken English, as most of them have been in this country a few years.

They come from the Cape Verde Islands, a possession of Portugal, which is a few hours' sail from Africa but a sail of about two weeks from Portugal. Few of these negroes could speak English when they first came here and their language was a mixture of Portuguese and some African dialects. They are subjects of Portugal and call themselves Portuguese but they are really Africans with a mixture of Portuguese blood. It seems queer to hear them chattering in Portuguese or Spanish or French or a mixture of the three tongues.

Most of the Portuguese negroes here are employed as hod carriers and some work in the tobacco fields. In Bridgeport many were employed in building operations during the war and after and in New Haven many worked at Winchester's during the war. Few made any preparations to remain in this country and said they preferred to live in their own country, where eggs were 10 cents a dozen and a fat fowl could be bought for 40 cents.

The black Portuguese tell some queer stories about their life at home. They say that when a farmer there plants corn he has to watch the field with a gun or the monkeys will come from the forests and eat the corn as quick as he can drop it in the hills. A scarecrow has no effect upon these monkeys and they will not run from a man unless he has a gun.

There are a few Portuguese negro women in the colony here but none in New Haven or Bridgeport. The largest number of women of this race in this country is in Providence, although there are some in New Bedford, which is where all the boats that sail from the Cape Verde Islands land when they come here. New Bedford has a large population of real Portuguese. It was supposed that many of them came to this country so they would not have to go into the army when Portugal sent troops to France.

WHY LABOR FIGHTS IMMIGRANT FLOOD

Gompers Says Corporations Have Been Bringing Immigrants Under Slave Contract—U. S. Labor Must Be Protected.

New York, July 9.—Opposition of

the American Federation of Labor to unrestricted immigration during the next four years is based largely on a desire to checkmate "a combination of corporations, trusts and shipping companies," to bring immigrants to the United States under contracts which made them virtually "slaves to these trusts," Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, declared in an address before the Pan-American Federation

of Labor here tonight.

Mr. Gompers' address was in response to a resolution adopted at today's session inquiring why the federation had taken a stand on immigration at its Atlantic City convention "which conflicts with the conclusions of the first congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor held at Laredo, Texas."

The second reason, Mr. Gompers asserted, was the fact that four million American soldiers were being returned to industry and that the federation's duty was "to so adjust our affairs that the Americans shall have the right to a job before any one who may come here from another country."

Gompers on Alleged Combination.

Discussing the alleged "combination," Mr. Gompers said:

"The contracts which these industrial trusts and corporations had with those people were of such a character that the people were for years slaves to these trusts. Persons who observed vessels coming into this country could see the immigrants, each with nothing more than a little box, herded into trains and taken to factories, stockyards, steel plants and other industrial establishments."

"To such a pass did the situation come, that the trust magnates would advertise in American newspapers and papers of other countries that they wanted men, but did not want American workers."

Mr. Gompers asserted that the federation had been trying for years to organize workers in the packing and iron and steel industries but had met little success because "these men had been kept in bondage and have been allowed only their own language newspapers, which taught them to hate the American labor movement, and not join in it."

Mr. Gompers added that a period of non-immigration would materially aid America's campaign to Americanize all her inhabitant.

"This is a critical time, a crucial time, a time unprecedented on the globe," Mr. Gompers continued, "and it simply means we must protect ourselves or be overwhelmed. The standards we have raised for America's workers we are not going to give up to the greed and rapacity of employers, nor are we going to have them undermined by overwhelming members of immigrants. When this critical period is past, America can again become the home of those who voluntarily come to make homes and to live according to our standards. We will extend the hand of welcome to those who come in that spirit."

The Pan-American federation selected Mexico City as the place for the third annual convention which will be held next July. Only two votes were cast against Mexico City. These were cast by delegates from Ecuador in favor of the city of Quito, Ecuador.

STOP EMIGRATION

Stop Emigration Offers Novel

Method of Settling the
Race Problem
1919

Professor Harry Clark, white, of the University of Tennessee, speaking before an audience in Birmingham, Alabama, recently urged a new method of solving the race problem in the South:

"I notice that you are troubled with the race problem. One way to solve that problem would be to stop all immigration for several years. This would keep out the foreigner, and there is a certain amount of unskilled labor that is done by that class of people, it would create a demand for laborers in this country. These calls could be filled by the Negroes, and thus they could be distributed over a wide area and would not settle in thickly populated Negro settlements. This would solve the problem for you."

Oriental Labor Coming in Flood To United States

The Constitution
Influx of 2,000,000 Chinese

and Japanese a Year for
Next 50 Years Predicted
by Y. M. C. A. Leader.
Intermarriage Is Also
Predicted.

Chicago, April 26.—Immigration of 2,000,000 foreigners, mostly Chinese and Japanese, every year for the next fifty years was predicted here today by Abraham Bowers, immigration secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in the course of an address before the Illinois state Americanization committee.

Mr. Bowers based his prediction on the assumption that the growth of the United States for the next half century will require hordes of common laborers.

"They must come from the Orient," said Mr. Bowers.

"The European labor now in this country is fast graduating into more skilled occupations, and further immigration from that source doubtless will be greatly curtailed owing to depletion of manpower in Europe by the war."

"Before the war we assimilated about 1,000,000 immigrants a year. They were mostly used in common labor. As our country grows the need for labor increases in ratio. There is only one place for it to come from now—China and Japan. Therefore they are bound to come, and I believe they will intermarry with our people as other immigrants are doing. Japanese and Chinese students now marry our university girls. They will override racial prejudice. Literacy tests and every other obstacle."

LABOR - 1919

Migration Movement. TEACH NEGRO IN SOUTH

BEST WAY TO STOP MOVEMENT NORTH. CHICAGO NEWS

FEBRUARY 17, 1919

My previous article told of the negro how to make a success of his farming he would stay on the land, to his own advantage and that of the whole nation. Agricultural journals are of no value to him, for he does not read easily enough to make real use of them. He must be reached through his children. Another fact should be borne in mind. Even three months' schooling is an advantage to a white boy, as it was to as the average southern state, but negro Abraham Lincoln, because all doors stand education in the south rests largely open to him. But that amount of education in the south opens no doors to the negro, and the only educational institution in Kentucky to receive any considerable northern aid for negro education was Berea college, and when the Day law of 1904 closed that school to the negro there was not one well equipped colored school in the entire state.

Lincoln institute of Kentucky was established to take over the work for the negro which Berea college had formerly done, but to-day Tuskegee institute has more money invested, per capita, for the negroes of Alabama than has Lincoln for those of Kentucky, while, besides Tuskegee, Alabama has at least four other strong colored schools, and, besides Lincoln institute, Kentucky has not one.

The natural result followed. The census of 1910 showed that, judged by the percentage of rural population engaged in independent farming—that is, owning or renting land—the Kentucky negro ranks in thrift, enterprise and self-reliance below his race in every other southern state but Florida and Maryland. Negro educators who come to Kentucky from states farther south are quick to notice this. Though Florida is thus ranked below Kentucky, one town in that state having about 5,000 population has a negro bank, while Louisville, with about 50,000 negroes, has none. There is not a negro bank in Kentucky. This Florida town has a knitting mill which took war orphans, owned and operated by negroes. Kentucky has nothing like it. One negro farmer outside that town is said to have made \$15,000 in one year from his farm.

Memphis, Tenn., has two negro banks. Nashville has as many. Durham and Winston-Salem, N. C., have large business and manufacturing enterprises owned and run by negroes. Richmond, Va., has a large department store owned and operated by negroes and patronized by both races. Such negroes are not thinking of migrating, but they had to have mental training to make them capable of doing such things.

Until the establishment of Lincoln institute there was no place in Kentucky where a negro could study modern scientific farming. The negro in Kentucky is outclassed by the white man on the land more than perhaps anywhere else. He sees the white man making a success where he makes a failure, and, discouraged, he gives it up and goes to the

tion of the race problem is thoroughly Christian, and especially industrial education, and that in the south. The negro is not naturally migratory. If he is given such training as will make him successful in the south, he will be contented and will stay there, where he is at his best, or if for any reason he goes north, he will have an equipment such as will make it possible for him to find his place. Some of our engineering graduates have gone to Detroit and found work at \$125 to \$135 per month. Most of our graduates, however, remain in the south.

After the negro goes north the cities must care for him, but for the purpose of solving the large problem one dollar spent in strengthening the efficient colored industrial schools in the south is probably worth ten spent after the negro has migrated. These educational institutions are the only efficient educational dike against the migratory move of the negro. The United States bureau of education report on negro education, issued in August, 1917, gives the result of an exhaustive study of every southern negro school.

A. EUGENE THOMSON
Principal of the Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.

STAY NORTH
The Chicago Defender
That's What Famous Correspondent Thinks Our Folks Will Do

By the Strutinizer

Houston, Tex., Feb. 14.—The following clipping appeared in the columns of one of the local papers here a few days ago. While the idea expressed has caused a great deal of comment, there is nothing surprising in the theme:

"Steps being taken to return Mexican laborers from the North to climates more suited to them remind that Southern Negroes who sought higher wages and better conditions in the North are now discovering that climate is more than money, and that Southern people treat them better and respect them more than do those among whom they have cast their lot in the closely populated centers of the North. The influenza took heavy toll of them in their new homes. They had few friends to look after them. And those who are left look with longing eyes toward the land of ribbon cane and cotton. The government will arrange for the return to the South of Mexican laborers who were carried North principally that they might work on government controlled railroads but the Southern Negro who went North of his own free will must look out for himself."

Can you beat it? Of all the bunk that has been handed out by the papers down here relative to the flow of our people North, this is the most misleading. The fact that the government is quoted as being willing to aid the Mexican greasers to come back South is not surprising; the South is welcome to that class of laborers—a class who underbids even the notori-

ously underpaid Chink and Jap common in certain sections—and if they can find any consolation down here in their misleading statements regarding the welfare of those who migrated North some time ago, they are welcome to it. The influenza's toll among the members of the Race in the North was small; in fact, in certain sections of the North it was absolutely nil, the disease seeming to have confined its ravages to the wonderfully healthy "whites."

The most peculiar part of the whole thing is the fact that the folks who came North of their own free will are not making any effort or showing any inclination to return to their former homes among the lynch-billies and red-necks. There is not a city in the North that would not show, by canvass, that the people who came up are 100 per cent better off, financially, physically, morally, and as to sanitary housing than they were in the South. We would like to know where we could find just one who "looks with longing eyes toward the land of ribbon cane and cotton." Statements of the sort are surely being taken with a grain of salt down here, and when spring comes there is sure to be an exodus that will make all former ones look like a single-handed cake walk. It's good-by forever when most of them leave, and those who return, as a whole, are of the sort that is best liked by the crackers down here below the sticks. To the initiated, statements like the above are merely jokes that must be passed with a smile. The whites will be more willing to welcome the darker brother back than the latter will be to come. It looks like "curtains" for the South as far as a return of the "prodigals" is concerned and it is as it should be.

COLUMBIAN STATE
FEBRUARY 17, 1919
North Inviting the Negro.

We read with satisfaction the paragraph from The Evening Post, of New York, describing the efforts to improve the condition of negro immigrants from the Southern States settling in Northern cities:

"Were Lincoln alive, he would read with interest and approval of the work of the National Urban League for improving the lot of negroes. It is an organization upon which the movement of hundreds of thousands of negroes to Northern cities has thrown a heavy burden, and which has struggled energetically to carry it. More than a score of welfare workers have been placed among negro employees in munition plants, steel mills, packing houses, shipyards and other industries. Its employment service has found work for 20,000 negroes. It has established day nurseries, settlement houses, agencies to aid travelers and soldiers' club-houses. In New York, one of 28 cities having branches, the league has kept a corps of 14 nurses busy during the influenza epidemic, and has conducted a convalescents' home. Yet its report just published, shows that its activities have been carried on with little over \$100,000 for the year."

The suspicion is deep-seated in the South, and we confess to sharing in it, that our Northern friends are bent on settling the so-called negro question on Southern soil rather than their own, and evidence has been painfully abundant that colored newcomers from the South have not been accorded the most cheerful of welcomes after cross-

ing the Mason and Dixon line.

By way of illustration, it may be observed that, although the negroes have been free more than half a century and though incessant accusation about their political treatment in the South is heard, the negro is never elected by the people to an important office in a Northern State.

Except on the presumption that political discrimination against the negroes is practiced in the North, how can it be explained that no black man has been sent to congress from a Northern State?

To say that no negro is elected mayor of Boston because in that city the black race is a minority is implied confession that negroes are excluded from high office by reason of their race and color. To set up that no Northern negroes are worthy of political distinctions would be to combat torrential outpourings of testimony to the contrary from generations of the negroes' Northern champions.

Meanwhile, in the last half century dozens and scores of foreigners and sons of foreigners, Germans, Italians and Scandinavians, have been sent to the National House of Representatives and Senate from many Northern States, and if the charge be true that the negro is prevented from voting in the South, is it not indisputable that he is excluded from holding all but trifling offices in the North? Is not this truth accentuated by the occasional appointment of a negro to a responsible federal post by a president?

The State heartily welcomes any and every sign that the negroes are about to be given a fair chance in Northern communities. We long for the day when Southern negroes will know that they can take a train at pleasure and, escaping from alleged Southern injustice, scatter and find homes in the great North and West where, it is vociferously asserted, they stand on the same footing with the white people.

In Detroit, the negro population is said to be 40,000, which is 10,000 more than in Charleston or than in any city of South Carolina. Among these Northern colored men must be many of education and business standing and if some of them could be elevated to positions of honor and trust, it would encourage their oppressed brethren in the South to go where they would be sure of justice.

So long as lynchers in Georgia or elsewhere can indulge a savage propensity without fear that their supply of labor will be diminished, it will be hard to impress them with the necessity of giving up the indulgence. The North can relieve the acuteness of the Southern problem in a few years simply by offering the negroes a haven and treating them as though they were white men when they come to it.

It is to be hoped that the National Urban League will have the sincere support of all the good men and women of the Northern States. No "underground" railway is needed nowadays to make the negro free.

The Way to Keep the Negro in the South

As Stinson Sees It

Editor Constitution: In the last

Editor Constitution: In the last nine weeks I have visited Dalton, Eatonton, Savannah, Sandersville, Moultrie, Bainbridge, Edison, Thomasville and Washington, D. C. I saw all grades and classes of our people and studied them from various points of view, and saw many things that encouraged me. It was clearly to be seen that the better element of both races realize that their interest is common, and also it was made plain that the conditions of good will, character building and real happiness, so far as that word means in our getting along here together, will be carried out in the south.

Both races have large and plentiful crops, and will have all they need in money and provisions, live stock and other farming implements to carry them through the year 1919. I was made to realize what a great and happy condition stands out for the masses as well as the classes in this section, where man scarcely needs an overcoat, and where three crops may be made on a piece of land, if the farmer knows his business. And what should stand in the way of making the south the garden spot of the world for both health and plenty to live on?

Whatever may be said, Georgia is destined to be that which Henry W. Grady prophesied it would be, and we must not fail to see and appreciate what is for us and our children, and if we cannot see and understand it, others will come and take our heritage. The colored people want to live in the south. They like to live on the farm, they like to have around them cows, hogs, chickens, ducks and geese, and all those things that make common, honest people truly happy. They like the well and spring water; they like the breezes that come from the fresh woodlands, and why shouldn't they be permitted to enjoy them?

The wise and conservative editor of the daily and weekly paper has much to do with creating a wholesome and righteous sentiment that will make the people feel at home, and sleep sound at night. They can create and make the people aid in a righteous sentiment by the things for which they stand, editorially, and for the stories which appear in their columns. The honest and conservative leader of the negro race, whether in pulpit or otherwise, has said to the negro in the south in the last few years, "Make good use of the opportunity at your door," and he will continue to do so, if he can tell the truth in so doing and meet the best wishes of the church-going and home-loving members of his race.

Lynching and other irregularities have sent from this state more than three hundred and fifty thousand or some of the best laborers we have had since 1850. And there is not an intelligent man who feels for the best welfare of the state but who feels that an unfortunate mistake has come to us by it. There are persons not of the negro race, who are pleading with the preachers and their congregations to permit the negroes to organize labor unions, by which these men and women may protect themselves and their

children; the work has been going on for several months. And these communities where our people have misunderstandings and it seems to result in misunderstandings, they are quietly passing out from that state to some other. What will the controlling people do about this?

The negro must have good schools that will be inviting to his teachers and his children. The church-going facilities must be made attractive. The white people in authority in the rural districts must see to it, since every law and office and the ballot are in their hands. I say that they must see to it that the negro is fully protected; otherwise, it is out of the question, and the negro leader who advises otherwise will be pushed aside by his race and the negro will go as he desires to go. The younger generation seems to be very much dissatisfied, and especially is it true with those brought up on the farm, without education or systematic training. The first, because too small an estimate has been put on his school training. We have thought to keep an individual ignorant was to handle him with greater ease, but it never has been true, and it is not true now. A proof of that fact is that the people who migrated from our section in the last two or three years just past were the people who had little or no chance, and who lived on the farm.

Wherever colored people have just been taught to be intelligent, honest, and to own something and to be respectable in the community, they have always made good citizens. In the days of slavery the slaves were taught to imitate their mistress and their master, and if they were first-class people and believed in righteousness, those negroes would die before they would disgrace themselves, as they had been taught by their owners. That fact is no less true today. The white man should encourage the colored people, and he has no need to be suspicious of the negro or to fear that he would go against the people with whom he has lived all of his life, nursed his children, worked his fields, washed his clothes, had charge of what was in his home, cooked his food and guarded his household, while he went to the front to bind tighter his shackles. He does not envy the white people today. He likes to enjoy a little of the pleasures which he sees the white people enjoy. He has built the bridges, tunneled the mountain, dug out the railroads and has helped to build the towns.

All he asks for now is to be permitted to build him a home, to educate his children, to live an upright life, to put his money in the bank, to pay taxes, to worship God peacefully in his churches and to aid his children in establishing a good character and living an upright life.

Shall he not enjoy that privilege in the south and go on his way decently enjoying himself? And when he violates the law, punish him as you do anybody else. The best people of both races will agree that we can do this, and we ought to do it. It means peace and happiness for us both; it means a long life and getting to heaven when we are done with the world.

When he was told to get ready to go to Germany, the negro went. More than four hundred thousand went, and many laid down their lives; and, notwithstanding he had not received all that was due him as an American citizen, he cried to get in the front ranks of the battle, that he might aid in establishing a democracy that would last for many years.

President Woodrow Wilson has

shown a willingness to teach our section some new lessons about how we can live as distinct as the fingers on the hand, and yet treat each other right, and be honest in our ideas of character-building and the building up of our homes and serve our day and generation in the sight of God.

I am writing these lines to you for the reason that you and your paper have always shown the disposition to plead for fair play. Your illustrious father is said by the colored people to have been kindly disposed to my people. I am sending these words to you because I believe them to be timely, and at the same time because I am not a pessimist. I am sending them because I am engaged in a work which I trust will give the negro masses the proper viewpoint. I am sending them because I believe in God and good people, and it is our business to labor to the ends of righteousness and God will make all things right in the end. I send these statements to you because there are thousands of good men and women of your race in this city and in the state and, in fact, throughout the south, who would not do the negro race or anybody else an injustice if they knew it. They are people of high character, education and prominence, and would not do anything other than what they conceive to be just.

A few days ago, a prominent white family allowed the use of its dining room for their colored servant to marry one of our colored soldiers. When the late S. M. Inman died, his servants and other colored people were permitted to have seats in his church and hear the funeral sermon. The late Judge Fred Foster had a colored woman in his employ who died while I was pastor in the city of Madison, twenty years ago. The Rev. E. P. Johnson, of this city, and I preached the funeral. This very prominent family had the front seats of the church, and wept so that it moved the entire multitude to tears, and they had this woman buried in the family cemetery, and people of that section admire the family for it today. There are thousands of white people that have done similar kindnesses for negroes.

The colored people like to please the white people. My people like to have the good wishes and smiles of the white people, and it means the approval of their good behavior and that they have done their work well, and the south ought not to allow these unnecessary and irresponsible things to happen in our various communities.

And since the negroes appreciate in so high a manner what you and your class of believers have done along this line, I trust you will continue to stand for the best interest of both races in the south, and let us make this section what it ought to be.

RICHARD D. STINSON, Principal of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

STINSON'S CARD.

"All the negro asks for now," says Richard D. Stinson, principal of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial Institute, colored, discussing the social and industrial status of the negro in the south, in a communication appearing elsewhere upon this page, "is that he be permitted to

build him a home, to educate his children, to live an upright life, to put his money in the bank, to pay taxes, to worship God peacefully in his churches, and to aid his children in establishing a good character and living an upright life."

This is certainly reasonable.

The hegira of colored people from the south to the north during the last few years has given rise to a serious problem, affecting as it does the labor situation both on the farms and in the industries.

The south is the natural habitation of the negro. Inured to southern customs and southern conditions, all things being equal, it is natural that he should prefer life in the south; and when he leaves the south and goes north, where he is a stranger and not understood, it must be some deep-seated and compelling reason that impels him.

Our correspondent suggests the cause when he says that "lynching and other irregularities have sent from this state more than 350,000 of some of the best laborers we have had since 1850"—and his suggestion itself, by implication, suggests the remedy. Put an end to lynching, mob violence and the "other irregularities," and accord to the colored man nothing more nor less than his just deserts as a citizen under the law and within the jurisdiction of the courts of justice.

The south needs the negro; the negro needs the south. And when an honest, worthy negro quits the south the loss is mutual.

The negro has rights in which he is entitled to protection as a human being and a citizen under the flag. That protection should be guaranteed him, and when he transgresses the law he should be punished by and under the law.

Give the negro a commensurate incentive to good citizenship and the negro exodus problem will quickly solve itself.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, DEALER

NEGRO MIGRATION IS TURNING SOUTH

Many Who Came During War Are Going Back, Ticket

Agent Says

The tide of migration, which brought to Cleveland during the war more than 10,000 southern colored people, is temporarily stopped if not setting the other way, according to figures obtained yesterday from J. M. White, union station ticket agent.

In January about 225 negroes bought one-way tickets to Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana and carried so much baggage the railroad men believed they were going to stay; in February 190 left the city. These figures were obtained by deducting the number of soldiers bound for cantonments and the tourists bound for gulf ports and Florida.

William R. Connors, director of the Negro Welfare Association, said last night possibly 200 colored soldiers who had not previously lived in Cleveland had come here recently.

"Nearly all the colored folks who came from the south during the war were Baptists," Mr. Connors said, "and so far the Baptist ministers haven't noticed any marked return to Dixie. At the same time hardly any new ones have come in."

The number of colored applicants for work at the United States employment service far exceeds in proportion the number of white applicants, according to Ralph M. Smith, in charge of the men's department, and this indicates the proportion of unemployment is higher, he said.

Many colored men who were doing the heavy work in steel mills and munitions factories lost their jobs after the cancellation of war contracts. G. E. Stayton, employment official, said.

Migration Still On

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4.—A St. Louis reporter last week met a number of race men and women on the "Frisco" train from Memphis bound for St. Louis and other northern points. They occupied an entire coach and several of them said the incident was a daily occurrence in which the people are seeking more freedom of opportunity and better living conditions than are offered in the South, where lynchings and high handed un-American methods are in vogue. The men seemed to have plenty of money and appeared to be an honest class of hard working people.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS AUGUST 4, 1919 WANTS NEGROES IN SOUTH.

When in your big, busy city a few months ago a friend said to me, "We are getting too many negroes in Chicago." I replied: "Try to induce them to go south on the farms." Each county in the south has negro churches and schools under the public school system and the whites pay for them. A farmer will give some and sustenance, furnish mule and plow and share the crops. In a few years a thrifty negro can own his home and a small farm, and owning his own property will make of him a good citizen. The southern country is the natural home of the negro, and has a healthy climate for him to rear his children in. I was orphaned at an early age and my negroes cared for me, and my old "mammy" nursed me. I have great sympathy for them.

MARCUS B. TONEY, Nashville, Tenn.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement

South Eager to Regain Losses of Labor Exodus

**Farms in Need of Labor And Mi-
grants Being Urged To Re-
turn. Fear That Selective
Service Men Will Not Return
on Account of Social Injustices**

(Associated Negro Press)

Birmingham, Ala.—Regeneration, as well as reconstruction is going on in the South. Never has the South been put to such a test of endurance as well as diplomacy as it is now passing through.

In the first place, the South is very very much in need of laborers, especially on the farms. It has not gotten over the effects of the large migration North for the past three years, and with it the thousands of Negroes who were taken by the Selective Service into the Army. A campaign of publicity has been started in the North, urging Negroes to return to their former Southern homes, and be received with "open arms," so to speak. A large number of the Northern communities are up in arms, and are protesting against the efforts to induce the colored people to return, just as the South protested against the Northerners coming down here and offering the men higher wages to come up in the "real land of the free."

The white daily papers of the South are constantly having extensive articles concerning conditions, and long editorial comments concerning the seriousness of the situation. There are many problems entering into the situation, any one of which is bothersome enough. The feeling is everywhere prevalent among the white people that Negro boys who have been in France and who have had a real taste of social justice, will not return to their native homes, where for decades they have been kept in ignorance and privation, and endure the former things; and it is very natural that in a very respectable, though determined way, the boys are letting the fact be known just as the white people are thinking.

The political situation is one of the most ticklish, for even the daily newspapers admit that it is rankest hypocrisy to allow men to die for a country, fighting for the cause of democracy, and yet in their native land are unable to vote.

The entire country is much alarmed over the spread of the astounding

"social unrest" and the possible effect it might have on the Negroes of the country if they should become susceptible to the propaganda of injustice. Leaders are being called upon everywhere to counsel conservatism among the people, and the newspapers are being urged to speak softly. These things in a large sense are being done, and yet that determination to have real justice at this time is not abating.

MONTGOMERY ALA ADVERTISER

OCTOBER 17, 1919

WANT TO RETURN SOUTH

Negroes Ready to Come Back to Farms

Negroes who flocked to the north and middle west during the war are ready to return South and Southern farmers according to a letter to W. R. Greene, secretary of the Farmers Protective League from W. L. Upshaw of 133 Hopkins street, Cincinnati, O.

In his letter Mr. Upshaw asks of the need of farm labor and says that he is in position to direct large numbers of negroes to this section, if arrangements are made to pay their fare back to Alabama.

WASHVILLE TENN BANNER

MAY 12, 1919
The movement of the Negroes North was of the North's own devising, and it was not financial but merely commercial, or at least in solution of an economic difficulty. When the war shut out immigration and the demand for labor was increased in the munition factories Northern agents came South offering high wages and painting gorgeous pictures of prosperity for Negroes who should go North. Many went, but not to the extent of depleting the South's black population.

That is how it all began and the renewed abuse of the South it appears to have caused is not understood. The worst exhibition of this abuse is by the fanatics of the old school, like the Northwestern Christian Advocate, and the unscrupulous editor of The Nation, but there is a manifest growing irritation caused, it seems, by the undesired black influx that is manifested by this renewed criticism of the South.

ALBANY N Y ARGUS

JANUARY 5, 1919
A NEGRO PROBLEM.

A dispatch from Washington states that southern cotton fields are getting back practically none of the negro labor attracted North by the high wages of war plants, as shown by reports to the federal department of labor. Their exodus caused labor shortages in many localities and many of the negroes who came north are

being absorbed by peace time industries.

This is an unfortunate state of affairs. The South needs the negroes and certainly on the plantations, can not replace them to any considerable extent with white men. The staying of large numbers of southern negroes in the North would be particularly bad in view of the fact that it is going to be no easy task to find employment for all the returning soldiers whose homes are in the North. In most industrial plants they would be given the preference, but it is to be feared that a good many employers would retain the negroes if they could get them for less money. It is none too soon for the department of labor to endeavor to persuade the negroes who came North attracted by higher wages in war plants to return to the South, where they would certainly be better off in the long run.

It is said that the federal employment service is trying to get better working conditions for negroes in the South, and if prices keep at or near the present level the owners of plantations and all factories in which negroes are employed can afford to pay somewhat higher wages. It would be to the advantage of the southern people to give the negroes better living conditions, and to offer them more induc-

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER

JULY 29, 1919

COLORED FOLKS ARE COMING TO HOBOKEN

Hoboken city officials and others have noticed of late the influx of colored people to the city. Several colored families have recently arrived, while single colored men and women have also taken up their residences in the city.

While most of these have selected the western section of the city, they have not withheld from other sections. In every ward of the city there are now colored residents, and it is stated by some officials that it is understood more are coming.

Until comparatively recently there were few colored residents of the city. At one time, and for many years, there was only one colored family residing in Hoboken. This family was well known throughout the city. Then, in later years, one or two others came and settled here, but it has been only recently that anything like an influx has been noticed.

MEMPHIS ALARMED

OVER NEW EXODUS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Negro migration to the North is becoming an alarming problem, according to George R. James, chairman of the Chamber of Com-

merce social agencies indorsement committee.

James has called a meeting of his committee for Friday noon, following receipt of reports from the U. S. Department of Labor. He says that it is time that Memphis gave serious consideration and attention to the labor problems.

Thousands of Colored people are leaving for the North and East. The labor situation is becoming a problem in nearly every section, according to reports received by James.

The committee proposes welfare projects for Memphis folk to help stop the movement.

From a dispatch in today's paper sent The Charlotte Observer by Mr Bryant, it's Washington correspondent, it is learned that efforts will be made to induce thousands of colored people to go north and take the place of foreigners who are leaving for the old countries. It is estimated that more than a million colored people will be required to fill the vacancies caused by this exodus of foreigners. It has always been the experience of most colored people in this section that they were mighty glad to get back "home" after living for a few months or years north of the Mason and Dixon line.

JUNE 23, 1919

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
AUGUST 31, 1919

CHICAGO NEGROES NOT WILLING TO COME BACK SOUTH

Getting Good Wages and Well Satisfied in North, Denechaud Writes

After interviewing more than a hundred Southern negroes in Chicago, Justin F. Denechaud, chairman of the "go gettum" committee, writes Saturday that he was unable to find one who was willing to return to his former home.

The "go gettum" committee was appointed recently under the auspices of the Association of Commerce to investigate the report that hundreds of negroes from Dixie were tired of life in the windy metropolis, and hoping to return to Louisiana.

"We have not given up hope of getting some families for Louisiana farms," continues Mr. Denechaud, "but not many can be secured from this place under existing conditions." He adds: "I also believe that returning negroes will not be easily ban-

ished, for here they ride in street cars with white people, patronize theatres and restaurants and other places on an equality with whites, and when they return South, these privileges will no longer be theirs. Therefore our farmers must no build too high their hopes of getting needed farm workers from this section."

Mr. Denechaud and the other members of the committee visited the section where the race riots were staged. They found conditions easy, and no signs of the reported panic and fear. Negroes are considered desirable laborers in Chicago, writes Mr. Denechaud, "and all negroes can secure employment at good wages in Chicago and the surrounding section. The packing plants are today employing large numbers of negroes, and these negroes are so far meeting with no molestation from their white co-workers. We were shown requests for large numbers of men coming from many places. The railroads are now drawing on the Chicago idle negro for their labor wants."

NEW YORK CITY EVE. SUN
SEPTEMBER 15, 1919

The Negro Problem. Wholesale Emigration Proposed as the Only Adequate Remedy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—Sir: Reading your editorial, "Negro Unrest," in the Sept. 6 issue, I beg to answer your final query. The answer to the problem lies in the policy of assisted emigration of the negro urged by Abraham Lincoln, and offering the obvious solution of the difficult situation which confronts the country. "Reform it altogether" by the removal of the cause of the dangerous ferment.

The task is great, but the resources of the country are equal to it. Lincoln propounded it; Jefferson, Webster, Fillmore, Seward, Grant and many others of vision advocated it; the wisest members of the African race favor it to-day. No other solution is adequate.

WILLIAM P. PICKETT
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12.

WANT TO RETURN SOUTH

10-17-19
Negroes Ready to Come Back to Farms

Negroes who flocked to the north and middle west during the war are ready to return South and Southern farmers according to a letter to W. R. Greene, secretary of the Farmers Protective League from W. L. Upshaw of 133 Hopkins street, Cincinnati, O.

In his letter Mr. Upshaw asks of the need of farm labor and is in position to direct large numbers of negroes to this section, if arrangements are made to pay their fare back to Alabama.

THE TREK HOMEWARD

Southern negroes who were lured north during the last two or three years are now returning home as they are now turning back to their ability to do so permits, and come back they will know how to appreciate a good thing.

The rainbow pictures by which so many thousands of our negroes were hypnotized into quitting their southern homes, where they were well off and happy, are fading.

As was to have been expected, now that the labor shortage in the north has ceased to exist, the northern employers have no further use for the southern negroes, and are turning them off to make room for white laborers.

Many of the colored workers, evidently never considered the possibility of a change in conditions, and not only failed, while employed, to fortify themselves against the proverbial "rainy day," but have found themselves now both jobless and "broke" far away among strangers who care not what happens to them; and at the mercy of police authorities who sternly bid them go hence without thought or care as to the manner of their going.

At Coatesville, Pa., a short time ago, according to a report appearing in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, there was a police "round-up" of unemployed colored men, "hundreds of whom," said the news dispatch, "were brought here from the south during the war when labor was scarce," and "several hundreds of whom have been forced out of employment."

The report goes on to say that—"Each night for several weeks past has seen cells at city hall filled with lodgers. Each morning these men are lined up before Mayor A. H. Swing, who, after informing them there is no work here at present, turns them over to officers to escort them to the city limits, who give the men instructions as to the roads to the south."

That shows the real depth of northern appreciation of the southern negro, when need for his services ceases: They "turn them over to the officers to escort them to the city limits," point southward and tell them to "beat it!"

After all, the experience the negro race has undergone may prove to be a good thing for all concerned.

Eventually these negroes who followed the will-o'-the-wisp off into the wilderness will find their way home again; and when they come back they will know how to appreciate a good thing.

And when they come back to the south, where they belong and where they are needed, if they will follow the advice of such leaders of their race as Dr. R. R. Moton, and of the white citizens who have their best interests at heart, they will be happier and better contented than ever before.

The situation is truthfully expressed by The Mobile Register, in an editorial, "Moton Has Our Support," in which it says:

"Dr. Moton takes the position all along occupied by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, that the whites and negroes must expect to continue to live in the south together, and that it is best for the negroes to so equip themselves and so to act as to be useful, law-abiding helpers in the work of a progressive south; and that the difficulties of the situation—even the injustice and the lynching—will in time be removed as this usefulness becomes better understood."

If those disillusioned negroes who went north, as well as their fellows who did not go, will listen to and heed the advice of Moton and men of his type instead of that of his detractors, there is a happy day in store for them in the south.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES JULY 16, 1919 SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

The Shreveport Journal, reproducing approvingly some recent remarks in these columns concerning the negro problem and the need for united action in the South to counteract the influences which encourage negro migration, aptly says:

If the South wants to keep its negro labor (about which there is no doubt) it cannot too quickly lay to heart the lesson which the States reads to a portion of its people. There is a great question of humanity and justice involved here; but more important in its immediate effects is the question of material self-interest. Obviously the South needs the negro; he is an important factor in the development of Southern prosperity. Let us show him that we understand his value to us.

The best thought of the South is coming more and more to recognize the force of the argument that, if the negro is to be kept where Booker Washington said he ought to remain to be happy and contented, consideration must be given to the improvement of his lot.

He doesn't want to leave the South and the South doesn't want to see him go. Therefore it is up to the South to make him feel that no temptation the North offers him is worth the comfort and protection he enjoys here.

MISSISSIPPI TREATS NEGRO FAIR, CHICAGO COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mississippi is not as horribly bad in its treatment of the negro as reports circulated in Chicago and other northern cities indicate, three members of a special investigating committee from that city found after touring the state under the auspices of the Mississippi Welfare League, with headquarters here.

They found, to the contrary, that in nearly every community negroes are given encouragement and that living conditions are being steadily improved. These findings, explained in detail, will be embodied in a report to be announced soon. It is expected the report will counteract false reports circulated in Chicago as to the unpleasantness of living in Mississippi. The names of the investigators were not given.

ing the effect, claim that the propagandists of in justices will have to look elsewhere for schemes to get the Colored people to return South.

On of the most interesting comments comes from the in the history of the country, sent a committee of white and Colored men to Mississippi to study conditions in that state.

The committee was commissioned by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the federal bureau of labor and organized labor. It has just made its report, relating that it found 'exceptional happiness, contentment and prosperity among the Negroes of Mississippi.' The reports says that 'school facilities were found to be good, churches adequate, housing conditions being improved rapidly and race relations good.' The industrious Negro "is afforded excellent opportunities to become a land owner. No police oppression, imposition or lawlessness was found." The committee related that its facts "were secured from the Negroes themselves, and we had the privilege of riding with them and surveying their farms in automobiles they own."

That is the surprising report brought back by northern investigators from a state commonly represented as hating an abusing Negroes. It is note worthy that Mississippi business men recently issued an invitation to Negroes who had migrated to the North to return.

One suspicion, however, suggests itself. Did this Chicago committee make its report so entrancing to get rid of the Negroes who have moved to Chicago, where they seem to be unwelcome? Is it propaganda to induce them to leave the city atate?

ANNISTON NEGROES FIGHT MIGRATION The Fight Migration Anniston, Ala., August 2.—(Special.)—Anniston negroes, officers and members of the Migration Educational league, are trying to discourage the migration of negroes from this part of Alabama to the north. At a mass meeting held in Hobson City Friday night prominent negroes made talks to discourage the negroes from seeking higher wages promised in the north. It is charged that propaganda has been circulated among the negroes, telling them of advantages to be obtained in northern cities in wages better living conditions and greater freedom of action in a social way. This, it is claimed, has caused 75 or 100 negro families to make plans to leave eastern Alabama for the north. The Migration Educational league is trying to keep the local negroes from being influenced by the northern propaganda.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement. CHICAGO LEADS IN

NEGRO POPULATION

The Daily Herald
WINDY CITY NOW HAS 150,000
NEGROES
2-27-19

Negroes Of The South, Deprived Of Their Rights, Seek Justice And Freedom In Western City

(Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Feb. 27.—(Special) Chicago, the second largest city in the nation, leads all others in Negro population, according to the latest and best information obtainable. Statistics gathered since the beginning of the migration more than two years ago, place the Negro population of the "Windy City" at 150,000. The section on the South Side formerly known as the "Black Belt" has spread in so many directions that the belt has increased in size until it is now a coat.

Section after section of the big city where white families formerly lived have been turned over to Negro residents because of the great demand for homes. Many of these places run up in values to thousands of dollars, but members of the Race are living in them and keeping them in many instances, in much better condition than their former white occupants. However, there has in too many instances been a disproportionate increase of rentals, and this matter is receiving the attention of civic workers.

Demand for labor, high wages and the awakening of the Negro through travels induced by the war, together

HUNGER WAGES ONE OF CAUSES OF MIGRATION

The Journal
Bad Features Of Plantation Life
For Negro Workmen Revealed
By Investigation Of Department Of Labor
3-22-19

(Special to Journal and Guide)
Washington, D. C.—Hunger wages and lack of employment during a large

part of the year are assigned as among the causes of Negro migration from Mississippi, in a report on Negro Migration in 1916-17 by R. H. Leavell, of Mississippi, just issued through the office of the Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor. Wages in southwest Mississippi rarely exceeded 75 cents a day, Mr. Leavell reports, though a range from 50 cents to \$1 appeared in his investigation.

The volume of migration from Mississippi to the North can not readily be determined, but an estimate by W. T. B. Williams places the figure for Mississippi at about 100,000 in approximately 18 months.

A number of causes contributed to the movement, among them the disastrous storm of 1916 and the boll weevil which necessitated means of cultivation that required less labor power. Improved living conditions in the North, described by those who had already left the State, proved a great factor in inducing others to go. The increased death rate from pellagra in 1915 and pellagra mortality figures in general apparently have a direct relation to wage rates. Pellagra is due to a monotonous low proteid diet, which can be corrected by using meats, vegetables, and cereals in greater abundance.

Economic motives were present in practically every case of Negro migration, according to Mr. Leavell, but the feeling on the part of the Negro that he is discriminated against in business, in the schools, and in the courts has been also a great factor.

FLORIDA CITIZENS WILL ENCOURAGE RACE TO REMAIN SOUTH

The Evening Star
By Associated Negro Press
Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 13—At

meeting of the commissioners of Duval county a delegation of Negroes appeared to request that the members of their race be permitted to use the county armory for a meeting of meetings of an educative character. The delegation stated they desired to have white speakers address Negroes and tell them the advantages of remaining at their homes. The delegation added that only Negroes from the South, which would leave the southern section without workmen in the trades and laborers.

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SOUTHERN WHITES GOING NORTH TOO

St. Louis Independent
-Clayton
Who Is Paying Their Transportation?
No Immigration Agent Have Been
Arrested for Persuading Them
To Leave The South.

Thousands of white people from the South have migrated to northern centers, going to such places as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, O., and other large manufacturing centers. These facts became known when a thorough investigation had been made by representative of some of the leading organizations in these parts through a worker who has been directly interested in studying the immigration subject for the past two years. He declared further that the sudden immigration north among the whites had exceeded that of the Negroes, and that they had gone in such large numbers from the smaller towns in the southern states that it was appalling. From recent investigations it is further shown, says this expert on conditions among races, that the migration and exodus has not abated among the whites, that if anything, it has gained in velocity and that the momentum of the tide or rather the crest of the wave has not been reached. When asked what the cause of the wholesale exodus of the whites from the south to the north was, he stated positively that it was the lure of the higher wages in shops and factory as well as the desire for improved living conditions. It further developed, upon investigation by this person in charge, that in certain centers whole communities have been populated by the white people from the south, especially is this true, he said, in places like Omaha, Neb.; Chicago, Washington, New York and cities named in the outset.

It would seem that the coming fall and, indeed, by next spring, so he states, the tide of migration, will increase rather than diminish among the whites from the south who are seeking the advantages offered by the north, east and west in every

walk of life and especially in laboring fields. As proof of this, the individual pointed out the fact that most of the rapid strides made in almost every avocation of recent years in the North had been attended and made by southern white men who had migrated from the south. He pointed out several particular instances where some of the best writers on newspapers of the north and east, who had gained enviable reputation, were among those who had migrated from the south to the north, and that some of the best institutions in the north had secured as salesmen, managers, agents and employes the whites who had come up from the south, many of whom had taken the places of foreign laborers who had either gone back to their homes or had been displaced by the migrants.

INFLUX OF FARMING NEGROES PRESENTS PROBLEM TO STATE

President of the Alarm Clock Comments
on Omission of Educators to
Consider Plan

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—Within the last month three events have occurred of profound significance in the future of Pennsylvania—the address of the state superintendent of education, Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, before the City and Civic Clubs; the state educational conference at Harrisburg, and the address of Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education of the United States, speaking Wednesday night at the City Club rooms. From these high sources the people of Pennsylvania have a right to expect a vision of the great future of our commonwealth, a broad-minded, statesmanlike view of the educational needs of the state, the educational forces at our disposal and the general plan of attack upon these conditions and difficulties.

But throughout them all—nay, even in the program for the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association planned to occur here during the Christmas holidays—there is a vital omission, namely, the failure to consider or even to mention the educational problems and difficulties involved in the injection into this state of a quarter of a million negroes from neglected parts of the southern states.

Suddenly, as by a tremendous tidal wave thousands of unschooled, rural, farming ne-

groes swept into the maelstrom of congested complex industrial and commercial life, made doubly congested and complex by the war. If ever there were presented a test of educational alertness, initiative, adaptability, adequacy, it would certainly seem to have been here exemplified.

Well, since those on the mountain-top choose to remain silent, needs be that some one speak from the valley, circumscribe though his view may be. So, speaking from the valley, how does this migration seem to affect the educational problems that Pennsylvania must face and solve in the immediate future?

First. The public schools should and will work out the problems involved in the negro migrants under sixteen years of age. Even here, however, are many important adjustments, extensions, etc., which lie in the hands of the authorities awaiting solution.

Second. The negro over sixteen and under fifty needs the benefit of a comprehensive educational plan. This plan should include evening, afternoon and part-time courses; some academic, including English, history and civics. It should also include industrial and commercial courses of a different nature from those presented in the public evening high schools and the private trade and commercial schools. By reason of the rich practical experience that can be drawn on in most of these migrant people, it would be possible to plan courses in the city which would supplement and make available the store of concrete knowledge in their possession.

Third. Since these people are mostly from rural life, courses in agriculture which would fit them for successful farming in Pennsylvania soil and with Pennsylvania products should be included.

Fourth. Volunteers, chosen from the finest young men and women of our state, white and colored, and inspired with altruistic fire, should be put through a short training in the best normal schools and universities of the state with the understood purpose of placing them among these migrants to devote their youth to the high task of elevating these handicapped souls to the destinies to which their God-given talents intended them.

Fifth. Supervised activities, calculated to preserve those gifts they brought with them from the South—their health, their friendly camaraderie, their poetic and musical temperament and ability—should be provided.

Sixth, but really first in point of time. A progressive and continuous survey of their distribution, their needs, their progress, should be in the hands of discreet, friendly, capable educators and sociologists.

In fact, a whole state-wide, comprehensive, statesmanlike plan should have been inaugurated as soon as the enormity of the migration was perceived. But now, after three years of this migration, the absence of such a plan seems almost a calamity.

DANIEL A. BROOKS.

President the Alarm Clock Club.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1919

MEXICANS AND NEGROES TAKE LEAVE OF CITY

ALTOONA PA TIMES

FEBRUARY 27, 1919

Southerners, For Most Part, Were Not Frugal and Did Not Take on Habits of

Thrifty While Here.

A large number of Mexican laborers, employed by the Pennsy on the tracks and in the yards during the period of the war, have left the city during the past few days and last night, approximately fifty departing for other sections, and it was a motley crowd that gathered at the station just before train time.

Some of them were shipping south, while others went east, but the larger number had tickets westward. A few who have been careful and saving since their arrival here had transportation for return to their revolutionary torn country and attempt to establish a home.

Some of them learned to speak the English language fluently during their time here, but the majority are hard to understand. They evidently brought along their Mexican habits of not attempting to make any progress, and are leaving Altoona practically as poor as when they entered.

They have been suspended by the company, because of the lack of work, and instead of loafing about the city made arrangements to leave. A small number of colored laborers have also left during the past few days, but the majority brought here from the south by the Pennsy are still in the city, although not all are working.

RETURNING SOLDIERS CAUSE 1919 EXODUS

The exodus of 1919 is on, and the lynching of two men and two women and the lynching of a soldier in uniform the people have begun to get their heads together and wonder what is best. For the most part the decision is, "Go North, where people have a chance."

Dr. George E. Maynes, director of Negro economics of the United States Department of Labor, in a recent address at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, stated to a meeting of employers, representatives of labor and welfare workers that a large proportion of the 300,000 Race soldiers abroad will wish to come to northern cities, like Cleveland, Pittsburg, Detroit and Chicago, and the majority will come to Chicago.

Great preparations are being made to make these "true friends of freedom" welcome. Many of them have written relatives and friends South to meet them up North, and these people are packing up and starting up this way.

Efforts and inducements are being made by southerners to keep the people in the South, but as long as lynchings, disfranchisement and "Jim Crows" continue to take precedence over justice and equality of opportunity these patriotic boys cannot go back to the old sections.

Over in France, where there is no color discrimination, these soldier boys have been treated as men by the natives. They say that the only unpleasantness they encountered was from the southern whites, hundreds of

whom went out of their way trying to spread the infernal disease of negro phobia. But it was not contagious in France. The French people and the French officials frowned with disgust on all their offerings.

One of these men, intelligent and property owner, said that he is going to remain in Chicago and use his entire influence to get the right to vote for his people, or have southern representation in Congress cut down. The national Republican committee, realizing the gravity of the situation, and the present injustice, is laying a foundation to take definite and decided action on disfranchisement and lynching.

The Negro and the South MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

Louisiana's commissioner of agriculture is in Chicago at the head of a delegation of planters and business men from that state who seek to persuade negroes who left the South during the war to return to their old habitats where their labor is so sorely needed.

We do not know how these employers dealt with their negro labor when they had it, but it is common knowledge that the heavy emigration of black men from the South to the North in the last few years has been due to the fact that the negroes had given up hope of obtaining in the South the living conditions they thought were due them by right. Their wages were low, their homes undesirable and in many instances their educational advantages exceedingly limited. They came North to better themselves in these respects, being attracted by abundant opportunities for employment at remunerative terms.

It will be a good thing for all concerned if the employers of the South have learned a lesson from the labor experiences of the last two or three years. All things considered, the negro seems to belong in the South rather than in the North. Planters and business men in that part of the country need the kind of service that he seems best able to give. The North is not in such need—at least not in the same degree—because it gets much the larger part of immigrant labor.

If Southern employers expect to be able to persuade emigrating negroes to return to the old stands of labor, however, it will be up to them to give adequate assurances of satisfactory pay and acceptable living standards. The levels that obtained before the war are obsolete in any scheme of providing the South with the labor it needs to carry on its industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Unfortunately for many of the blacks who have come North, the material advantages they gained have been set over against a race prejudice which they did not anticipate. It is in the power of the South to give negroes more congenial homes and conditions than they are finding in their new bases of operation. If they exercise this power appropriately, a long step will have been taken in the solution of a difficult problem. It is to be hoped the Louisiana de-

gation will point the way to better things—better for the North, better for the South, and better for the human beings who have been buffeted too long and too harshly between the two.

Immediate Return Of Thousands Of Southern Negroes Now In The North Urgently Needed

The Daily Press
(United Press)
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7.—Short-

age of labor in the South calls for the immediate return of thousands of Negroes who came north for war work, George W. Harter, of Atlanta, declared here today.

Harter came here as the representative of organized labor of Georgia, in an effort to induce Negro laborers to return to the South, where thousands of jobs are reported to be awaiting them.

He estimated that there were approximately 30,000 Negroes from the South scattered through the mills and factories in the Pittsburgh district.

NEGRO LABORERS LEAVE FOR NORTH

ANNISTON, ALA., July 9.—Many negro laborers are leaving northeast Alabama for the North, lured from farms, mines and lumber camps by promise of higher wages. Within the past week a large number of negroes are reported to have left this county for the north and if the movement continues it is feared there will be a serious shortage of labor for gathering cotton and other crops. Thus far the exodus has been principally from the towns, but country negroes also are beginning to hear the call.

Efforts to determine if labor agents have been, soliciting the negroes to quit their Southern homes for northern jobs have failed to reveal any evidence of them. The negroes, it is claimed, have been written to by those who have found work in the north, the letters holding out golden promise which the negroes are eager to realize.

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL

JULY 23, 1919

TO STOP LABOR EXODUS.

Chamber of Commerce Division Confers With Employment Bureau.

To take definite steps toward preventing as far as possible the exodus of negro laborers to Detroit, Mich., and other northern cities, a committee has been named from the Chamber of Commerce industrial and commercial division and will meet today at noon at the C. of C. Building to begin its work. Dr. Tait Butler is chairman.

The Chamber of Commerce division met with J. D. Barbee, superintendent of the U. S. employment bureau, Wednesday to discuss the phases of the lack of laborers and to attempt remedies. A communication from Detroit asking for laborers in the face of acute shortage there, was read to those present, with the resultant committee to forestall it.

The special labor committee which will meet today is composed of, besides Chairman Butler: J. T. Morgan, J. M. Walker, F. N. Fisher, E. J. Thomas, Hays Flowers, S. B. Richards, W. T. C. Berlin, H. J. M. Jorgensen, W. W. Fisher, Ben Herring and Capt. Rees Lee.

BIRMINGHAM HERALD

APRIL 26, 1919

DOES BIRMINGHAM WANT NEGROES BACK

Chamber of Commerce Investigates Before Answering Chicago's Query

The Chamber of Commerce is making an investigation throughout the district to ascertain if the negroes who went abroad seeking fancy wages is wanted back in the Birmingham district.

A communication was received several days ago from the Chicago association of commerce stating that the southern negro in that city was suffering and the south could have him back if it wanted him.

The local chamber does not want to act hastily in this matter according to Secretary Fenimore, nor does it want to turn a bunch of unemployed men on Birmingham. Therefore it is investigating before making definite answer.

A letter has been written to the war department in Washington to find out as far as possible the number of men from his district who have not yet been discharged from service.

Mr. Fenimore thinks publicity in this regard inadvisable.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement.

Great White Daily Discusses Negro Exodus In Strong Editorial--Says It Can- not Be Checked Unless South Gives Negro Justice. Praises Connectional Council--Says It Compares Favorably With White Bodies Of Its Kind.

(Editorial in The Press-Guardian, Paterson, N. J. September 3, 1919)

A HARD PROBLEM

The exodus of negroes from the Southern States, proof of this can be given than was which has so seriously disturbed la- for several years past has become so alarming that the movement to check it which has been several times attempted, has been renewed with increased energy. Delegations are visiting Northern cities in behalf of this effort. One arrived in Chicago a few days ago, composed of planters and business men from the South headed by Henry D. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture of Louisiana. This committee came with authority to provide free transportation for as many negroes as are willing to return South. They are prepared, they said, to get job for all the negroes. "We are after the negro who left the plantation during the war and who wants to come back," Commissioner Wilson said.

It is not likely that this movement will be very effective in stemming this migratory tide. The South cannot "eat its cake and have it;" not long as it continues to deny the Negro the political rights granted him by the Federal Constitution, as rapidly as possible place himself where these rights are respected, and where his race is not looked upon as "dumb, driven cattle," only fit for work on the plantation or in other servile labor where.

It is pertinent to state in this connection that, while it is not easy for colored people even in the Northern States, to get work in any branch of skilled labor—especially as few of them have learned mechanical trades—there are large and increasing opportunities opening for them as domestic servants at wages unheard of in the South, and also in many kinds of labor. It is stated that thousands of Italians and other foreign born laborers of the class that in late years almost monopolized all sorts of constructive work where rudimentary labor and resistance to elemental conditions are required, and also have not shared the unwillingness to wield a pick, shovel or wheel barrow alongside of a negro, are preparing by thousands to go back to their old homes in the belief that one of the results of the late war will be a greatly increased demand for reconstructive labor, with largely increased wages in their native lands. The initiatory stages of this exodus are already in evidence in the vicinity of the great steamship wharves in New York and it looks as if, as soon as these lines are in position to transport them they will almost be swamped by this reflux wave.

This may make the shortage of common labor which is already a subject of anxiety, especially on the farms, in all parts of our country, more serious than it is now, and it may offer many new opportunities for the black men of the South whose desertion of the cotton and sugar plantations is bringing these delegations Northward with their offers of free transportation and plenty of work for the refugees.

How the North Can Solve It.
The deportation of negro laborers from Coatesville, Pennsylvania, a town to which they were enticed while the steel works were running under extraordinary pressure during the war, described by The Evening Post, of New York, will be contemplated with glee by a part of the people of the South, but not by those who take other than a superficial view of it. That "the negro's best friends are in the South" may be true—but if true, more's the pity. Two weeks ago it was reported that the white people of a town of Northern Ohio were driving the negro population out of it and on the heels of it comes the story from Coatesville, with the significant addition that the State constables of Pennsylvania, the police of Coatesville and other officers of the law are cooperating with the haters of the negroes to make Coatesville uninhabitable by them.

In the South are white men whose wish is to hold the negro here as a laborer to be treated as inferior to white laborers. These people are terrified by the Northward migration of negroes, because they are enamoured of cheap labor and would be discontented with workingmen accustomed to assert a degree of independence.

When Northern white men drive negroes back to the South, they deliver them into the hands of Southern "oppressors," depriving them of their only avenue of escape. So long as the North shall say to the negro: "You can have political liberty with us, you can vote here, but you must not expect industrial equality with the white man, your better chance for that is in the South," how may it hope that the negro will be given political freedom in the South where white men regard themselves as menaced, both politically and industrially, by the fact of immense numbers of negroes? What does the North's gift of the ballot to the negro, his numbers being negligible in that part of the country, amount to, if it denies him the right to earn a livelihood on equal terms with other men? If the North grimly insists that, industrially, the negro shall be imprisoned in the Southern cotton fields, how can benevolent friends of the negro in Massachusetts expect to regulate the prison-keepers?

The nearest route to amelioration of the "negro problem" is by fair treatment of the negroes as laboring men. If the Northern States were really free to the negroes, in this day of quick and cheap travel, oppression of the negroes in the South would come to an end. If negroes can go to New York and Ohio, work side by side with white men, receiving the same wages for the same work, go they will—they can't be stopped. Granting, for the discussion's sake, that the white Southerners are no better than the Egyptians, their pursuit of the fleeing hosts would be vain unless the exodus were checked at the Mason and Dixon Line by the resistance of Northern whites.

Temporarily at least, negroes have a right to look for better treatment in the North in the industries than in the South. They have been promised it. They are told that the negro child is received in the same Northern school that the whites attend. Why, then, may they not work in the factory, in the mine, on the farm, in the bank, in the store, in the hotel, with the whites?

We have no wish to taunt Northern people with inconsistency. The matter is far too serious for that. We believe that the solution of the negro question is to be found in the doing of common justice and that the first great task of justice is the extension of equality in industry by the North to negroes? What if 8,000,000 negroes, to improve their condition, settle in 37 Northern and Western States, leaving 3,000,000 in eleven Southern States—to compete with white workingmen? Are they not American citizens?

If the "Jim Crow" factory is to be permitted, by custom, in Pennsylvania, what is the argument against the "Jim Crow" car, by law, in Georgia?

The reduction of the negro problem

to the lowest degree of irritation and embarrassment is a duty resting affirmatively on the nation, the economic route is the shortest and easiest to its performance and responsibility to lead in it naturally falls to Northern men, the statesmen, editors, publicists—enlightened class. It falls to them because their circumstances make them most capable of it. Though in morals it lie no less heavy upon the same corresponding class in the South, their refusal, selfish and wicked if it be, would furnish no excuse for the Northern people. Having abolished slavery in the South, the establishment of genuine freedom for the citizens they have made should be their next step and they know that race discrimination in the industries is infinitely more destructive of progress than mere ballot-box discrimination. How much has the ballot helped the negroes in Coatesville—or in Indianapolis?

When the North and West open wide their doors to the negroes, Southern lynching will cease. How is it to be suppressed if the Southern ruffian murderer shall be convinced by Coatesville, East St. Louis, Marietta, Springfield and a hundred other towns that, input to the last test, there are Northern ruffians and murderers to support him? Do they not take it as permission to do with the negro as they will?

Colonel Roosevelt would not "close the door of hope" to the negro. But he did not open it. The first door to liberty does not open into a political office. If men like Mr. Villard and Mr. Storey represent Northern opinion, they should open the factory and the shop to the negro, in every town and city of the Northern States: and, when they do, there will be no lynching, no "Southern" problem.

MEMPHIS TIMES APPEAL APRIL 5, 1919 Negro Migration.

The United States Department of Labor has just issued a pamphlet dealing with the problem of negro migration from the south during the years 1916 and 1917. The work of investigation was conducted in most part by southern educators who are familiar with conditions in the south and who have made an intelligent study of the problem in its various aspects. They tried to determine, insofar as it was possible, the causes leading up to the negro heira, its extent and remedies they thought might be effective in stopping the exodus.

The investigation was under the supervision of Dr. James H. Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., a Virginian by birth, a graduate of Washington and Lee University and for years dean of the faculty of Tulane University. Thus his birth, education and sentiment would acquit him in advance of any animosity to the south when he speaks some plain truths.

Dr. Dillard says that two things must be recognized in any investigation or discussion of the problem. We must admit that the desire of any people to improve their conditions of living is

reasonable and healthful, and is to be commended rather than condemned. Whether or not they fall in their effort of improvement does not vitiate the right or the justice of their wish to do so. The second truth that must be admitted is that the real progress of any community, any section of a country or any country depends upon the spread of good, healthful conditions of living among all classes of people and the development along all lines of every class, race, profession and occupation.

The investigators under Dr. Dillard and Dr. Dillard himself found there were a variety of causes that influenced the negroes to leave their homes in the south and turn their steps northward. Before the advent of the northern labor agent these elements were fermenting and they made the work of the labor solicitors more fruitful in results. As the investigators enumerated these influences they were: "General dissatisfaction with conditions, ravages of boll weevil, floods, changes of crop system, low wages, poor houses on plantations, poor school facilities, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of the law officers, unfairness in courts, lynching, desire for travel, labor agents, the negro press, letters from friends in the north and, finally, advice of white friends in the south where crops had failed."

All of these causes did not exist in all southern communities. As a matter of fact, some of them were never known in some sections, but a general investigation throughout the whole south convinced the investigators that partly in one place and partly in another the influences were at work.

It is not to the credit of northern manufacturers and employers of labor to record that they sought to exploit for their own selfish advantage whatever of discontent there was among southern negroes. Such is the fact, however. The stoppage of immigration occasioned by the war and the great growth of munition and other war necessity plants caused a serious shortage of labor in the northern and eastern states. These big employers of labor looked to the southern negro to supply the deficiency. They had no purpose of improving the negro—in fact, they had no interest whatever in him beyond a certain academic friendliness inspired by lack of knowledge and sectional bias. They wanted labor badly, and they wanted it as cheap as possible. This, and this alone, inspired them to invite the negro north and to pay his railroad fare.

How far the migration extended and the number of persons included, of course, cannot be figured accurately for various reasons, chief among which is the fact that many of the negroes, during the period of restlessness, did not leave the south at all, but simply re-moved to other sections, where they considered living conditions better. A

careful summing up of figures, however, would put the number of negroes in numerous other northern cities who went north from all parts of the south at 200,000. Of this number Alabama is estimated to have contributed 90,000 and Mississippi from 75,000 to 100,000. Georgia, ranking next, is estimated to have contributed 40,000 to the movement. Not all of these negroes remained in the north, and those who returned for various reasons are estimated to be all the way from 10 to 30 per cent.

That the sudden exodus of such large numbers of agricultural laborers was not more seriously felt in the south resulted from the fact that numbers of the migrants came from the cities, while many others left farms in the south where the boll weevil had begun to make ravages. In these sections the farmers have been compelled to either stop the cultivation of cotton or at least to reduce its acreage, and to turn their attention to the growing of grain crops and cattle. This sort of agriculture did not require the number of laborers that cotton cultivation demanded.

Various remedies to stop the exodus of negro labor have been discussed, but the majority of these concern themselves with the elimination of the causes that made the movement possible. The activities of the northern white labor agent have in a large measure been restricted. He has been superseded by the negro migrant himself, who either by letter or in person has been inducing his friends to come north. These negro migrants have been known to return to their old homes under the camouflaged purpose of remaining there and then suddenly disappearing with a number of their neighbors. Since the mails can be used with almost the same effectiveness, any further efforts along the line of restricting labor solicitors would seem to be idle.

What the south must do if it intends to stop the labor negira is to tackle the problem at its very source. The negro on the farm must be given better homes and better surroundings. He must be assured of a fair share in the legitimate fruits of his labor. The opportunity of securing an education must also be afforded him. He must also be made to realize that he can secure justice in the courts and that as long as he observes the law he will be secure in his person and property. Granted these elemental rights, there would be no occasion for the negro following the will of the wisp of other inducements offered by the north that are not meant in sincerity and are not granted.

There is no doubt but that the negro would prefer to remain in the south. Climatic conditions alone would influence his choice. Besides this he realizes when all is said and done that the southern white man is his best

friend. The riots in East St. Louis and the riots in numerous other northern cities have shown only too clearly that the negro laborer as a competitor will not be tolerated by the northern workingman. The real inwardness of the animosity towards the negro in the north has been kept from him by some of the radical negro papers and the exploiters of negro labor, who have ever tried to represent that these various outbreaks in the north have never occurred. The negro at heart realizes that the southern white man is sympathetic with his racial backwardness and will render him assistance if he is willing to co-operate.

Then, too, the future of the negro laborer in the north right now and in the future is most precarious. Recently we saw that thousands of negro laborers were discharged from eastern munition plants to make places for returning white soldiers. Only a few days ago 5,000 negroes employed in the stock yards were let out and their places taken by white men who had been discharged from the army. The majority of these negroes with their usual racial improvidence had spent up to the limit of their pay in the many luxuries that a city affords. Now their condition is most deplorable. Police authorities say many of them have turned to ways of crime in order to make a living and the ultimate fate of all these is, of course, but a matter of time.

The criminal negro is not wanted back in the Southland, and he will not be tolerated here. Those of the race, however, as are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the south can have a home here. It will be no more than just to assure them that if they obey the law they will be protected by it.

Negro Migrants From The

South Asked To Return

The Daily Herald

The labor shortage in the South is being so keenly felt that white missionaries from that section have been sent to urge Negroes who left the South to return.

Press dispatches do not state what allurements are held out to them in addition to the ready jobs which await them. It is interesting to note that in this regard the South is making the first move since the civil war to secure Negro laborers from the

North. Never before have southern employers thought of seeking Negro labor in the North.

Conditions have changed in northern industrial centers and labor is not in as great demand as during the past two years. We do not believe, however, that efficient and industrious Negro workers are yet suffering from inability to secure employment.

And unless the South has more to offer than jobs the call for the return of southern Negroes who migrated North to secure living wages and enlarged privileges will not be answered to any substantial degree.

With the vast majority of the Negroes who sought work in the North it is no longer a belly proposition; with living wages they want education for their children, justice in the courts, protection from mobs, recognition of citizenship.

Having had a brief experience as freemen and as citizens they are unfit to return to a condition of half slavery. And thousands would endure hardships and the pangs of hunger before they would return to the conditions which they left when their footsteps led them to the North. The Herald has urged Negro workers to seize the war opportunity and turn it to their account by the exercise of the greatest possible efficiency and industry in their work in order to hold fast to their jobs when peace should return. We believe the great majority of Negro workers proved themselves capable, efficient and industrious and therefore are enabled, for

the most part, to hold on to their jobs.

Whether they do or not there will be few who will return to the South until there is an awakening among the southern white people impelling them to give justice to the Negro. Nothing short of justice will suffice. And if the movement in that direction is not started soon instead of recovering workers who have been

lost the South will lose other thousands of those they now have

PITTSBURGH TIMES
MARCH 11, 1919
SOUTH'S CALL FOR NEGROES.

One Who Came North Tells Why He and His Fellows Will Not Return to Dixie.

To the Editor of The Gazette Times,
Sir: There was a gentleman in Pittsburgh this week, I saw in a Pittsburgh paper on March 7. His purpose, as stated, is to persuade thousands of Negroes who came from the South to go back. We came here to Pennsylvania by the thousands two or more years ago, not simply to help make war munitions but to better our condition in every way possible. The gentleman, though from Georgia represents several southern states short of labor in every line of service.

We are glad to know we are wanted there again. But before we even consider returning we are reminded of the old tale of the "Fox and the Rabbit." The fox wanted the rabbit to go home with him. The rabbit decided to go but had his doubts about it meaning any good for him. However, he went with the fox to the mouth of his den. He stopped and looked very carefully to see the tracks and on finding all of them, went in and non came out, he stopped there. So, now, when you come for us to go back South and say one word to us about lynching us for any cause and without any sort of trial we like the rabbit, stop right there.

I am not in favor of crime but I am in favor of crime committers having a fair and impartial trial by an unbiased judge and jury. We are up here and for the most part are making good. The people up here, like the people in the South, have found that we will work. If we don't like the work given us we simply ask for a transfer to some other part of the works. We don't plan strikes nor join and take any part with strikers. We are here to do our bit with this people and to become a part of them and help to carry into success everything possible for all the people. Don't worry about us, for the most of us won't be back that way at all.

ROBERT T. SCHEIDT.

MARCH 8, 1919

Colored War Workers Go South

The migration South of colored workers brought here by war work has started. Two hundred entrained for Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C., last night. Others will leave at intervals as labor parties are recruited by the Federal Employment Agency, 1519 Arch st. Florida is seeking negro labor, official say.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER

OCTOBER 8, 1919

"THE RACE CONFLICT."

THE ONE OUTSTANDING IDEA conveyed in the Haskin letter published in this paper yesterday, as will appear from careful reading, is that the negro does not and has not bettered himself by migrating from the South to the North. Mr. Haskin, in his letter, is giving a paraphrase or synopsis of recent writings of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones on the subject of race conflicts and their causes. The ideas presented are not original with Mr. Haskin; he is presenting those advanced by Dr. Jones, a leading American student of the negro problem.

He undertakes to interpret the attitude of the Southern negro, which has resulted in the migration of numbers of them during the war and since, from the South to the North. He points out the attractions in the North for the negro and then shows that by comparison these are no attractions at all; they are only allurements. The average negro who migrates to Northern cities to better himself soon finds that his last state is worse than his first; he finds that he has left his real friends behind in the South. While in some respects conditions there are more attractive, in the matter of wages, possibly, the negro finds there unattractive and disagreeable conditions that he knew nothing of in the South. As the Haskin letter says, "conflict results inevitably."

However, Mr. Haskin and Dr. Jones are mistaken in their assertion that the departure of the negro from the South is resented. Nothing is farther from the truth. It is not the departure of the negro that is resented in the South; it is the false allurements and inducements offered the negro to entice him away from the South that is resented. Those who entice him away from the South and the best friends he has on earth are the objects of whatever there is of bitterness in the hearts of the Southern people in connection with the migration of the negroes. They know that those who entice the negro to go to other sections are doing so from selfish motives; they need the negro in their business and want to use him; they entice him by arousing in him false hopes and holding up before him false allurements and by arousing in him a spirit of unrest and discontent. This is resented by Southern people who know that the departing negro is not going to better himself by leaving the South.

It is true that the negro is needed in the South, under present conditions. There is work here for all the negroes and all the white men who will work, and many more. As long as there is so much of work to be done in the South and labor generally on the farms and elsewhere is not equal to the demand, of course the South dislikes to see the negroes leave, but for the same reason it dislikes just as much to see working men of any class leave, regardless of their color.

It is not true that the South never realized its need of the negro until he began to leave. It has realized its need of him all along and appreciated him at his true value. It will be news in this part of the South and, so far as we are informed, in other sections of the South, to learn that the negroes have been stopped by men with cocked guns from boarding trains for the North. The simple

truth is that white men, in the act of violating the laws of certain States that prohibit the enticement of labor—of any kind, white or black—from those States, have been stopped by officers of the law, just as men have been stopped from selling liquor or manufacturing whiskey in violation of the law. It is also news to us in the South that organizations have been formed to check the exodus by force if necessary.

The article by Mr. Haskin, based upon Dr. Jones' presentation of the negro problem, is of value only in that it affords a view of the situation from what seems to be the viewpoint of the discontented negro and of the Northern white man who is "solid" of the welfare of the negro in the South, and also shows the falsity of any argument that the negro is bettering his condition by migrating to the North where, as Mr. Haskin concludes, few of the cities "so far as can be learned, have done anything more intelligent than to call out troops and hire extra policemen."

Finally, we reiterate, the South does not resent the negro's departure, but it does resent the activities of white men from the North or elsewhere who come among the Southern negroes and induce them by false hopes and false allurements to leave their home and friends in the South; knowing full well that they are going to find conditions no better but even worse because they will be among people who are not their friends and who do not know them as they are known in the South.

WEEKLY MICH. CHRONICLE

OCTOBER 10, 1919

DISAPPOINTED IN THE NORTH.

Some months ago there was a great exodus of colored workers from all parts of the South to the North and Middle West and every section of the South showed the effects in decreased farm labor.

High wages and the prospect that they would live in "better surroundings" were the arguments advanced by the labor agents to their dupes whom they lured from their homes in the South to the colder Northern and Western climates.

Reports very soon began to come back to the effect that conditions were by no means all they had been painted and that the emigrants were uncomfortable and unhappy and that many of them were longing to return to the land they knew best.

Shortly afterward the animosity of the foreign-born whites against

colored people began to manifest itself. It was soon apparent that the element which resented the injection of the colored worker into the labor situation was by no means confined to foreigners.

Shortly afterward the race troubles began to appear in the sections far removed from the South, where, according to the fanatical Northern and Western dailies, they were supposed to exist exclusively. They have grown with alarming rapidity and it is not surprising to read in the current dispatches that the mayors and sheriffs of many of the towns and cities to which colored workers removed from their homes in the South have advised them to return whence they came in order to be assured of safety.

The Southern people understand the colored man and if he does as the vast majority certainly do; deports himself as a law-abiding citizen and turns a deaf ear to the agitator who hopes to see him at odds with his white neighbors, he will be safer in the South and he will have a better chance of owning his own home and farm here than anywhere else in the world.

The leaders of the colored race should teach these facts to their people and they should work as never before to impress upon them that the man who breaks the law and excites the ill will of the community, North or South, is the enemy of his own race. Good feeling between whites and blacks is the rule in the South. It will be the rule without exception if agitators are put out of business by the common sense and enlightened self-interest of the colored people.

THE TREK HOMEWARD.

The 15th
Southern Negroes who were lured north during the last two or three years are now returning home as their ability to do so permits, and large numbers of others are longing for the south.

1-3-19
The rainbow pictures by which so many thousands of our Negroes were hypnotized into quitting their southern homes, where they were well off and happy, are fading.

As was to have been expected now that the labor shortage in the north has ceased to exist, the northern employers have no further use for the southern Negroes, and are turning them off to make room for white laborers.

Many of the colored workers, evidently never considered the possibility of a change in conditions, and not only failed, while employed, to fortify themselves against the proverbial "rainy day," but have found themselves now both jobless and "broke" far away among strangers who care not what happens to them; and at the mercy of police authorities who sternly bid them go hence without thought or care as to the manner of their going.

At Coatesville, Pa., a short time ago according to a report appearing in The Philadelphia Public Ledger, there was a police "round-up" of unemployed colored men, "hundreds of whom," said the news dispatch, "were brought here from the south during the war when labor was scarce," and "several hundreds of whom have been forced out of employment."

The report goes on to say that—

"Each night for several weeks past has seen cells at city hall filled with lodgers. Each morning these men are lined up before Mayor A. H. Swing, who, after informing them there is no work here at present, turns them over to officers to escort them to the city limits, who give the men instructions as to the roads to the south."

That shows the real depth of northern appreciation of the southern Negro, when need for his services ceases: They "turn them over to the officers to escort them to the city limits," point southward and tell them to "beat it!"

After all, the experience the Negro race has undergone may prove to be a good thing for all concerned.

Eventually these Negroes who followed the will-o'-the-wisp off into the wilderness will find their way home again; and when they come back they will know how to appreciate a good thing.

And when they come back to the south, where they belong and where they are needed, if they will follow the advice of such leaders of their race

as Dr. R. R. Moton, and of the white citizens who have their best interests at heart, they will be happier and better contented than ever before.

The situation is truthfully expressed by The Mobile Register, in an editorial, "Moton Has Our Support," in which it says:

"Dr. Moton takes the position all along occupied by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, that the whites and Negroes must expect to continue to live in the south together, and that it is best for the Negroes to so equip themselves and so to act as to be useful, law-abiding helpers in the work of a progressive south; and that the difficulties of the situation—even the injustice and the lynching—will in time be removed as this usefulness becomes better understood."

If those disillusioned Negroes who went north, as well as their fellows who did not go, will listen to and heed the advice of Moton and men of his type instead of that of his detractors, there is a happy day in store for them in the south.—Atlanta Constitution, March 15th.

The Birmingham Reporter wishes to agree with much of the sentiment if not all of it, expressed in The Conby a spirit of mutual helpfulness. In institution editorial above quoted. It is only the position in many respects taken by The Reporter constantly during the exodus and an announcement of the fulfillment of our prophecy.

Wanderers Preparing To Return Home
SOUTHERN negroes who migrated to the north, lured by promises of high wages, are coming back to the cotton fields of Dixie. Although in some parts of the south Chicago's appeal for help in solving the problem of idle negroes who went there in large numbers was not cordially received, a dispatch from Chicago states that employers and commercial organizations in many cities of Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia want the negroes to return and work in cotton, rice and sugar fields and sawmills. It is stated that 50 colored families will leave today for the south and many more are expected to follow. So anxious are employers to get colored help that they are offering to pay transportation.

For a generation at least the experiences of colored folk who went north by the thousands will serve to keep them at home. None of those

who faced cold and privation in new surroundings where they were neither understood nor appreciated will forget the lessons they have learned.

Regardless of what agitators, professional uplifters and cranks of various sorts may have to say about the matter, the south is the natural habitat of the negro. It is the one part of the country where he can always find employment and live cheaply. And as for the treatment the negro receives in the south, whatever injustice he may be subjected to, it is not countenanced by the better element of the southern people and as time goes on the constant agitation on the part of the press and leaders of both races will largely do away with the evils of which the negro has justly complained.

The industrious, law-abiding southern negroes are on a friendly footing with the white people and their relations have always been characterized by a spirit of mutual helpfulness. In the north the negro is pushed aside or ignored.

Lying Labor Agents Fool Men South
The Chicago Reporter
Novel Scheme Is Practiced to Hold Workers in Chains
3-31-19

A new species of devilry has been discovered to prevent our people from escaping from that species of purgatory which exists just below the Mason and Dixon line. Lying labor agents from Tennessee have lured a number of our people to sawmill work in that vicinity recently. On the way down to the swamps they were given sandwiches on the train. The men who allowed themselves to be deceived in taking this trip in the wrong direction, looked upon the whites who gave them these sandwiches as little less than gods on account of their generosity.

Men Imprisoned
However, they had something new to learn in the morning. As soon as they reached the camp where they were to be imprisoned they found none of the spring beds, moving picture shows, table d'hôte meals that they

had been promised; instead they were told to hop off the train and rush over and pick up those logs and carry them like they saw the other "niggers" doing."

Courts Aid Agents
Conditions were so intolerable that even these men resented, but when they attempted to rebel against the horrible conditions which were little better than a German prison camp, they were hurried before the local judge and charged with beating board bills. These board bills were based on the one solitary sandwich that each man was given on the way down on the train.

Apparently this scheme was all worked out before hand by the labor agents. The plan was to have these workmen fined by the judge for beating their board bills and then sent back to the very same camp to work it out. The fine was to be large enough to hold these men as long as the camp needed them. This scheme is being worked on all men who answer the call of Southern labor agents, who are now flooding the North.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, DEARLY
JUNE 25, 1919

JUSTIFIES NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH

Speaker Calls South's Crop Loss Penalty for Race Discrimination.

"The hopeless loss of hundreds upon hundreds of acres of grain, cotton and fruit crops in the south, is the colored man's silent protest against oppression—he has quit cold," said Prof. George A. Towns of Atlanta, Ga., speaking last night in East Technical High school before more than 600 colored people.

The meeting was under the auspices of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, whose national convention is in session in Cleveland.

"Shall we stop this migration north, with the shameful waste it leaves in its wake?" Prof. Towns asked the audience.

"No!" was the chorus that rolled back to him.

"Coming north, the negro learns he is a man, that he has a soul like white men have, that he is entitled to freedom," he continued.

After detailing discriminations which he asserted were practiced upon the negro in the south, he declared:

"If you're as wise as Socrates and as good as Jesus, you can find ten chances a week for being lynched in Georgia."

"The ballot alone will solve the race problem in the south," he concluded.

Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore, chairman of the resolutions committee of the convention, said yesterday that an effort among delegates from the south to bring the league of na-

tions covenant to a vote of the conference had been practically defeated in his committee.

"The committee has almost unanimously taken the stand," said Bishop Hurst, "that the league of nations being now in the hands of the various governments associated with the United States at the peace table, it is not proper to discuss it at this convention."

Many of the southern delegates displeased with the action of the committee, said they would force consideration of the covenant when the submission of resolutions is made, probably at tomorrow afternoon's session.

A resolution was adopted unanimously asking that the American Federation of Labor demand that the brotherhoods of railway engineers, trainmen and firemen before they are permitted to affiliate with the federation drop from their constitutions provisions excluding negroes. Bishop Wilbur Thirkield of New Orleans, here yesterday attending a conference of Methodists, urged the delegates to "do away with the talk of a race problem and formulate a great brotherhood movement for the negro."

As a constructive program, Bishop Thirkield urged: 1—Decent housing. 2—Fair wages decently paid and fair division of the fruits of honest toil. 3—Decent school provisions for colored children. 4—Justice in every court.

Delegates today will visit Oberlin where they will be guests of Oberlin college faculty. They will return tonight for a mass meeting that will discuss "Education and Social Welfare" in Epworth Memorial church, E. 55th street and Prospect avenue, S. E. at 8.

MIGRANTS SAY CHICAGO IS O.K.
The Afro-Centrist
Not One In Crowd of 4000 Willing to Return South To Saw Logs

OFFERED GOOD WAGES Agent Is Told to Bring His Logs To Chicago If He Wanted Help

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12.—Encouraged by the recent troubles in Northern communities numerous Southern delegations from various communities have recently visited Chicago and other cities with the most glowing inducements to colored people, urging them to "come back to the land where they are best loved and most understood."

In a great massmeeting held in the Eighth Regiment Armory on the night of Labor Day, a question was asked by one of the speakers: "How many of you wish to return South?" In every portion

of the audience of 4,000 could be heard the expressions "None," "No one." In very truth, this is the universal sentiment. Reports from employment bureaus, the Urban League, and from members of commissions and delegations themselves, from the South, declare that little or no encouragement has been received in the matter of returning South. One man expressed the sentiment of thousands when he said: "I would rather live in Chicago if they had a riot here every week." Another typical individual made a very amusing comment. This happened in the assembly room of the Chicago Urban League, and is vouched for. The big white Southerner was present before an assembly of more than 100 Negro workmen. He described enthusiastically that on his plantation there are many logs that need sawing up. Railroad transportation would be furnished and \$4 per day paid to the laborers. "How many of you wish to go?" he asked. There was painful silence. Finally one brother spoke up and said deliberately: "I tell you what you do, you send the logs up to Chicago and we'll saw 'em here."

So that seems to be the one way out, if the South must really have additional Negro help, and insists on continuing the political and civic injustices of the present, their logs will have to be sent North if the work is to be done.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
APRIL 30, 1919
MISSIONARIES FROM CHICAGO:

A thousand negro laborers who have had six months or a year of education in the politics of Chicago, who have been trained in ideas and methods of Chicago's second ward—are they wanted as missionaries of labor among the negroes of South Carolina?

If Chicago would be rid of this "surplus negro labor," Chicago's motive is identical with that that actuated East St. Louis, Springfield and Coatesville, Pa.

Having used this labor, having changed the opinions and manners of these negroes, having inoculated them with enmity towards everything to which Southern negroes are accustomed, Chicago, no longer needing them and finding them inconvenient and disturbing competitors with white labor, would dump them on the South.

Why should the South take negroes out of Chicago to compete with the white labor of the South?

There may be in the South employers who would accept and use any kind of labor—who would welcome a renewal of immigration from the "Gold Coast"—but that brand of selfishness spells ruin to the Southern land.

Chicago and other Northern communities ought to give preference to their negro labor—or cease complaining about Southern treatment of the

Labor-1919.

Migration Movement.

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

Some Impressions of Negro Labor in the South

STELLA CROSSLEY DALJORD, in The World Tomorrow

When I started for Texas on a short speaking tour last spring, I had various fears and forebodings about what I might find in the relation of the white man to the Negro in the South. I had read numerous and authentic accounts in newspapers and periodicals of recent lynchings in the South, accounts of indescribable and cold-blooded cruelty that at first seemed unbelievable on the part of a twentieth-century savage, let alone a twentieth-century, supposed-to-be-civilized white men. I had also discovered that most of the crimes for which these horrible deaths were inflicted, were not the much-talked-of crimes of assault and rape, but were more often ordinary crimes and sometimes unimportant misdemeanors.

On the train between New York and New Orleans was a "factory efficiency man" who was on his way to a New Orleans barrel factory where he planned to compress the ordinary labor of ten hours into eight—at the same wages per hour. He told me that most of the several thousand workers in the factory were Negroes, and that, of course, in the South, the hours and comforts of the Negro worker were not given much consideration. "You know," he said with a smile, as though it were a good joke, "the folks in the South know how to treat the Negro much better than you folks up North do. We have the corner grocery store court here, and if a Negro does not step lively, as he should, the grocery store jury just get a rope from behind the counter and go out and string him up."

During my first week in Texas I spoke at a number of noon-day factory meetings in the oil refinery section, in and about Port Arthur. There is immense natural wealth in that part of the country, but the average inhabitant or worker benefited very little from it, as far as I could see. The company houses of the workers were poor, the wages not high, and the hours long—from 10 to 12, with much Sunday work. Of course, the Negro quarters were the poorest in the city. In Port Arthur they were in the old segregated and still flourishing Red Light district. For, of course—or so they tell you in Port Arthur—where there are so many thousand single men there must be a Red Light district.

I was told, upon my arrival in Texas that in my speeches I must ignore the Negro vote, for if the white men of the state got the idea that Negro women would vote, too, it would kill our suffrage vote. Also, that through very high poll tax and the like, most of the Negro men were kept from the polls. But at the factory gates, when

the Negroes poured out one gate and the white men another, I could not resist handing them a piece of literature, too, reminding them that we would speak presently. It seemed, somehow, such a farce for us women to be asking for the vote on the ground of democracy in one breath, and then by our deeds denying that same democracy to the Negro. But where I did that I noticed that our meetings were something of a failure.

In the lumber region of Texas we ran across one John Kirby, lumber king in the United States, going quietly about and speaking at meetings on the "Constitution." Our curiosity was aroused and we finally managed to have our path cross Mr. Kirby's; indeed, we spoke at the same meeting. It seemed a rather singular thing that a busy man like Mr. Kirby should take time off to travel about the country at that particular moment with no greater impetus behind him than that venerable document, the Constitution of the United States, but his speech at the meeting disclosed his real reason.

After much fulsome flattery and an accurate oratory in the beginning of his speech, Mr. Kirby, who had the face of one "Grab-It-All" of cartoon fame, got down to brass tacks. He said the Constitution of the United States was the grandest document in the world, that it was perfect, and that he who would try to change it was that terrible traitor, a Bolshevik! The note of warning that ran all through his talk was: "Don't change anything, don't vote for woman suffrage, don't stand for any reform—keep everything just as it is."

In talking with Mr. Kirby's confidential secretary after the meeting I found out, among other things, that Mr. Kirby was going to vote the Republican ticket in the fall (though in his speech he had intimated that a man who did not vote the Democratic ticket was nothing short of a traitor), because "Wilson was being too radical and fooling too much with those damn laborers." The confidential man elucidated still further that labor was getting "too damn uppish"—give him and Mr. Kirby the nigger for work—"he doesn't make such a fuss about things." I had been in a number of Mr. Kirby's sawmill towns, and the conditions there, for Negro workers especially, were unspeakable. No wonder Mr. Kirby kept drumming into people's ears, "No change, no change."

In the summer of 1918 the present Governor of Texas, in a very hot fight, defeated Jim Ferguson, a candidate with a very decided political stench. This year Mr. Ferguson published a little paper entitled "Agin 'Em All," that was very widely circulated. The paper was well named, for Mr. Ferguson was against all decency and reform in politics, crying only for the old days when it was the "regular thing" to "get all you could" out of politics. In large letters, running across the whole front page of his paper, was this forward looking statement: "Carrie Chapman Catt, the

may have to ride between both Mr. Voter, which do you want, White Democracy, or Nigger Democracy?" Elsewhere in this publication was found: "Woman Suffrage is a Northern idea, fostered largely by those who believe a Negro is as good as a white man."

When the vote was counted it seemed as though most of the voters held sentiments similar to those expressed by Mr. Ferguson.

The Texas convention of the American Federation of Labor met in Beaumont in May, and since practically everything accomplished at the convention was reactionary in its nature, it was not to be wondered at that the resolution, giving colored men an equal voice in the convention, should have been voted down.

The daily papers in Texas gave much space to an account of a speech made in the Senate at Washington by a Southern senator in which he talked against the League of Nations on the ground of the "Negro Peril." He said, among other things, that one of the vicious things about the proposed league was that it gave other races, the black and the yellow, a chance to come in one quality with the white. And, of course, the South, that had had experience with the Negro, knew what a blasphemous doctrine that was!

In talking to a young cotton buyer, who had but recently resigned his army commission, on the train one day, I learned that he had been drilling Negro soldiers. "All niggers are bad enough," said he, "but deliver me from drilling the educated ones! They talk back to you. No niggers should be educated." I gathered, through further conversation, that the educated Negroes resented abusive language, "the kind you have to use with niggers," more than the uneducated ones did.

In talking of various present day problems, my young cotton buyer expressed the following sentiments, which, alas, were not uncommon through the South: "I don't believe in all this fuss and stir and changing things; I don't believe in your woman suffrage or in all this new fangled talk about the rights of labor—oh, yes, I suppose there are some who don't live in decent houses or have enough to get along on—lots of 'em; but then they're only niggers and cotton workers, so why should we care?" Such is the spirit which makes lynchings and race riots possible both North and South.

KASHVILI TENN BANNER
MAY 4, 1919
FEW NEGROES LEFT
YEAR-ROUND WORK

During the period of war-time migration of Negroes to the Northern states, those Southern plantation owners who had provided year-round employment for their tenants lost very few men, comparatively, according to one of the reports published in a bulletin on "Negro Migration in 1916-17," issued by the department of labor.

As soon as the labor demand in the north began to attract workmen, the more progressive employers began devising plans for holding their labor. They set about improving their farms, building fences, and introducing drainage systems, in order to keep the men at work. As a result, they suffered much less severely than other employers in the same localities.

NEGRO EXODUS TO THE NORTH SWEEP ALONG "JIM CROW"

Real Estate Values Depreciated With War Influx From South — Enhanced Racial Appreciation of Colored People.

Joseph Wild, writing in the Daily News Record, says:

Chicago, Aug. 2, 1919.—Western race riots are regarded mainly as a reflection of the war invasion of the North. The black man was lured North by mention of large wages and fancy homes. Their increase has affected vast real estate sections in many cities. A Chicago newspaper recently ran a favorable series of "Black Belt" articles. These writings tended to show that the colored appreciation of its own racial importance had grown during the war. The result of foreign service.

The colored man, also, was a partial hero abroad, where they utterly fail to sense the United States feeling. The northern decision, to date, is in line with Southern policies. An inferior position for the darker race is suggested. Segregation has been recommended by one cartoonist.

Education of the race is demanded by some, but students declare the transition will take too long. A century hence, the dark race, admittedly, will be a different people. Today the whites mainly reject their invasion into various suburbs and phases of city life. For instance on a bathing beach, the presence of men from the great South looks absurdly incongruous among whites of both sexes in curtailed "water attire."

In brief, absolutely, the flood of colored people pouring North during 1914-18, carried with them as an unsuspected passenger—Jim Crow.

Real Estate Values Depreciate. Real estate sections in Chicago have been moving for some time toward protection of districts. The easiest way out is for our less favored contemporaries to recognize the preposterous idiosyncrasies of the whites. A species of unwritten laws that would provide invisible boundaries.

Half of the South Side of Chicago is by some regarded as a melancholy ruin, owing to the encroachments. Part of Grand boulevard, planned to equal the Champs Elysees, now yields to the "man from Alabama." It must be admitted also that part of the white migration from this section is due to growth of other desirable districts.

There are 150,000 colored people in Chicago, mainly spread over a strip, four miles by one and one-half miles. In business, the colored people spend easily and their credit is 100 per cent. The difficulty is one of racial association.

In a period of 100 years since the original slavery human importations the racial changes are necessarily slight. It takes 100 to 250 generations to change some races. Perhaps more.

Favor Collapse of Northward Migrations.

Beyond the current dilemma, there rests the problem as to whether the North will favor a vast steady colored inundation. The matter will for many years, figure beyond the mere citizenship basis. The writers of 1917-1919 have discovered that the United States is far from a melting pot. A few of the white races may "intermingle by marriage," but nothing beyond, of consequence.

Greeks, Italians, Jews, Poles, etc., remain largely in their own stratas, for two or three generations, at least.

There is mention of colored strike-breaking interference at big Chicago plants where the question of union labor versus open shop is being fought out.

The most serious part of the dilemma, concerns the "Migration north." The South demands the colored man, and the cotton belt future was never more emphatic. Brilliant. The situation requires smooth statesmanship. A return to the South.

A tour of Illinois will convince anyone that the whites of every class favor a collapse of the Southern colored movement to the North. Sentiment on this subject is adamant.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
APRIL 27, 1919

The Migrant's Dilemma

During the war when Southern Negroes came North to work there was general lamentation in Dixie mixed with appeals "not to desert the old home and the kindly Southern white man who understood his Negro neighbor." It was true war wages in the North were attractive but it was only on the surface. Contentment was the genuine article and that could be had only in the sunny Southland. But time have changed. The Birmingham Age Herald prints in black-faced type that since "the North cannot give employment to the Negro who went abroad seeking fancy wages, the South just able to take care of the 'faithful' refuses to take him back." This fact, the Birmingham paper announces, came to light when the Chicago Association of Commerce, in communication with Chambers of Commerce throughout the South, declared that the Negro, in its midst, was a sufferer, and that if the South wanted him back, the South could have him. The Montgomery Chamber of Commerce declared "No, thanks" and "it is anticipated the Birmingham chamber and all others in the South will make identical reply. "At the time the Negro went North the South protested, says the Age Herald, "but to little avail. The time has come when the South does not want the wanderer so much as the wanderer wants the South."

It would be interesting to know how much this attitude of the South is inspired by a fear that the Negro, who has worked in the North, has acquired democratic notions of citizenship that have been ruthlessly forbidden in the South.

NEGROES WOULD COME BACK HOME. line vindicate the forebodings of informed and thoughtful Southern people who at the beginning of the exodus said that Southern negroes were being deceived into accepting conditions about which they knew nothing. Now the average Chicago negro, who had gone there within recent years, is cursing the day that he ever saw or heard of a labor agent. Accounts agree, too, that he is cursing the day that he ever thought of leaving his native South.

The older negro residents of Chicago will remain. The negro in Chicago has been disillusioned, he says.

He asserts that Chicago packers and owners of the stockyards, the principal employers of negro labor, met one night recently and reached an understanding which amounts practically to a final decision, "to return negro laborers to the South." White men will be given preference in employment.

The negroes "came to Chicago with pictures of social equality, equal pay and political advantages; they left with scenes of bloodshed and death seared in their brain. They tasted the horrors of race rioting. * * * The North was not as it had been painted."

And how was the picture painted? It is a familiar story, but Mr. Smith restates it vividly. He writes:

Southern negroes were introduced in the stock yards and other industrial plants during the war. To get them here industrial agents invaded the South, telling the blacks of the wonderful opportunities that awaited them in Chicago.

Perhaps the strongest appeal was a series of cartoons, in pamphlet forms, distributed in negro schools and churches and other places where colored people gathered. One showed an apartment house, the side wall removed, disclosing the interior.

In one apartment lived a white family; across the hall was a negro family. An arrow pointed to it with the words "Social equality." Another cartoon showed the interior of a public school, attended by white and negro children. "Equal educational advantages" were the words above the door. Still another showed a window at the stock yards. Before it white and negro men were passing, receiving fat pay envelopes. "Equal pay," read a line in black type.

Then the war ended and men were out of work. Soldiers were returning to their jobs. Negroes were thrown out of employment. Some of them became criminals. In the neighborhoods where they made their homes the white people resented their presence. Landlords raised rents until they were almost prohibitive. Little negro children were pelted by white children going to and from school. There was constant friction between the two races.

This and other accounts from Chicago and other points above Mason and Dixon's

FIVE QUESTIONS The Chicago Defender Man in Alabama Waxes Hypothetical in Discussion of Migration

A long article appeared in a Mobile, Ala., paper on Sunday, Aug. 18, over the signature of Rev. H. Mallory Black, general field secretary of the Educational Migration League. In it the writer dwells at length upon the changed conditions that the members of the Race who migrate North will find, both as to economic and industrial conditions, and makes reference to the recent riots in connection with a report that he has heard that "a great deal of this rioting in the North is led by Southern white laborers that have migrated to the North."

Pure Bunk

"If the above be true," Mr. Black continues, "it should teach the Negro that the influence of the Southern white man extends all over this country and if we would succeed here and anywhere we must make of the Southern white man our warm friend and enthusiastic advocate before the bar of public world opinion."

The enlightened writer then goes on with the usual crazy harangue regarding the "other great enemy of the Race, tuberculosis." He says: "Thousands of Negroes leaving small towns and farms, going to the large cities and living like cattle, crowded into shacks, little better than stables, and cheaply built tenement houses, are making of them the best breeding places for tubercular bacilli, thereby destroying themselves and becoming a source of danger to the entire community."

A Little Toadying

He goes on: "The determined stand taken by the governor of Alabama and other leaders, on the question of lynching, ought to prove a source of encouragement to the Race; it should be to every Negro a sure sign of better things to come. * * * The best class of white people recognize and acknowledge that we have not had a square deal and they are willing, too, and are preparing, to give us a better part in the South. Let every Negro remember that the white man has some problems to solve within their race ere he can do for the Negro the things he desires to do for him."

We feel sorry for men like the Rev. Mr. Black. If he is sincere in what he says in the article mentioned, he is certainly too ignorant of the facts in the subject to command any attention

from our people. If he is playing up to the whites, he should not only be looked upon as a traitor to the Race but a detriment that amounts to a menace, and that should be scorned and avoided by all those who have racial welfare at heart. Conditions throughout the entire South, and particularly in Alabama, are too well known to need comment. Like Georgia, it is a fine place to "come from."

The Questions

The following five questions formed a part of the minister's article. He heads them by saying that every Negro leaving or desiring to leave the South for other climes ought to consider several questions before pulling out:

1. What is my present situation?
2. What can I do to better myself and my dependents' conditions?
3. Do other parts of the country offer better opportunity to work for and obtain my desires?
4. Am I prepared by nature and training to demand these things and are other parts of the country prepared by past experience and acquaintance with the Race to grant these things without a violent struggle which would inflame the entire country?
5. Are not conditions more favorable to my plans here, among friends, and upon my native heath, rather than among strangers and strange conditions?

The Answers

No. 1—I am Jim-Crowed in the South, lynched, burned at the stake, my women and daughters are violated; I am disfranchised and robbed of my heritage as an American citizen and a thousand other things that space will not allow mentioning.

No. 2—Nothing, if I stay South. Everything, if I migrate North, where after I make residence according to the state laws I can register and go to the polls and cast my vote for or against candidates for office and by so doing protest by ballot against the wrongs done my kind in the community. I can get a salary commensurate with the class of my work and ability, without fear of molestation.

No. 3—Yes. In the North working conditions and opportunities are so far above those of the South that there is no comparison. Factories and all buildings at present being erected in the North are being built with an eye to perfect sanitation, etc., and there is a scarcity of workers in some lines that will require thousands of our people coming out of the South, and soon. No matter what my objective might be, the chances of fulfilling it is 100 per cent better North than South.

No. 4—If given an opportunity I am capable of holding my own with a white man in any line of endeavor. We have men who are skilled mechanics, as well as capable laborers and the idea that other parts of the country are so green as regards us that our efforts at work might cause a "violent struggle which would inflame the entire country" should elicit loud laughter from the initiated.

No. 5—See answer to No. 1.

There are many men of the Rev. Black's type in the South. They seem to take a great delight in butting into the white newspapers by toadying and doing an Uncle Tom at the expense of their own self-respect and against the interests of the Race. They should be closely watched, to say the least. Rev. Black's congregation should not overlook his late outburst.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES

JULY 8, 1919

UP TO THE SOUTH.

Ten thousand idle negroes are reported to be walking the streets of Chicago and most of them longing to get back South. Yet, partly due to the activities of northern labor agents and the appeals of some of the colored organizations in the North, there is still a small but steady migration of negroes from the South.

Of course the negro who goes North makes a mistake. Thousands went before the war and shortly thereafter and while labor was scarce and the munitions factories were running at top speed they found ready employment. But wherever they crowded out white labor there was trouble and, in many instances, after the war was over and northern industries began to go back to their old tasks and their white labor returned, the negro was given notice that his absence was preferable to his company.

As a matter of fact the North does not want the negro. Whenever the colored population attains any considerable growth the Northern attitude becomes one of hostility and the negro gets a worse deal than he ever receives in the South. Here there is an occasional lynching of a negro growing out of a criminal offense. But there is never violence against the negro growing out of labor clashes.

In New Orleans, for instance, we have a very large colored industrial population, constantly employed in many branches of skilled and unskilled trades, and never a violent conflict between whites and blacks in consequence of labor competition.

It is the same all over the rural South, where the negro finds constant and unmolested employment.

But, as we have often said, the South, if it to completely check the exodus of negro labor, and no one disputes that the South wants its negro labor, it must do what it can to make the negro feel that all his interests lie here.

The negro laborer ought to be fully protected in his rights as a laborer, especially in the country. In both city and country more attention ought to be paid to the improvement of his housing conditions. Everything a community can do to safeguard his health ought to be done.

But above all else the South ought to take hold and solve its lynching problem, which, more than anything else, serves the purposes of those who would entice the negro away.

Probably no law, however rigid, nor public sentiment, however powerful, will ever suppress lynching when the crime is provocative of popular indignation. Some times such lynchings occur in the North. But what the South can do is reduce to a minimum the number of lynchings—make summary and lawless execution for any but the one crime which some times excuses it impossible. When it does this—and there never is a lynching bee that some of the participants cannot be identified—it will remove the chief cause for the migration of the negro.

Labor - 1919

Migration Movement. A Sensible Discussion

In The Birmingham Ledger of Tuesday's issue is a very encouraging discussion, or opinion of "The Negro and his conditions in the South." The Ledger uses some expressions from an editorial in the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and there can be no more frank presentation of the facts the conditions than is here outlined. The whole expression of the Commercial Appeal and the view of The Birmingham Ledger is agreed to in toto by this publication, and we have expressed much of this view over and over again as it regards our people in the South, and a certain element of whites in the North. These are encouraging signs coming from publications and institutions who know and can do. The Birmingham Ledger's editorial makes the followin expression, from the headline: "Do We Want the Negro? How to Keep Him?"

"In the course of a column and a half editorial on the Negro labor exodus, The Memphis Commercial Appeal draws the eminently correct conclusion that the Negro naturally prefers the South and would remain here for climatic conditions alone but for the special causes which have operated to carry him northward.

The migration began two years ago when two successive poor crop years incident to the boll weevil found the rural Negro on his uppers and eager to respond to the high wage lure of the North. The lure was also felt in mining sections and in the industrial field and cities. Now that the returned white soldier in the North wants his job again, Negroes are being turned out by the thousands and find themselves strapped and unwelcome in a strange land. Do we want the bulk of these Negroes back? The Commercial Appeal says:

"What the South must do if it intends to stop the labor hegira is to tackle the problem at its very source. The Negro on the farm must be given better homes and better surroundings. He must be assured of a fair share in the legitimate fruits of his labor. The opportunity of securing an education must also be afforded him. He must also be made to realize that he can secure justice in the courts and that as long as he observes the law he will be secure in his person and property. Granted these elemental rights there would be no occasion for the Negro following the will-o'-the-wisp of other inducements offered by the North that are not meant in sincerity and are not granted."

This is the opinion of an old, conservative Southern newspaper. We cannot escape the doctrine and force of "elemental rights." They are fair return for service rendered and justice in the courts. It requires a simple intellect indeed which is willing to forego those rights. It is probable that supply and demand will, to an extent, at least, care for wages. We can do much to bring about justice in the courts by abolishing the fees of constables and whatever else remains of the dregs of the fee system, which fall most heavily on the Negro."

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

The fact that the Negro has migrated northward is not an anomalous phenomena in human affairs. The economic and social laws that affect the lives and action of white men produce practically the same effects upon the Negro. It should not be surprising therefore, to find him obeying so promptly the economic law of demand and supply.

The South cannot compete on a financial basis with other sections of the country for the labor of the Negro but the South can easily keep her Negroes against all allurements if she will give them a larger measure of those things that human beings hold dearer than material goods. Here is the News

and Observer's view of the matter:

"More towns in the North appear to be catching the infection of race hysteria, but this is a thing that is going to subside. The Negro is going to become more numerous in the North because he wants to and because he has a perfect right to. When he wants to move to any section of this country that is his right, and if anybody doubts it he has proved his right by his defense of the common country in the recent war. He is going to live in the North as in the South. In time he will be tolerated in the North by that certain population that now is ready to arise against him, and affairs like this one will not become infectious. But the North has to learn just what both races in the South have learned, that there are two races, that while there are certain differences that cannot be changed, there are certain mutual relations that should be observed in friendly way."

NEGRO NOT FARING SO

WELL AT THE NORTH NOW.

871 Union Street, Mr. Donald
APRIL 16, 1919

The negroes who went north two or three years ago have probably fared very well on the whole during the time the United States has been at war with Germany, with its consequent drain upon the labor supply of the manufacturing plants and other industries, but the time has now come when the southern negro's lot in the north will not be so pleasant.

The very same concerns that have been taking negroes north to fill the vacancies in the ranks of their employees, are now letting them go by the wholesale and are giving the work to the returned soldiers. These soldiers are being turned loose in big numbers and they are rapidly displacing the negroes who were used to fill in while they were in the service of their country.

The following clipping which tells something of the conditions that now exist at Chicago, probably describes what is going on in many other of the manufacturing cities of the North:

"The big Chicago packing companies have discharged 5,000 negroes to make room for returned soldiers and large numbers of other Chicago's big concerns have let large numbers go. The negroes are without means to return South, and the prevalence of burglaries and hold-ups in Chicago is charged to them."

NORTHERN MIGRA-

TION OF THE NEGRO

EUREKA SPGS ARK FLASHLIGHT
AUGUST 21, 1919

Great migrations of history have had mainly an economic basis. The migrations of the Northmen and of Germanic tribes which overran Europe had as their dominant note the motive of economic betterment, they sought it by plunder. In recent centuries, the great migration from

of industry and trade.

During the past three years the United States has just witnessed a phenomenon that justly deserves rank with the great migrations of history—the movement of probably about 350,000 to 500,000 colored men and women from the Southern states, particularly the Black Belt, to the Northern industrial centers. This movement is a sudden acceleration of a thing which has been taking place by slow degrees for forty years. The changes of war times brought the hegira. The Negro has not been of nomadic habits. In fact, he has exhibited a marked attachment for his native locality. What, then, has been the occasion for the tremendous movement which, during the war, at least, threatened the Southern industrial labor supply and the stability of Southern agricultural organization?

The department of labor has just completed a painstaking inquiry into the manifestations and causes of this great migration, and considerable information may be drawn from the report recently published. Investigators were sent into Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, especially, with some attention to North and South Carolina, thus giving attention to the states that had been most affected. As might have been expected, the economic motive was very important in the general influences underlying the movement; the demand for labor and the high wages paid in Northern manufacturing centers called for great numbers of Negro workmen for war industries, while the low price of cotton in 1914-16, the coming of the boll weevil, floods and drouths, acted as a lever to pry the Negro worker from his usual moorings.

The migration of the Negroes was in short, an expression of the desire for self-improvement. Certainly, no man or group of men can be blamed for seeking betterment. The experience of history shows that nations gain prestige and power largely in proportion as the desire for improvement of all its citizens is gratified. That is, a nation does not become great merely through the prosperity of a certain class or classes, but through the prosperity of all its people. The economic motive of modern times is no longer a matter of plunder but a desire to engage in some peaceful occupation under circumstances that will mean community and pecuniary advantage; that is the result of the changes of centuries, whereby society, once organized on a basis of war, has now come to be organized on a basis

Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi probably lost more Negroes than any

Of the other states. Naturally, the North—casual and unskilled workers, the affairs of Negroes in the South. One of the constructive measures during the months since the signing of the armistice the need for this work has increased. Local situations are more complicated. That such plans of adjustment, growing out of our war experiments, bring practical results in better racial understanding, good will and co-operation, during reconstruction and peace times, is the belief of many white and colored citizens and public officials who have known of the efforts during the war.—George E. Haynes, Ph. D., in *The Dearborn Independent*.

The investigators point out that the Negroes went by twos and threes very largely, and a great many had gone before any serious attempt was made to estimate the number. One investigator estimates that 75,000 left Alabama within eighteen months; the commissioner of agriculture of that state sets the number considerably higher—at 90,000. Estimates for Georgia range from 35,000 to 50,000, and for Mississippi from 75,000 to 100,000, the first being made by insurance company officials and the second by the editor of a Jackson daily newspaper.

The beginning of migration on a large scale dates from the time when one of the large railroad systems operating in the South started running special trains to the North, notifying the Negroes at each stop that any one who wanted to come might do so, without charge. The Negroes were wanted in part for work as section hands on the railroad itself, but more largely as unskilled labor in Northern centers where the war had called away a great many workmen or had increased the need for labor. Naturally the result of the railroad's action was that a considerable number of unattached Negroes, who were eager to see the world, jumped aboard the trains and were transported to a new country, where jobs were awaiting them at perhaps better wages than they had ever earned.

More conservative Negro workmen, particularly those who were married, were less disposed to go to the North. But when the word came back from those who had gone—a number of whom, it must be recognized, were "floaters"—that they were making "big money" and found living conditions in the North an improvement over what they had been accustomed to, the conservative and industrious Negro began seriously to consider migration. "If John Smith, who knows no trade, and is slow, can go North and make good money," he reasoned, "why can't I do even better?" Thus, little by little, the attractions of the North began drawing away some of the most substantial and worthy of Southern Negroes. As the workmen went, Southern Negro professional and business men, doctors, lawyers, preachers and shop keepers, joined in the migration to keep up their practice. These classes, then, made up the three classes that went

the North—casual and unskilled workers, the thrifty semi-skilled and skilled laborers, and the business and professional men. There has been at all times one county in the South was a considerable number of Southern white employers sincerely anxious to do the right thing by their Negro employees. The loss of labor resulting from war time migration has had the effect of bringing public discussion of the usefulness of Negro labor and its revaluation for Southern prosperity. Those who from larger motives of justice and humanity have stood for liberal treatment of the Negro know find their position strengthened by those whose interest is economic. It is a time for promoting better relations of white employers, white workers and Negro workers. As with other groups with more or less conflicting interests, so with whites and Negroes, mutual co-operation based on thorough understanding will settle most labor questions. It is upon such a basis of understanding and co-operation between white employers, white workers and Negro workers, that the department of labor, through the work called "Negro Economics," is working to promote adjustment of their labor relations.

The Negro has usually shown responsive appreciation of fair conditions. This was strikingly illustrated during the migration. For example, in Adams county, Mississippi, the investigator reported that there is a splendid school for Negro children, that many Negroes own land, and that race relations are amicable. These Negroes did not migrate North when thousands were moving from other parts of Mississippi. They stayed because they had prosperous homes and because their children would receive an education. Similar examples were reported from Alabama. The writer has made inquiries in Georgia, Louisiana and other states and found similar situations. In fact, many Negroes moved from parts of Mississippi to Arkansas instead of going North because they were offered inducements in some parts of that state.

R. H. Leavell, who investigated migration from Mississippi, reported that in general relations are most cordial where white illiteracy falls below the state average, where communities have existed for a long time and whites and Negroes have known each other for generations, and where the Negro is encouraged to own property. The investigators were almost unanimous in recommending better housing as a means of holding Negroes in the South.

It can be said with confidence that

Richmond Trying To Induce Negroes to Remain.

The Dallas Express
(By The Negro Associated Press).
June 14, 1919

Richmond, Va., June 12.—Action to make Jackson ward more attractive and pleasant for its residents and, thereby, prevent many from moving to other cities, when they prefer Richmond except for its present housing conditions, have been taken by the Chamber of Commerce. The decision was reached by the advisory council, and definite plans are under way to carry out the intentions of the council. Hundreds of additional houses will be provided. The Chamber of Commerce regards it of utmost importance to do all in its power to provide for the contentment of the Colored group.

The Exodus Begins

The Cleveland Plain Dealer
CINCINNATI, April 22.—The exodus from the South continues. Last Thursday afternoon a car filled with Colored men from the South passed through Ohio enroute to Michigan. Those talked to said they were tired of the South's jim-crow cars, low wages, inferior school facilities and the lynch laws. (One southerner when told that Dr. Moton claimed the South was the best place for the Colored man, and that conditions down there were getting better replied, "Conditions may be better for Moton, but for the masses of us they are just as bad as ever. How can any place where they jim-crow us, deny us the elective franchise, and lynch us be the BEST place for us?" All were healthy, vigorous and industrious men.

The work carried out by such a field organization to help in handling Negro workers, to improve their efficiency and their relations to white employers and white workers, has been far-reaching. Surveys of the supply and demand for Negro labor in several states have been made periodically. Help has been given in replacing discharged Negro soldiers in civilian occupations. Local conferences for the co-operation of local welfare agencies, educational campaigns in shops, churches and lodges, and other meetings have stimulated workers to regularity, promptness and the like.

Labor-1919

Migration Movement. The Exodus Again.

THE BIRMINGHAM LEDGER

7-12-19

This question of the exodus is now one of national study. Every day and every hour the situation grows more serious, and it is not confined to any one section. There are fundamental and reasonable complaints by respectable and law-abiding Negroes in the South against certain infractions of the law, and poor school arrangements. These are some of the conditions complained of and they go in the development of individuals and races to such a degree that they cannot be overlooked.

From reports in newspapers there is also an exodus from the North and Northwest. This is brought on because of race feelings, bad treatment in labor fields, discriminations and prejudices practiced by labor organizations that seem to be out of control of the conservative element.

This publication two years ago, as it does now, opposes a wholesale exodus of Negroes from this section, and we now oppose a wholesale exodus of Negroes from this section, and it does not invite a similar exodus from the North, East or Northwest.

The Birmingham Ledger, of July 5th, has struck the keynote in this situation, and reaches the vitals with but few words. The entire editorial as clipped from the Ledger, is printed elsewhere in this publication. The editorial expresses some opinion that was advanced a year and a half ago by this paper, and it is generally agreed to be correct at this time. We quote a few paragraphs from the Ledger, in which it states:

"The line of segregation is iron-clad and will ever remain so. It exists in the North as well as in the South, just so soon as a Northern community attains a noticeable Negro influx.

"We can do one thing, and we ought to do it. We should put the line on the oppression of the Negro by the law's fee-grabbing under-strappers. Not an employer of Negro labor that does not painfully realize the industrial confusion caused by the practices of the lower rungs of our constabulary.

"If we would halt the emigration northward, we must halt lynching and petty oppression. The latter is omnipresent and causes more discontent and is more provocative of the out-going movement than all other causes combined, because it affects the innocent and law-abiding as well as the criminal and semi-criminal of the race."

No plainer doctrine can be preached to the powers and those who would have a progressive and successful southland than is preached in these utterances by the Birmingham Ledger, and be it said to the credit of this publication, this is not the first time it has expressed itself in such a plain, religious manner regarding the life of this community, the South and humanity. This matter is more serious than the busy business man can imagine. The busy business man, if he would save his business and the community and State, must share his interest, not only in providing a place for laborers that they might earn a livelihood, but there must come to this new act of seeing to it that laborers are protected and the necessary human comforts are provided for them while they labor. It is not the opinion of this publication that for the making of money they will do better, but now that the war restrains are over, men of thought are fleeing for freedom and the ordinary human protection at the hands of the law. No citizen can check this exodus, no remedy is going to be adhered to, except the one coming from authority, those in power to speak and whose influence and standing in the community and State can make that spoken word a practical reality. In other words, as the Ledger has wisely stated, the duty of the South in this matter is plain. The old custom of being afraid to speak for the colored man must be forgotten. Justice and fair play must take the ascendancy in our conduct; it must be the rule of action on the part of the powers that direct society; it must come in that convincing way that leaders within the circles of the Negro race will feel themselves safe in counselling sensible patience, devotion, loyalty and pride in the section in which a large majority of the Negro people are.

We complain much of lynching, and it is a very foul and savage act, especially when it is practiced in a country like America, that is now shaping

the destiny of the world, and is making it possible for a practical democracy the world over, and yet this criminal practice has become a greater pastime in the last six months than in any other previous six months during the last decade. But is lynching the most serious evil in our country? This is at least a subject of debate. It appears it is not. It is the most outrageous, it is the most inflammatory, it causes more comment, and still there lingers the deadly poison that is not generally discussed.

Ignorance, prejudice and a savage stride for mastery are the most dangerous forces to our human society. These things feed the lynchers, they breed lynchers. This evil affects all society. It stimulates the animal of good men; they make good men bad and bad men worse. Men can hardly be morally great when they are intellectually weak, having no conception of the ethical things about them; they are entirely out of harmony with decent society; they do not know their rights; they easily encroach on the rights of their neighbors and because of this there is trouble.

The Negro is powerless to change these practices! he is powerless and he is thoughtful of the race is powerless to be of benefit to the less thoughtful unless there be co-operation on the fundamental principles of human happiness and human protection. Think of white men taking Negroes out in Mississippi, three of them, whipping one Negro because he owns lots of land and because he is rather bossy in his manners and dictatorial in his conduct among other Negroes, while another was whipped because he told other Negroes, while another was whipped because he talked back to a white man, and still another was whipped because he told the Negroes on the farm what he was getting better wages than they were receiving and was about to carry a few Negroes, not out of the County, but to a white farmer's plantation where there was better protection. It might be argued these are isolated cases and there might not be another in several years. They are isolated only in that they are not brought to the attention of the public. Negroes will not stay at sawmills; they will not stay on the farms; they will not be the great crop growers they used to be, if these conditions continue. While our district is wonderfully prosperous and every indication is that we are going to have great success in Birmingham and Jefferson County, and for that matter the adjacent counties, if the acts in Mississippi, Georgia and certain sections of Alabama continue it will be hard for our district to escape unharmed. We need labor; we need the best of labor; we need a satisfied and undisturbed labor. We must concern ourselves with the evils which surround us before they invade our peaceful community.

A NEW VIEWPOINT.

Time and experience bring many changes. A student of current events to read dispatches now and compare them with the files of two and a half years ago, as they relate to the colored man in every section of this country can but see how rapidly things must change by the evolution of time, location and contact.

Two years ago our Southland was threatened with destruction because of the great exodus of Negro people to other sections of the country. They went in hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands, and this reason was set up and that reason was set up for this pilgrimage to fields hither to unknown. Bad treatment, lynching, poor schools, inadequate accommodations here and there, much of which was true, while many thousands with beautiful homes, plantations, whose children attended Northern institutions, they too, left. Many men from a lucrative district like Birmingham left. They went into sections where they were slaughtered, in parts of Virginia where open slavery reigned and certain sections of the North where labor organizations barred them, and in one Northwestern city, over one hundred and twenty were massacred in a single day, because they sought a place to live, they wanted to work, they were in competition with white men, Northern white men and Southern white men, they were refused the opportunity and trouble started.

This publication warned the colored people not to sell their property, and in a measure they merely gave away land, stock and such comforts as they have never enjoyed since they left their homes. Many of them are coming back now, penniless, homeless, and some physical wrecks. This was to be expected; it was predicted, but was it not an expensive experience? While some have done well, others have made conditions worse than they were before, and as we read the dispatches, we find race riots here and race riots

THE SOUTHLAND REFUSES SUR- PLUS NEGRO LABOR OF NORTH

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Columbia, S. C., May 22.—The following editorial is clearly indicative of the condition of feeling in many sections of the South with reference to the return of our people who in the last two years migrated North:

MISSIONARIES FROM CHICAGO. (Columbia, S. C. State, White Daily.)

A thousand Negro laborers who have had six months or a year of education in the politics of Chicago, who have been trained in the ideas and methods of Chicago's Second Ward—are they wanted as missionaries of labor among the Negroes of South Carolina?

If Chicago would be rid of this "surplus Negro labor," Chicago's motive is identical with that that actuated East St. Louis, Springfield and Coatesville, Pa.

Having used this labor, having changed the opinions and manner of the Negroes, having inoculated them with enmity towards everything to which Southern Negroes are accustomed, no longer needing them and finding them inconvenient and disturbing competitors with white labor, would dump them on the South.

Why should the South take Negroes out of Chicago to compete with white labor of the South?

There may be in the South employers who would accept and use any kind of labor—who would welcome a renewal of immigration from the "Gold Coast"—but that brand of selfishness spells ruin to the Southern land.

CHICAGO AND OTHER NORTHERN COMMUNITIES OUGHT TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO THEIR NEGRO LABOR—OR CEASE COMPLAINING ABOUT SOUTHERN TREATMENT OF THE NEGROES.

WORCESTER MASS. TELEGRAM

MAY 11, 1919

Quite a number of negroes have settled in Worcester this year, and one doesn't have to go South for confirmation of the reports of the negro exodus from that section. In Camp Devens 4000 or 5000 negro soldiers expressed their intention of remaining in Massachusetts. Ever since the Butman "riot" in 1854 Worcester has been well thought of by intelligent negroes. Some of them will take the place of the laborers who are returning to Europe.

there, because white men refused to recognize black men in the North on equality with them with a more telling effect than they do in the South. A race riot occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., a few days ago and several members of both races were injured. Serious trouble happened in Detroit, Mich., and white men and black men were quick to arms and but for quick intervention on the part of sober members of both races there would have been serious trouble. In Boston, Mass., the home of the brave and free, the highest cultured section of America, where more abolitionists live than any other one city in our country, dispatches show that a few days ago they came nearly having a race riot, and why? These sections have never had as many colored people in them before and they are undergoing experience that is unusual and unexpected, and as they go on both races find difficulties that they don't quite understand and friction occurs and the colored people are coming back home where there are fewer cities and more land, fewer flats and more back yards.

The question arises in all this: Where is the colored man safe, and where can he do his best work? It is where he is best understood and where the majority of his people are, and where he can get such protection as is in keeping with his conduct as a citizen and a man, and where his manual vocation is not limited. The race will not come to its best efficiency as citizens within sixty years of freedom, but the appeal on the part of every colored man should not be other than equality and justice in the sight of the law, regardless to section. This, according to proven condition, is as adjustable in one section as in another when the approach is made by citizens whose records and standing in that community are clear and clean. And this publication believes that for the colored man to establish himself fundamentally he must reside, as a majority, in sections where he can exercise his developed talent, and in that majority must be conscientious, sensible, race members, with brain and soul as a guide and counsellor, and in that way with equal protection in the sight of the law, with proper school advantages no section in the world will be able to advance the Negro more rapidly than the Southern sections of America.

We always opposed a wholesale exodus of any kind of people to any kind of a section. If the Northern white people would decide to come this way with all their wealth and business experience, they wouldn't find it so pleasant, they would be a long time getting in the kind of society that they want to be in, and ninety-nine percent of the Negroes who went North are not acquainted with one percent of the Northern home Negroes, and he is not acquainted with one eighth percent of one percent of white people of the North that he must know if he be guided right. It is a matter of living life over again, and the question arises whether we have enough years before us to make a new life and live to enjoy it.

Negroes Still Migrating
Daily Herald in the more favored sections of the country, North or South to render every serv- many states of the South ice which can be rendered to bring the information that aid those who desire to leave Negroes are still migrating the plague spots of the from that section. 11-6-19 South.

It is a re-assuring sign and There are counties in gives promise that the so-Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, called "Negro Problem" will South Carolina, Florida, reach a solution sooner than Mississippi and Louisiana the most sanguine friends and spots in Alabama and of the race dared to hope. Tennessee which Negroes

Migration is the most should leave en masse and powerful weapon to which leave as speedily as the oppressed Negroes impossible and now while they certain parts of the South are harvesting their crops can resort and it is the duty and squaring accounts they of the so-called race leaders should cut loose forever and all members of the race from blood soaked commun-

ities in which they can breathe the air of freedom. White organized labor is giving the Negro the greatest opportunity that has ever come to him. Arrogant, arbitrary and unreasonable demands from unionized labor have brought about a revulsion in sentiment of the people of the country; they are no longer in sympathy with men who apply the strike bludgeon, backed up with violence, not for the purpose of securing a living wage, but for the sinister and wholly selfish purpose of exercising their power in order to compel submission to their demands to be given part ownership and control in the industries in which they labor, and further to control and dominate the government.

The Negro does not demand control or ownership of any industry into which his labor enters, nor is he striving to control or dominate the federal government nor the government of any state. All he asks for is justice and fair play, the right to labor where he pleases upon such terms as he and his employer agree, and the humblest rights of American citizenship, a voice in his own government.

So long as these rights are denied him migration will be continued and the South will lose the most constant, reliable, and safe labor of which this country can boast. And if the South can afford the loss the Negro can well afford to leave.

SOUTHERN LABOR UNREST, AND WHY

The Journal and Guide
The old saying appears to hold good, that, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." That being true, and there are signs not a few that it is, we are safe in saying that the gods have got the white races mad all over the world, and that if they do not come to their senses shortly they will finish the job of destroying themselves begun more than four years ago when the German and Austrian warlords drew the sword which the Entente Allies broke on the wheel. Individuals are made mad and broken by the same token, but they appear not to know that it is so.

The Southern States, especially the planters and the Southern storekeepers, depend very largely, not entirely upon Negro labor and patronage for their existence and well-being. Instead of accepting this fact and shaping their course accordingly, the white farmers and storekeepers of the Southern States have been doing all that it was possible for them to do ever since the close of the World War, to create race strife and riots, and consequent unrest and desperation among the Afro-American people, culminating in the Phillips County race rioting and the conviction of murder and long terms of imprisonment of a large number of people.

Why? Because they organized among themselves the Farmers' and Household Union of America, and employed a reputable white law firm to protect them and their interests from the thievery of white tenant landlords and storekeepers. The upheaval has made a continuation of Southern Migration necessary, and it is in full swing, but in a quiet and unostentatious way, and will be until the planters and storekeepers of the Southern States come to their senses and reform their ways.

A recent dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., says:

"The weekly reports in the labor market in this city show that hundreds of our people are leaving this town for points North on account of the existing conditions concerning the maintenance of law and order. Following the lynching of three men here within a week's time, a general unrest was created and every attempt to halt the exodus arising therefrom has been without success. Additional to the well-formed idea to desert this city came the information that a committee known as the "Vigilante" has warned three of the most wealthy residents of

Montgomery to leave town overnight. The three men left without a second invitation.

"It is reported last week over fifty men left for Rockford, Ill., where they have been employed by large manufacturing interests."

Of late the writer has seen stray groups of Negro men and women in the railroad stations at Washington Philadelphia and New York, as often as he has traveled between these points, and as often as he has asked the poor people where they were going the substance of their replies has been: "We are going away from the South." And a few of them have been soldiers from "over there."

Those who leave the South and make a place for themselves in the North and West draw their relatives and friends after them, as European immigrants used to do, and they are going to keep on doing it.

COLORED LABORERS ARE BEING IMPORTED

GRAND RAPIDS MICH. NEWS
JULY 12, 1919
State Labor Commissioner Discusses Wages, Alien Exodus and Labor Situation

Maurice D. Kirby of Lansing, chief assistant labor commissioner, who visited Grand Rapids in his tour of the state, reports that colored labor is being imported into Detroit and Lansing from the south to meet the labor shortage. Detroit, Flint, Lansing Jackson and Muskegon are experiencing building booms, and are working under the handicap of short help.

Exodus of foreigners of Slavic extraction, who are returning to their home countries is augmenting the seriousness of the labor situation. Most of the foreigners have been making good wages during the war period, and are going back well supplied with money, he said.

Wages for labor in Grand Rapids are well up to the level of the scale in other Michigan cities, according to Kirby. The present scale will continue for at least three years, he predicted.

"The return of soldiers from the service apparently has had little tendency to ease the situation, the discharged men being absorbed rapidly and quietly," he said. "Soldiers still in the service will be taken back into industry with little effect of relieving the stringency."

"Detroit, Lansing, Flint, Jackson and Muskegon automobile industries are all expanding at the present time."

Labor - 1919.

Migration Movement. COLORED AMERICANS ARE LEAVING THE SOUTH

COLORED AMERICANS LEAVING THE SOUTH BY THE THOUSANDS.

The Land of Slavery and Oppression Will Not Stand Brutal Treatment Any Longer—No Longer the Southern White Man's Burden.

The Washington Bee
Investigations of colored migration to the North during the war, just issued by the Department of Labor, indicate that the total migration may have been as great as 350,000, extending over a period of about eighteen months during 1916 and 1917. That figure is fixed as the maximum limit, and 150,000 as the minimum limit, and the estimate of James H. Dillard, who had charge of the inquiry, is 200,000.

The movement had been under way for a long time before any effort was made to determine the number of colored people moving North. Moreover, so many left separately and unobserved that complete statistics would have been impracticable. The investigator in Georgia estimates that between 35,000 and 45,000 colored people left that state in 1916-17, and the number to leave Alabama during the same period is estimated at 75,000. State officials, however, made higher estimates, placing the number to leave Georgia at 50,000, Alabama 90,000, and Mississippi 100,000.

Lack of labor in the North, due to the cessation of immigration, was the principal cause, the investigators agree. Among the causes operative in the South to induce immigration were general dissatisfaction with conditions, the ravages of the boll weevil, floods, change of crop system, low wages, poor housing, poor schools, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of the law officers, unfairness in court procedure, lynchings, desire to travel, labor agents, aid from Negroes in the North, and the influence of the Negro press.

The movement of large numbers at the same time was due largely to labor agents, but after these initial

group movements Negroes kept going North in small numbers, attracted by the letters from their friends who had already gone. Better wages were important. "Every colored person who made good in the North started a new group on the way," one of the investigators reported.

About half the migrants, according to one investigator, went from the towns. Another investigator found that the counties in the Black Belt of Alabama which had suffered most were those in which there was most poverty among the Negroes, and that the shortage of labor was most acute among the landowners, who made no attempt to keep their colored tenants by providing for their subsistence.

One of the promising movements to improve relations between white and colored persons in the South and thus remove causes of the migration appears to be the "Community Congress" plan, put under way in Bolivar County, Mississippi. The feature of this plan is a committee organization, including prominent white business men and agriculturists, and prominent colored men, in each county. Committees are chosen from the main body to consider special subjects—for example, there is a committee on labor supply. This type of organization is interesting in emphasizing the common interest of the races in community development, and in providing contact between racial leaders in ways designed to promote harmony, prosperity and good will.

Bureaus on Negro affairs as adjuncts to Chambers of Commerce are also highly recommended, as means of bringing together desirable Negro tenants and white landlords and planters. Frequent and confidential conferences upon community problems and active cooperation between the local leaders of the races are urged as important measures toward betterment.

Better housing is recommended, both for North and South. The necessity of higher wages, better homes and better surroundings in the South has come to be generally recognized.

"Fair treatment, opportunity to labor and enjoy the legitimate fruits of labor, assurance of even-handed justice in the courts, good educational facilities, sanitary living conditions, tolerance and sympathy," are urged by the Southern University Commission on Race Relations as means of keeping colored labor in the South.

WHEN INSURANCE COMPANIES LOSE COLORED PATRONS

10-18-19.
COUPLE LEAVING THE CITY AND COUNTY. CAN'T GET PROTECTION OF THE LAW AND ARE LEAVING FOR THEIR OWN GOOD.

LEAVING CITY FOR BETTER PROTECTION

News Boys Are Obligated to Get Other Jobs Because of the Large Number of Negroes Dropping Their Paper. They Are Displeased and Are Seeking Other Quarters.

The Birmingham
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 6.—Special to The Reporter.—Because of the lynching and brutal murder of three Negroes in this city four weeks ago, hundreds of Negroes have left the city and county, and they are leaving adjacent counties as well. It is believed that approximately five thousand Negroes have left the city and county within the past three weeks. The claim is freely made that the Negro people were not protected by the laws of the state and county at that lynching, and they are never protected in these farming and remote districts. This wholesale movement on the part of the Negro people is not as the exodus of two years ago, only a few of them are going North, East and West, but a greater number are going to larger cities of the South, or cities and towns where big industries are in operation and day labor is well paid. Some of the most substantial Negro families, it is believed, are arranging their affairs and will be leaving Montgomery within the next month. They make no explanation; they simply get on the trains and leave.

One of the most surprising acts of the Negro people is that they have, as far as practical, refused to trade with white businesses and a large number of them have discontinued the white papers, and will not permit them in their homes. In Montgomery, the delivery boys are all colored, and it is stated that a great number of them have been obliged to get other jobs because the Negro people are refusing to receive the papers. It is current in the city that the white insurance companies are losing from eight hundred to a thousand policy-holders every day, and if the feeling continues, it is believed that there will not be a Negro in Montgomery County carrying a mutual benefit or an industrial insurance policy issued by white companies. Some of them have been in the companies for a number of years, but because of the treatment given race members, the Negroes freely state that they will not be insured by a people so unreligious and unjust to the helpless members of their race.

ASKING MIGRANTS TO RETURN TO THE SOUTH

Journal and Guide
All those Afro-Americans who have left the Southern states during the past four years and settled in other parts of the country may be called migrants. They were called away from their old homes in the Southern states by the same voice that has always called large masses of people to shift their place of abode to that of some other. The reason is not always the same, but the voice is always the same, and those who are called always answer, whether they want to or not.

Thus, vast armies of aliens employed in American industries before the world war, were called back to their nationals, and many of them cannot come back any more, because they are dead or disabled, while a law to keep alien labor out of the country for at least two years is likely to be passed by the Congress, upon the demand of organized labor that such restriction is necessary. By the same token a vast army of Southern migrants were called to the Northern and Western states to fill the vacancies in the labor supply left by the departing aliens.

Now, he can tell us why the alien laborers were called to their nationals in Europe, leaving a big gap in the labor supply of the Northern and Western states.

Not an able-bodied laboring man has left the Southern states in the past four years that could reasonably be spared from his place, and who

should not be welcomed back. That is the view of the employers of labor throughout the South, as voiced in a recent publication by United States Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, and Congressman McDuffie, of Alabama. They invite the migrants back to their Southern homes, but say plainly enough that they don't want any such as have been infected with new-fangled notions of manhood and citizenship, got in the North and West, because the white man is the boss of the Southern job of bossing all things, and will stand for no division of the boss-ship. That is frank enough, but the number of migrants it will induce to return can be counted on nothing where enumeration can be made. The state of Louisiana has gone so far as to send its Secretary of Agriculture to Northern and Western points with inducements to the migrants to return home; and the Welfare League of Mississippi sent a mixed commission for the same purpose.

But, in none of the proposals for the return of the migrants we have seen made by white spokesmen for Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, is anything said about protection of law from mob violence, betterment in school housing and teaching, in travel by land and sea, in voting, in wages and housing conditions and the like. The supposition is that these things, which helped to induce the migrants to leave the South and persuade them not to return, remain the same. While they do remain the same the migrants will not only not return to the Southern states, but there will be a constant movement of them away from the Southern states. Those who are dealing with the subject, and who are vitally concerned in the well being and prosperity of the Southern states, had just as well grapple with this fact now, as they will have to do after it is too late to remedy it.

All things being equal, the South is the best place for the Afro-American people, but all things are far from being equal, and we must expect the migration movement to grow rather than diminish in momentum, until they do grow equal.

AFTER-WAR MIGRATION
It has been surprising to note that the migration of Negroes to northern labor centers continues although the close of the war put a stop to many of the so-called "war industries." Investigation has shown that from all sections of the south, and particularly from Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Arkansas, the flow of hu-

MISSISSIPPI NEGROES CONTENTED.

Exceptional happiness, contentment and prosperity among the negroes of Mississippi is reported by a committee of Chicago white and colored men after an investigation of conditions in that state. A report from a committee especially named to investigate conditions is much more impressive than a report from individuals upon the same subject. This committee was delegated to visit Mississippi by the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Federal Bureau of Labor, and by organized labor, to which had been referred a question of aiding the return of Southern-born negroes to the South.

Whether the negroes shall reside in the South or the North is a question for them to decide. There can be no hint of coercion in the matter. The negroes individually may choose the state or section in which they prefer to live. This report, however, would indicate that the South should have more attractions for the negro, not only because of climatic conditions, but because particular attention is given to the welfare of colored people. Although there are many lynchings and other shocking occurrences in the South, the Southern whites undoubtedly understand the negroes better than Northerners do.

School facilities are found to be good, churches adequate, housing conditions are being improved rapidly and race relations are as a rule satisfactory, while the industrious negro is afforded an excellent opportunity to become a land owner. There is no police oppression, imposition or "lawlessness." These facts were secured from the negroes themselves. Mississippi is the only state except South Carolina where the negroes outnumber the whites and the preponderance is much greater in Mississippi.

out the least injury to themselves, You have made the laws, the working Negro has them to fulfill. Your architects draw plans for your great buildings, hospitals, hotels, homes and railroads, but it is the laboring Negro who is the most important after all, for it is he who takes the pick and shovel and goes down into the earth, through water and mud, and digs a foundation for all of your buildings and railroads. It is the Negro woman who does the work in your homes.

All that we are asking in return is this:

1. That you give us a seat on your cars for a nickel. Tell the conductors to ask the white passengers to seat themselves as near the front as possible, as the Negro passengers have to pay as much to enter the car as the white, and are entitled to a seat, but they are afraid to ask for it, as usually the request is taken for an insult. It is the conductor's duty to see that every passenger gets the full value for his or her money.

2. As to the office buildings, the Negro is tired of having to wait for the freight elevator or any other special contrivance, when other passengers are permitted to ride on any elevator in operation. The Negro knows such actions are only a step to keep him in the rear.

3. He wants the courtesy from your policemen, more justice in your courts.

4. Better treatment from your white employees serving the public.

5. Don't employ a white man to boss who dislikes the Negro, as he is a hard task-master and makes it unpleasant for both races.

It is not big wages altogether that the Negro is leaving the South for, but it is for better treatment. He would rather stay here in the South, and would stay, if his white friends would only come out in the open and see to it that the Negro gets what he or she works and pays for.

Moses, John and other prophets wrote laws, but Christ had to come to fulfill them. You make laws and draw plans, but it is the working Negro that fulfills them.

6. If you white friends in the South will hereafter come out, and make yourselves known, then we can get together, give the honest law-abiding working Negroes what belongs to them, and they will look after the law-breakers and other trouble-makers of the race, and will see that the guilty are punished.

Yours truly,
C. H. TAYLOR.

ly frightened during the first few days after they were hunted in Chicago to want to come South again, with the disappearance of the immediate danger, they hungered for life on the "levee" district or black belt of Chicago.

It is probably just as well that this matter is settled thus early, so that the planters and farmers will not be misled by the idea that the departing negroes are likely to return. When once they get to Chicago they are most likely to stay there, and it is as well for Louisiana as well as Chicago to recognize this fact. The best way to prevent negro hands from emigrating is to correct whatever just cause of complaint may exist. It has been suggested by many conventions Southern men that the quarters and cottages occupied by negroes, not only in the rural districts of the South but in the cities as well, could and should be improved, rendered more sanitary and habitable. It is true that the negroes are pretty badly housed in Chicago, but that does not excuse conditions in the South. There is much that can be done in the way of better housing and better caring for colored labor, guaranteeing fair wages, etc., that will keep them satisfied at home; and it is better to do this than to let them stray away and count on persuading them to return home like Bo-Peep's sheep. The experience of the recent mission in Chicago does not hold out much encouragement in bringing the departed negroes back. They thought differently during the race riots; they may think differently later in the winter, but just now they seem till infatuated with "city life" in Chicago.

THE TRUTH ON THE NEGRO LABOR QUESTION

Dear White Friends and Citizens:

I have waited and listened for some one, white or colored, to come out with the truth and real issue stating the conditions in the South just as they are. I have waited as many other white and colored men have who have the working Negro's welfare at heart. After these many years waiting for the truth, the time has come when the truth must be told.

Now I am speaking the sentiment of every Negro man and woman who earn their living by the sweat of their brow. As I have furnished Negro servants, male and female, in some of the best homes, business houses, hospitals and hotels in this city, I am in a position to know. After many years of experience I have found that the working Negro is not asking for big things, but little things—the things that his white citizens can give with-

out the least injury to themselves,

out the least injury to themselves, You have made the laws, the working Negro has them to fulfill. Your architects draw plans for your great buildings, hospitals, hotels, homes and railroads, but it is the laboring Negro who is the most important after all, for it is he who takes the pick and shovel and goes down into the earth, through water and mud, and digs a foundation for all of your buildings and railroads. It is the Negro woman who does the work in your homes.

All that we are asking in return is this:

unwieldy. Negro labor, little unionized because abused and exploited by the union, is becoming more and more the dependable source of the labor supply. During the recent steel strike, nearly one hundred percent of Negro labor kept on the job.

There is considerable organization of Negro labor, outside the American Federation of Labor, and it is well that there is, for while the A. F. of L. on its face is fair to Negroes, local application of the laws always works to keep Negroes out of the benefits of organized labor.

Until the American Federation can serve a square deal for Negro labor, such labor is going to be the means of preserving the "open shop" and guaranteeing the independence of the employer.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
SEPTEMBER 3, 1919
NO NEGROES FROM CHICAGO.

The mission to Chicago to induce those Louisiana negroes who have recently moved to that city and wished to return has found that it can do very little toward bringing them back. The committee went to Chicago under the assurance that many of the Southern negroes were very much disgusted by the treatment they received in the "Windy City," the race riots that greeted them and the troubles and dangers from which they suffered, and longed for their more secure homes in the South. As a matter of fact, some of these negroes left Chicago for the South during the first days of the riots, and a few others from Mississippi and Tennessee were persuaded to come South soon after. The Louisiana committee thought it was worth while, under the circumstances, to make the venture; but it emphasized the fact that it was bidding only for negroes from Louisiana who wanted to return, and would not, under any circumstances, accept Chicago negroes, knowing them to be disturbers and breeders of strife.

The mission found the prospects of bringing any negroes back discouraging, as has proved the case in all such movements. It is always found difficult to persuade negroes or others who leave the farms to crowd into city slums back to the country, for city life appeals to them. There are millions of peasants from Europe in the congested slums of the Northern and Eastern cities, who suffer in a hundred different ways, who are wholly unfit for urban life, but who cling to the cities against every effort and inducement to dislodge them and bring them back to the work for which they are best suited. Aside from the riots directed against Southern negroes in Chicago, all the accounts tell of the discomforts under which they have lived in congested quarters; but they cling to the city, and while they may have been sufficient-

may have continued almost the same high rate as during the period when northern labor agents corralled them and paid their fares. Now there must be some serious reason why Negroes are leaving in such large numbers, in view of the advanced wage scales in the south.

A government survey of migration, its causes and consequences, was recently made under the Department of Labor by four young white men and one Negro man. It is remarkable that, although these men worked independently of each other and in different territory, they all came to the same conclusions as regards the causes and motives of unrest in the south and the resulting migration.

"Mistreatment," "lack of protection to life and property," "unfairness and injustice in the courts," "oppression of tenants by landlords in rural communities," "poor educational facilities," all these were assigned as main and principal causes for leaving.

At a conference of welfare workers, efficiency experts, sociologists, union and non-union advocates, recently held at Detroit, representatives of the great industrial plants scattered all over the north testified that Negro labor had proven eminently satisfactory; that Negro workers had passed the highest physical tests; that they had responded to the welfare and recreational facilities provided by employing companies, in greater output and higher efficiency; that improved living conditions had stabilized the labor and made it punctual and reliable.

Negro labor has so thoroughly met the efficiency tests that the promoters of big industries are seeking to introduce it in ever-increasing degrees and amounts, and are willing to open all lines of skilled labor to Negro workers. In fact, in many plants, notably the Illinois Steel Works, the Carnegie Steel Works, the Packard, Ford, Dodge and other motor companies, are employing thousands and opening up to them all lines of the work.

The big employers have in some instances determined to rely upon Negro labor as against foreign labor; the view of the unwieldy, arbitrary and disloyal character and quality of foreign labor as a whole; and around many of the big labor centers, where formerly only a little Hungary, little Italy, little Roumania existed, there is now to be found little Africa as well. Most of the large plants are now employing one or two trained Negro welfare workers to look after the welfare of their Negro workers and this systematic and scientific handling of the labor supply is yielding splendid results in reducing the labor turn-over and increasing efficiency and production.

The south needs to give grave concern to this problem of the labor supply. Heretofore, under normal conditions, there was an over-supply of labor such as it was. But as manufacturing develops, as organized labor becomes more and more arbitrary and

Labor-1919

Migration Movement.

THE PARADOXICAL SOUTH.

It is curious to study the various paradoxes which arise in the South out of the Negro question. Many of the contradictory positions taken by the white South on the race question would be very puzzling to any one not familiar with the fact that whatever position the white South may take on the race question, its eyes are fixed upon just one point.

For example; the white South lays down the declaration that the Negro is incapable of rising, then it adopts every possible precaution to keep him from rising. It would seem needless to take precautions to keep down a people incapable of rising. The explanation is that the declaration that he cannot rise is put out merely to strengthen the precautions taken to keep the Negro from rising. Then we have the old and oft repeated Southern doctrine about "the great gulf between the races fixed by the Creator at the foundation of the world." And we have the statements as to how abhorrent the mere thought of any mixing of the two races is to Southern white people. Yet, on the statute books of every Southern state there is an anti-intermarriage law. It would seem that with innate abhorrence and physical aversion on the part of the whites against the blacks there would be no need of anti-intermarriage laws, because colored men and women could not marry white women and men unless there was mutual consent. The explanation is that the talk about "the great gulf, etc." and the difference and inferiority of the Negro as a human creature, is only for the purpose of strengthening these laws.

A similarly paradoxical position was taken by the white South on the very presence of the Negro in that section. All along we have heard that the only thing that kept the South from being another Garden of Eden, another paradise, was the presence of the Negro; that he was the bane, the blight, the curse of the land. Various plans have been seriously discussed to rid the South of its great "incubus", colonization, exportation, annihilation and several other "ations."

Then came the war, and thousands upon thousands of Negroes decided to leave the South and in a way that would cause no trouble or expense to the white people there; that is, they decided to leave peaceably and quietly and to pay their own way. But the white people of the South did not welcome this chance to get rid of the Negro easily and cheaply; on the contrary, they made strenuous objections to his going, even to the extent of calling out the police force and the sheriff's posse.

Of course, anyone who knows anything at all about the South knows that it does not want to get rid of the Negro; it wants to keep him, but it wants to keep him on its own terms.

Only recently the Memphis Commercial Appeal, devoted a column and a half of its editorial space to an article on Negro migration. It reviewed the movement which took place in 1916 and 1917 and minimized the extent and the importance of the exodus. The Commercial Appeal placed the number of Negroes who went north from all parts of the South at 200,000. We do not think there is any

way of getting at the exact number of Negroes that left the South during the exodus, but there is every reason to believe that the Commercial Appeal's figures are too low; some estimates have placed the figures as high as 750,000. The Commercial Appeal also lays great emphasis on the number of Negroes who have returned to the South. It rather gloats over some figures which it gives regarding the number of Negroes who have been turned out of northern plants and replaced by white men, and it does so in a spirit which indicates the belief that all of these replaced Negroes will return to the South.

This article in the Commercial Appeal is a good example of the quagmire of paradox into which the race question throws the brain and the heart of the white South. Here is a leading newspaper trying to express itself intelligently and logically, trying to place itself favorably in the light of modern, enlightened thought; and yet feeling itself compelled to cling to the ideas and speak the language of that South which means to keep the Negro down. The result is something worse than pathetic.

After quoting the following causes among those which influenced Negroes to leave the South: "low wages, poor houses on plantations, poor school facilities, rough treatment, cruelty of law officers, unfairness in courts and lynching," the Commercial Appeal goes on to say:

It is not to the credit of northern manufacturers and employers of labor to record that they sought to exploit for their own selfish advantage whatever of discontent there was among southern Negroes.

Can you beat it? It was wrong for northern manufacturers and employers of labor to offer the Negro the inducements of good wages and a place to work where he would have equal school facilities for his children and would not be subjected to unfairness in the courts and to lynching.

After mentioning some steps which it feels the South should take in order to stop the Negro hegira, the Commercial Appeal adds:

There is no doubt but that the Negro would prefer to remain in the South. Climatic conditions alone would influence his choice. Besides this he realizes when all is said and done that the southern white man is his best friend.

We often wonder if this quagmire of paradox gets so deep and boggy that sane Southern white men believe such statements when they make or hear them. Do sane Southern white men really believe that the Negro prefers to remain in the South, and that he considers the Southern white man his best friend?

Well if they do, we are sorry for them; they need to wake up. The Negro remains in the South because he is economically chained to the South, the North has never, up to the outbreak of the war, given him a chance to earn his bread. As soon as the North did give him the opportunity he left the South and kept on leaving as long as the opportunity called him. Any reasons that the white South can give for believing that the Negro considers the Southern white man his best friend would make interesting reading; we should like to see a list of them.

The Commercial Appeal ended its effort to steer between enlightened thought and dominant Southern opinion with the following paragraph:

The criminal Negro is not wanted back in the Southland, and he

SHOULD NEGROES GO SOUTH?
The Freeman
It is very interesting to note the many attempts that are being made by interested parties to influence the thousands of Negroes who were glad to leave what they regarded as a land of persistent oppression for more promising parts during the last few years to return to the South.
On another page of this issue is published a news item concerning a new Texas town to which, for the purpose of establishing themselves as residents, Colored people are being cordially invited.
Whether or not it will prove advisable for such an invitation to be headed by any very great number of our people, in the manner desired by those who are responsible for its issuance, remains to be seen. And it is very remarkable that the call is being sent out from the State of Texas.

The substance of the article referred to indicates clearly that it is the intention of those having the interest of the young town at heart to see to it that it is inhabited by none but a class of people that is at least industrious and acceptable to society, which is indeed a very creditable idea. If it means then that it is also the intention of these same people to use their influence to see to it that should decent and lawabiding Colored citizens see fit to allow themselves to be attracted to the Texas town as residents, they be treated as real citizens and allowed every privilege and recognition that is the natural property of such a status, then it goes without saying that such an invitation ought to be taken advantage of by every Negro desirous of doing so.

We are very much acquainted with the "nature" of things in small towns, as this applies to our people in all southern states, and it is absolutely true that Colored people (especially the type which the boosters of the new town are wont to attract to it) are just at this time particularly interested in the "government with representation" idea. To aid and abet to their own detriment a further denial of this very modern requisite by "moving in" without it would be an indiscretion too glaring to be thought of.

The persistent effort that is being put forth throughout the country to influence the Negro southward is surely doomed to absolute failure unless the south makes up its mind to give him the treatment to which he is entitled. The Negro wants representation, and as much of it as it is possible for him to get. When this is forthcoming from the South then, and not before, can it be expected of the Negro to want to go South. And he is quite right in his determination to stay away under such circumstances.

will not be tolerated here. Those of the race, however, as are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the South can have a home here. It will be no more than just to assure them that if they obey the law they will be protected by it.

"Those of the race, however, who are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the South can have a home here." We are supposed to know what the laws are, but what about these "regulations"? There is where the trouble lies, in these regulations. These regulations are solely for the Negro, and mean that a Negro must stay in a "Negro's place."

Furthermore, "It will be no more than just to assure them that if they obey the law they will be protected by it." At first readings that might sound like a fair and just proposition, but it is not. Law in a civilized country protects not only those who obey it, but also those who violate it.

What civilized country in the world goes on the theory that because a man violates the law, he forfeits its protection? The South goes on that theory, so far as the Negro is concerned, and just for that reason the South cannot be considered a civilized country.

In the South a black man who kills a white man forfeits the protection of the law, and he may be taken by a mob and shot or hanged or even tortured with red-hot irons and burned alive.

In a civilized country a man who kills another is still protected by the law; he is protected from private or mob vengeance, and he is guaranteed a fair trial before a jury of his peers, and provided with counsel for his defense, in case he himself is not able to provide it.

In the South the law must be made to protect Negroes who violate it as well as Negroes who obey it; only in that way can all Negroes be secure in their legal rights; for after all, who is to tell that a man has violated the law but the law itself?

The South must get out of this quagmire of paradox before it can know the truth and be able to express it.

SOUTH WANTS "HER" NEGROES BACK.

Just who is responsible for the statement as it appeared in the daily papers that the South wants her Negroes back, we are not able to say definitely. The responsibility for the statement does not interest us much, but the expression is characteristic of what seems to be a general mistaken idea among a certain class of people, both North and South, that the Negroes belong to the South.

We desire to correct this false idea, and charge it as another form of organized propaganda to rob the Negro of the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States. To go from state to state is a constitutional right that belongs to every citizen, to enjoy in common with all others alike.

The recent war and other conditions in this country stirred up the Negro and has set him to thinking, and thinking brought on acting, and, as a result, millions of our race have left the South to better their condition in life and they came North as if guided by an "unseen" hand. Most of them came empty-handed and were glad to get above the Mason and Dixon line with their souls and body together.

Lurid tales of a change in conditions surely fall on deaf ears of those who have come hither.

The Mississippi Welfare League is said to be sponsor for any organized movement of the South to get "her Negroes" back. It is thought that other Southern states will follow the steps taken by the Mississippi League, whose chief platform is to give the Negro a chance to work. That is good so far as it goes, but it does not

go far enough. Civil and political rights are the bone and sinew upon which a free government is founded. And these rights are what the Negro wants, along with all other groups that make up this great nation.

It is reported that a mixed committee of white and colored from Chicago have been appointed to make a trip into Mississippi to obtain first-hand information. Report Committee, report; tell the truth and let us know your findings. If this committee left Chicago in a Pullman car together, we want to know what happened to our colored brethren when they reached the Mason and Dixon line.

We should like to know if these men of color show themselves as "gentlemen" when they reached the borders of Mississippi, or did they defy Governor Bibbs? Were they humiliated by obnoxious signs constantly flaunted before their eyes, "White—Negroes," "White—Colored," conspicuously displayed as if a dead-line? Tell the truth is what we want.

We are sure the committee as a whole was quite nervous during their sojourn in the South, especially if they "mixed" like men before those Southern crackers, lest the fate that Hon. R. Shillady met in Austin, Texas, a few weeks ago should be theirs. We want to hear the report.

EXODUS THREATENS LABOR SUPPLY.

Washington expects 1,300,000 immigrants to return to Europe within six months after the peace treaty is signed and estimates that they will carry with them an average of \$3,000 each.

The loss of nearly \$4,000,000,000 is however, a small drain compared to the drainage of the country's labor supply. An official of the Department of Labor, in presenting the above statistics, predicts a further heavy draft on the South's labor resources. The needs of the North and the West will be so urgent, he believes, that no laws seeking to prevent labor agencies from operating in the South for the benefit of other sections will be adequate for the protection of the Southern farmer.

In this connection the report of Mr. R. H. Leavell of an investigation made in Mississippi for the Department of Labor is of interest. Mr. Leavell is a Mississippian, a graduate of the state university, and a member of Congress from his state.

He finds Negro workers remaining satisfied at home in those parts of the state where friendly contact between white and colored leaders is maintained; where good homes, a living wage; and full legal protection are assured; and where efforts are made to educate the tenants to more remunerative methods of farming. These conditions he finds best developed in those counties where the percentage of white illiteracy is smallest. In other words, intelligent whites believe in a liberal and educative policy for Negroes and find that it pays.

In Bolivar county, where labor is most satisfactory and most satisfactory and most securely held, a "Community Congress" is in operation. It consists of five white representatives of each of the five districts of the county, and of five Negro leaders. It deals with all problems of community interest and development. "Automatically" says Congressman Leavell, "it provides contacts between the local leaders of the two races in ways best calculated to promote harmony, prosperity, and opportunity."

Waterbury Conn. Press

JULY 8, 1919

South Wants Negroes Back.

(New York Age, Negro Weekly.)

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It is not to the credit of northern manufacturers and employers of labor to record that they sought to exploit for their own selfish advantage whatever of discontent there was among southern negroes.

Can you beat it? It was wrong for northern manufacturers and employers of labor to offer the negro the inducements of good wages and a place to work where he would have equal school facilities for his children and would not be subjected to unfairness in the courts and to lynching.

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We often wonder if this quagmire of paradox gets so deep and boggy that sane southern white men believe such statements when they make or hear them. Do sane southern white men really believe that the negro prefers to remain in the South, and that he considers the southern white man his best friend?

Well if they do, we are sorry for them; they need to wake up. The negro remains in the South because he is economically chained to the South, the North has never, up to the outbreak of the war, given him a chance to earn his bread. As soon as the North did give him the opportunity he left the South and kept on leaving as long as the opportunity called him. Any reasons that the white South can give for believing that the negro considers the southern white man his best friend would make interesting reading; we should like to see a list of them.

The Commercial Appeal ended its effort to steer between enlightened thought and dominant southern opinion with the following paragraph:

The criminal negro is not wanted back in the Southland, and he will not be tolerated here. Those of the race, however, as are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the South can have a home here. It will be no more than just to assure them that if they obey the law they will be protected by it.

"Those of the race, however, who are willing to abide by the laws and regulations of the South can have a home here." We are supposed to know what the laws are, but what about these "regulations"? There is where the trouble lies, in these regulations. These regulations are solely for the negro, and mean that a negro must stay in a "negro's place."

Labor-1919

Occupation and Wages

NEGRO ELEVATOR GIRLS

After admitting that the Negro elevator girls, who are employed at the Railway Exchange Building had won the highest praise of the manager of the building, a reporter for the Post Dispatch in an article last week tried to make it appear that the tenants were dissatisfied.

The St. Louis Argus
Service is what the public is looking for: service is what the management must have, and **service** is what those Negro girls are giving in the largest commercial house of its kind in all the world. This fact is attested to by the statement from Mr. Claude B. Ricketts, the present manager who says of his twenty-five years as manager of different business buildings, the Negro elevator girls have rendered the **best** service along this particular line.

Of course, there is no service perfect. A kick must come from some, even though it comes from a crank. Somebody would find fault with Jesus Christ if he were on earth again. But, the outstanding facts in this case are, the Negro girls as elevator operators have made good; not on sentiment, but on merit. While we are pleased with the success won by these girls, yet the Big thing of which we are proud is, that the manager, Mr. Ricketts, and the **Best** tenants (the fair minded) have had the courage and backbone to stand up like real true Americans, in the true American spirit and say "They have made good." We are sure that the hearts of the Negroes in St. Louis rejoice to know that there are such men in this city who are high enough above the common level to hear the voice of right and justice.

As a result of the war many opportunities to work and earn an honest living have been opened to the Negro, both men and women. We speak especially of the elevator service, because it is an introduction of the girls and women of our race into a new commercial life. It is a stepping stone to greater and higher things. To work, we must, like thousands of men and women of other races. Efficiency is all we have to offer to commend us to the employers. Our color and previous condition of servitude is a matter over which we have no control. All we ask is a man's chance.

Over thirty-seven thousand passengers are dispatched over elevators in the Railway Exchange Building daily, and we are reliably informed that not an accident has occurred sufficient to give the management any concern, which is quite in contrast to his former experience. This is due to the kind, wholesome and instructive advice given each operator by the chief starter, Mrs. Mary Crawford, who is largely responsible for the success of the **elevator girls**.

WANTS GIRLS TO RETURN TO DOMESTIC LIFE
The Richmond News
Richmond, Va., April 10.—A number of wealthy white women have formed an organization, and state as the object, the securing of colored girls as domestic servants. They claim that since the beginning of

the war, colored girls have been given positions in other places than households, and the matter will be taken up with the Retail Merchants Association, urging that the colored girls be released from their present jobs, have them filled with whites, and make it necessary for the colored girls to again take up domestic service.

The colored girls are protesting, not because, they claim, there is anything disgraceful connected with house work, but because they feel that they should be permitted to retain their present advantages and have the right to choose for themselves, as others, where they shall work.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Employing Negroes As Fast As They Can Be

The Secured Daily Herald
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are employing every Negro that can be secured and advancing them as fast as they are fitted. They have recently started two gangs of carpenters under colored foremen. The Warren-Ehret Company, slag roofers, are replacing white men with colored. The Midvale and Pencoyd Steel Company are employing large numbers of colored men at good wages and other companies are employing them in increasing numbers.

COLORED WORKERS TO MAKE HOSIERY

The Raleigh News
Raleigh Has New Mill That Will Employ Colored Knitters.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 11.—General Julian C. Carr of Durham, and his sons and other members of the corporation which owns the Durham Hosiery Mills, the largest manufacturers of hosiery in the United States, have purchased the plant of the Bowling-Emery Company at Durham and will add it to the great collection of "knitters." It is capitalized at \$200,000 and is named by General Carr the John O. Daniel Mill, in memory of a much valued Negro servant for many years employed in his family. All the labor in this mill is to be Negro, and it will be ready for operation January 1st, being equipped with additional machinery.

There are two silk mills in Fayetteville, which have always been operated by Negro labor. There is also in the State a cotton mill owned and operated by Negroes. The largest Negro insurance company in the world is at Durham. One of the best Negro high schools in North Carolina is the Berry O. Kelly Training School, in a village exclusively Negro, three miles west of Raleigh named in honor of a man who is worth perhaps \$200,000, and who has been a large contributor to the schools.

PORTERS IN PLEA TO HINES ASK FOR RAISE IN WAGES

The New York News
12-4-19

Officials of Brotherhood and Other Railroad Men Confer With Railway Administration Concerning Conditions

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—The second conference which colored railroad men have had with the Railway Administration was held here yesterday afternoon. President E. W. Stokes, Vice-President S. J. Freeman of the Brotherhood, and George W. Young, from New York, were among the number summoned here from all sections.

George W. Young said:
255 West 144th St.,
New York, Nov. 22, 1919.
Hon. Walter D. Hines,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—I call to your attention the notice of the press regarding increase pay of Pullman Conductors. We have also the copy of "order"—Amendment No. 1 to Supplement-17, of General Order, No. 27, with the special compliment to this class of employees. Owing to some mistake or your first order, you found it necessary to reverse that order as it did not give justice to the Pullman Conductors. At the same time we made our plea with Mr. Warfield for the Pullman Porters. We trust you may find the same recommendation that was unjust to the conductors was not fair to the porters, and that you will be as generous in your corrections to this class of loyal citizens and faithful employees.

When it became necessary for the government to take over all public carriers so that we might better apply ourselves to the successful ending of the cruel World War, we laid at length our grievance before the Hon. Mr. McAdoo, which was greatly mitigated, thanks to his fairness. When men were deserting every post of regular employment, we, together with our superintendent, Mr. F. E. Cook, New York City, resolved to remain loyal to our post, bending every effort to the successful conclusion of the war. Everybody knows what would have been the results had not the United States gone into the war. Nobody knows what would have been the results without the Negro. Truth will yet unfold the story of his loyalty and devotion. He (the Negro) is no slacker. When called for in the trenches he was there for 191 days without the loss of a single foot of ground or a single

prisoner; he did not falter in going over the top in No Man's Land. The Negro soldier was never refused a place.

Mr. McAdoo said that for equal service he should receive equal pay in "this Man's Land." I trust that Hon. Director-General, who has tied himself to carry out the policy of his honorable predecessor, will give justice of this decision. Your attention to Supplement No. 17 (article 7), paragraph C, effect is to the porter what grandfather Clause was to the We hope that the Director-General is too noble of soul to lend his influence and the support of his high office to anything so debasing.

The high cost of living prompts this group of employees to ask for a raise in pay, equalizing that of any other group. As above stated, we have answered every call from the Red Cross, Thrift Stamps, Liberty Bonds, Life and Limb, but we are the only group asked to give service, and is left to beg, borrow, or—do the best he can.

We pray the Director-General will order for the Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Porter—
First year\$60.00
Over 1 to 2 years..... 70.00
Over 2 to 5 years..... 75.00
Over 5 to 10 years..... 85.00
Over 10 to 15 years.....100.00

Porters assigned to double service of Porter and Conductor should receive Conductor's rate, allowing the progressive rule as applied to that service.

Stewards or Porters in charge of private cars with full crew should receive rate of Conductors. We offer as reference, patrons of the Pullman Co., whom we have served:

Mr. J. H. Roosevelt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, 14 Washington Sq., N. Y.

Mr. George W. Perkins, 71 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Hon. Senator Hiram Johnson, of California.

Mr. C. H. Wills, Detroit, Mich.

The Pullman has many letters indorsing such service.

Trusting to have your honorable consideration, I remain with highest hopes.

Yours obediently,
CHARLESTON G. IVY, PORTER

WANTED—On January 1, a teacher of history, English, French and Mathematics for a high school in North Carolina. Salary, \$65.00 a month. The offer was worded:

WANTED—A colored barber. Good hours. \$30 a week guaranteed.

The same advertisement might have appeared in a South Carolina paper, with the exception that in such a case the salary offered as a temptation to the school teacher might have been even less than \$65 a month. No better commentary on the relative value placed by Southern communities on the men and women who instruct their

children could be desired. If one is desired, however, it is easily found in Charleston, where some school teachers make about \$1.50 a day, which the Bahama Island negroes who worked at North Charleston were paid \$3.33.

It is almost inconceivable that anybody will oppose the granting of increased salaries to the teachers of this city as proposed by the educational authorities. The only criticism that can be raised is that the proposed increases are much too small. It is, to be sure, too much to expect that teachers should be granted a wage commensurate with the value of their work to a community. There seems to be in all cities a fixed prejudice against doing justice in this form. Nevertheless it is hard to see why Charleston teachers could not be paid at least as much as a middle-class colored laborer.

The Student Experiment

At Baden, North Carolina

The Daily News
11-19-19
R. McCants Andrews Describes

Interestingly The Tallahassee Power Company's Use Of Negro Students In Their Plant During Vacation Time.

Readers of the October Bulletin will recall the announcement that the experiment undertaken by the Tallahassee Power Company in the use of students during their vacation period was being studied, and would be reported in full. The object of this report is to point out the success of the experiment rather than the failure of individual students. Therefore the men who have reflected credit upon themselves and their schools are hereunder noted.

No student with whom I talked this spring, or who read the circular letters sent to twenty North Carolina schools and colleges, was misinformed about what was expected of him, or about what he could expect in Baden.

Quotations were made from the BADIN BULLETIN, which described

the nature of the work, including this:

The work is handled in three eight hour shifts, and while the work is a man's job, still the conditions under which the work is done are sanitary and healthful, and the Company is prepared to take good care of its men.

Many students came to Baden and left on the next train. One young man wrote of the plant: "Some students told us it was uncomfortably warm there. We went to the entrance, and looked in, but for the lack of time we did not go any further. We decided we would not stay."

Others who expected to earn money without going into the plant stayed longer. Those who came prepared to work, got jobs immediately, and mostly to their liking, and held them.

Thirty-one students, representing eight schools and colleges, left records which have been considered in this study. Three, whose records happen to be poor, did not register their schools, and have been disregarded.

It is not pretended that there were no disappointments in this first effort of many of the men to become successful workers in a technical industrial concern. It was also expected that some of the men would not catch the extraordinary spirit of the general superintendent, Mr. J. E. S. Thorpe, who said:

"The main object in bringing these students to Baden is to improve the personal relations of the town. These boys have been trained in the colleges in such a way that their contact with other men who have been less fortunate in being able to obtain what these boys have, will itself improve conditions in the Negro village."

But it must be borne in mind that last year many of our best students were in the Army, or out of school,

and considerably more inexperienced and younger men were found last spring when students were sought. Taken all in all, this experiment is far reaching in results and prophecy, and furnishes clear evidence that schoolboys can be used to advantage in summer by Southern industrial plants as well as by Northern hotel-keepers. At any rate, the Tallahassee Power Company is going to use more of them next year.

R. McCants Andrews.

WILL THE NEGRO HAVE BETTER TREATMENT?

Reliable information through the Department of Labor, Director of Negro Economics concerning the treatment of Negroes at a North Carolina plant employing from 900 to 1700 Negroes, states the average workers receives \$100 per month, 8-hour day with extra pay for overtime. These Negro workers have well-built houses, equipped with running water and electric light. Every effort is being made to treat the workers fairly. At the plant they have steel lockers, individual wash bowls and shower baths. They have an opportunity to buy their homes on a ten year installment plan. The company pays for keeping open a school for nine months in the year. That is a fact going on in North Carolina! The company is not only providing these favorable conditions for efficient task work but it is building and equipping a hospital and two churches. The Department of Labor has organized an advisory committee to sustain the fine effects of this new and admirable policy.

THE RAILROAD BILL FROM ANOTHER ANGLE

Colored people employed on the railroads are greatly disturbed over the Anderson amendment to the Esch Railroad Bill now before Senate and fighting with all their strength against it. This amendment recently adopted in the House, names an Adjustment Board to mediate between employees and owners, to be composed of four railway boards and brotherhoods leaving out entirely 100,000 firemen, brakemen, engineers and other workers, who are colored, and not connected with any of the four unions mentioned.

Soon after the war caused foreigners to desert employment here by the wholesale and return to Europe, the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads made a bid for colored track workers, and a quarter of a million men are said to have left the South for railroad work in the North.

If the Federation of Labor were open to these

workers, there would be no complaint against the Anderson Amendment, but with the colored workers forced into their own organization, it would be rank injustice for any Congressional legislation to discriminate against so large a body of railway employees.

Colored Miners Attend Local Meeting

Race Has Fair Representation Among Elective Offices at United Mine Workers Sessions.—G. H. Edmunds on Credential Committee.

The East Tennessee News
More than a score of colored miners from the coal fields of Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky were in attendance at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, District 19, which was held at Market Hall during last week. The men in attendance were chosen as delegates by their local unions, many of which were composed mostly of white miners. 2-27-19

In the elective and appointive offices, no discrimination was shown by the leaders of the organizations and the following members were chosen to serve: Committee on credentials, George H. Edmunds, of Des Moines, Ia., and international representative. Mr. Edmunds was chosen chairman of this committee that had the duty of passing upon the eligibility of each of the two hundred and thirty-four delegates in attendance. J. S. Cousin, of Jellico, was elected teller, and Winfred Bell, of Wooldridge, Tenn., was elected auditor. The convention decided to appoint another colored organizer on March 1st, at a salary of \$.00 per day besides allowing all expenses.

Those in attendance at the convention were as follows:

J. S. Cousins, Jellico, Tenn.; Winfred Bell, Wooldridge, Tenn.; Simon Britton, Gatlin, Ky.; R. S. Taylor, Coxton, Ky.; Peter Goss, Barren Fork, Ky.; Henry Cobb, Packard, Ky.; John L. Adams, Jenkins, Ky.; H. Jackson, McRoberts, Ky.; J. K. Wright, Kildare, Ky.; H. P. Cole, Kitts, Ky.; John Gillespie, Cary, Ky.; C. E. Glass, Briceville, Tenn.; J. J. Williams, Manring, Tenn.; Chas. Gillespie, Caryville, Tenn.; A. Chappell, Mt. Ash, Ky.; Wm. Marhis, Culp, Tenn.; R. B. Starns, Coal Creek, Tenn.; Hugh Claborn, LaFollette, Tenn.; J. F. Hickson, Harrison, Ky.; W. H. Foster, Williamsburg, Ky.

The next meeting of the convention will be held in Knoxville during the month of October.

Souvenir Presented News

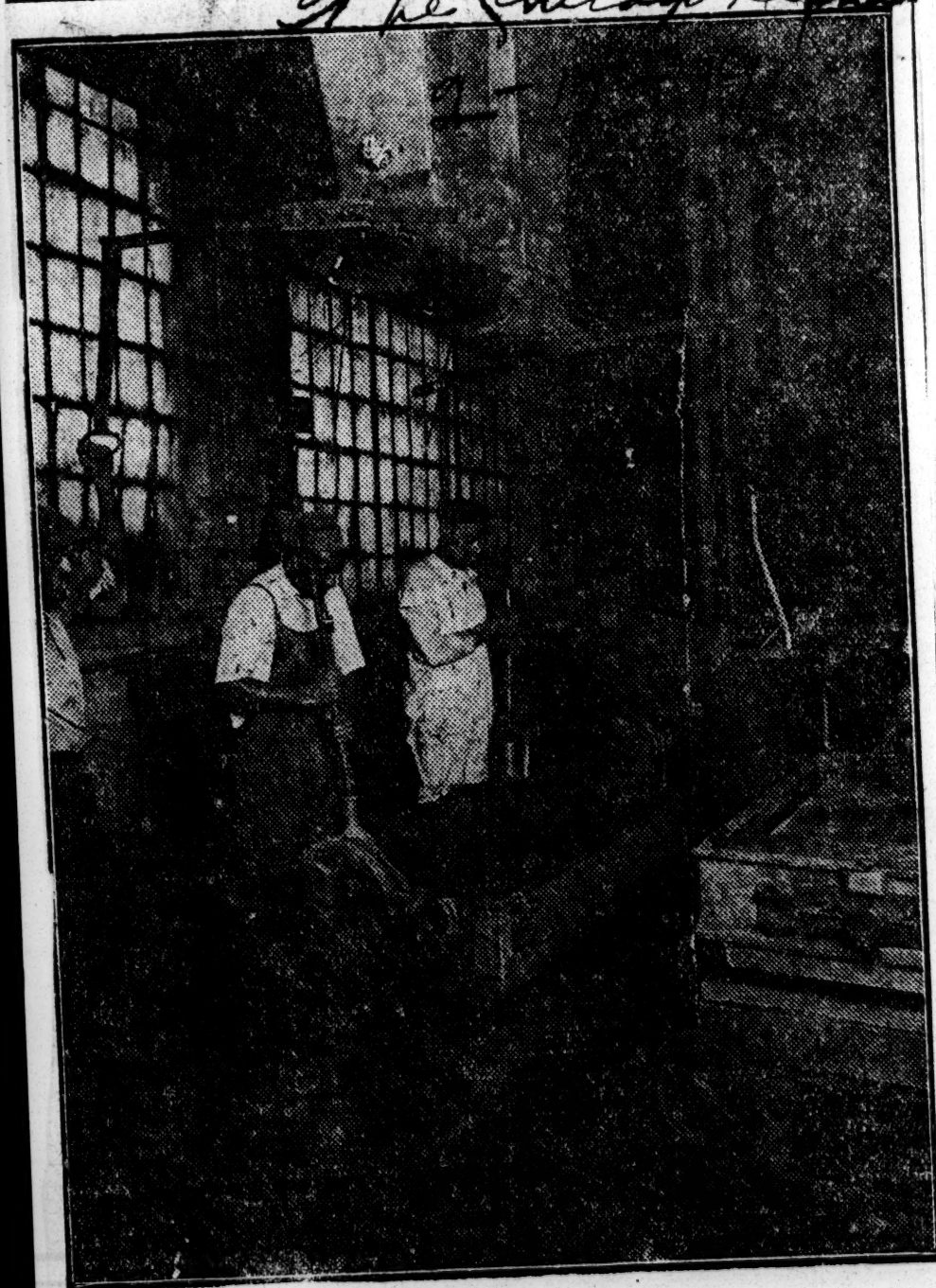
In appreciation of the service of the East Tennessee News in rendering the race and an evidence of the interest of the delegates toward their

race paper, a beautiful souvenir of the convention was presented the editor in the form of a convertible badge and watch fob.

Labor - 1919

Occupation and Wages

WORLD'S CHAMPION MOLDERS



This picture taken for the "Lynite News," the monthly publication of the Aulminum Castings Co., 6205 Carnegie avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, one of the largest concerns in the country doing war work for the government. "C" plant on Carnegie avenue is praised most highly by the management for making the greatest record in history. This plant made the record output of 102 Liberty motor crank cases in a single day on Dec. 20, last. The above four molders helped to make this record. The speed of the Liberty motor machine is 150 miles per hour. Its life is 50 hours in continuous service.

The management at the "C" plant shows no distinction as to color. He says education, knowledge and quality of production must count with his company. He insists that "a square deal for every employe" must be the motto of his company. The four above men employed at the "C" plant, W. B. Harris, 2326 East 39th street; Glenn Settles, Earl Boggess and Miller Mischal, all residents of Cleveland, have formed a quartet which furnishes the music for all special occasions of the company. The "Lynite News" speaks in highest praise of their music and stunts.

The New York News GIVE HARLEM'S GIRLS A CHANCE

The New York Telephone Company blandly and falsely makes a plea of confession and avoidance to the demands of the Public Service Commission for a better telephone service. It confesses its miserably poor service, but pleads that it is unable to provide better service because it is unable to get adequate help in the way of operators. Further, it states that the operators it is able to secure are of a general inferior quality. We say to the Public Service Commission firstly and to the New York Telephone Company secondly that these arguments are neither true nor sincere. There are hundreds of good, intelligent, energetic women in Harlem who would be glad to become operators if given the opportunity. They have finished the public and high schools of this and other cities. They can easily pass the tests of morals and intellect that other girls are required to pass, and will furnish as adequate a corps of operators as ever operated a central office. At once they could be put, if necessary, into the Harlem, Morningside and Audubon exchanges, and thus relieve the operators now there for service elsewhere. There is no possible objection that could or would be raised to their employment, Mr. Commissioner, except the color line objection of the New York Telephone Company. Colored girls go to the public schools of the city side by side with white girls. They leave school and throughout the factory district they are now being employed by the side of white girls. Yet the Telephone Company, which is a public service agency, directly amenable to the Public Service Commission of New York, and thus directly amenable to the laws of New York State, which forbid discrimination, refuses to employ colored girls simply and avowedly on the score of their color. This is as wrong in principle as it is a needless hardship upon the public, as it is unfair to the thousands of colored telephone users and subscribers, as it is outrageous against the spirit of New York's laws.

A Blessing for the Chattanooga Negro

The declaring of the Lucey Manufacturing Company, one of the largest shops in the city, as an open shop, is very highly appreciated by the colored laborers and is no more than human justice to the colored laborer who has been faithful to the core in doing his bit for the advancement of the company's interest.

Casey and Hedges, Walsh and Weidner and other shops heretofore have given the colored laborer an opportunity to learn the boiler makers trade, and now comes the big Lucey

Manufacturing plant. It's no more than fitting that we sing, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

I am quite sure the colored laborers are going to prove themselves in the future with this opportunity to learn a trade at an increase of wages, as they have in the past, and it is expected of them to make good.

If you are strong and healthy and wish to develop your strength and ability, then you had better take advantage of becoming a boss boiler maker.

NEGROES IN THE FOUNDRIES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

That Negroes are employed in large numbers in the foundries in Indianapolis as molders and core-makers of from two to fifteen years experience is shown by reports just made by the Investigation and Inspection Service to the Director of Negro Economics of the U. S. Department of Labor. Over two hundred and fifty of these men were employed in six foundries where investigations were made. In some of these foundries, as the foreigners withdrew, many of them to go home for war, the Negro molders were taken on. One curious experience has come, in that, the accident rate among Negro molders and helpers has been found to be less than it was among foreigners engaged in the same work. Another very interesting fact is that both Union and non-Union white molders have worked with these Negroes in most friendly co-operation and without friction. In Indianapolis this is considered unique in the case of one foundry which is employing Negro core-makers, as some employers have feared to employ Colored men on this work lest the white core-makers would refuse to work with them. The general testimony of the foundry owners and managers in a number of foundries is that the Negro molders have given entire satisfaction under the strenuous war pace, and that the Negro is making good. Some managers say that the conditions that exist between workers depend upon the individual and not upon the race.

"No Better Man, White or Colored, Ever Lived Than John O'Daniel"

The New York Age
Prof. Hunter Receives Letter from Gen.
Carr, Mill Owner, Who Pays Great
Tribute to Negro Employee

12-20-19
BY CHAS. N. HUNTER
Portsmouth, Va.

It is pleasant to know that all is not bad in the South. As in the days of slavery there is a better nature, a nobler soul, a finer sentiment, a beautiful spirit here. In the sweep of the dominant influences of racial antagonism, Jim Crowism, and mob lawlessness, the better South with its lofty ideals and cherished traditions is too often obscured. The great heart of its great men and women is submerged and we see only the onrush of the turbulent tide of madness. But there is in this Southland a purer, better, and sweeter life as respects the races and, ever and anon, we witness its manifestations.

There is in the South a genuine and a tender attachment between a large element of both races that has resisted all the assaults of partisan rancor, misguided judgment, and the baser passions. I know this. I was born a slave and was reared in the South. My life of many long years has been spent in close contact with its people, white and colored. I know them well. Left to themselves, with the voice of the selfish political demagogue silenced, they would live together in peace and work out a glorious destiny. They would make this sunny Southland the Eden of the Great Republic. My life has been largely devoted to teaching and educational work among my race. In whatever community I have lived and labored I have found the white people my chief support. That I have accomplished some things in North Carolina is a matter of record and general knowledge in that State. Whatever of good I have been instrumental in achieving for my people is due to the generous sympathy and splendid help which I have received from the white people. They have given freely not only of their personal and official influence, but have been large financial contributors to my work.

I cannot, I do not, and never have believed these people my enemies or the enemies of my race. The do not hate me. Outside of my own family they are the best friends I have on earth. They do not hate the Negro race. They are facing conditions which they find it hard to remedy and think unwise to combat.

I may now recall the fact that when I was teaching in the Negro Graded School of Durham from 1887 to 1891, General Julian S. Carr employed me to conduct a night school for the Negro employees of his factory and paid me from his own private purse. When I sought to have the State erect a Teacher's Training School at Durham, Mr. Carr and the other white people of Durham placed at my disposal twenty-five acres of land immediately adjacent to the city and \$8,000 in cash conditioned upon the passage of the bill by the General Assembly establishing the school.

Mr. F. L. Fuller was then a member of the House and succeeded in getting the bill through that body. Extraneous circumstances developed while the bill was before the Senate and served to defeat it. People capable of these deeds cannot be the Negroes' enemies. And now, despite all appearances to the contrary, we have many happy auguries of the fact that the processes of crystallization are in rapid motion and that there are beaming potents of the dawn of the splendid era.

The occasion of these reflections is the recent act of the great Carr family of Durham, N. C., in naming their hosiery mill in honor of John O'Daniel, a Negro who for more than thirty years was Mr. Carr's trusted employee. He knew every detail of the home life of the Carr family and was loyal, faithful, true, industrious, honest and sensible. I knew Mr. O'Daniel well. He was my warm and valued friend. I was often a guest in his lovely home and shared his elegant hospitality. He was one of the few men to whom I could unbosom myself in absolute confidence.

The following correspondence will bring out more fully the great heart of the great Carr family. And this family is not alone. It is representative of a large and growing class. God bless them.

PROF. HUNTER TO GEN. CARR.
(COPY)

Post Office Box 621,
Portsmouth, Va.,
December 1, 1919.

General J. S. Carr,
Durham, N. C.

Dear Sir:—

I note with very great pleasure that you have designated your new hosiery mill "The John O'Daniel Mill." This in honor of my late friend and your valued and esteemed employee of many years. The compliment is a high distinction and well merited. It brings into

commanding relief a type of Negro character, of which there are many, but they are seldom brought to light, and outside the sphere of their personal activities do not figure in the general appraisal of the race. This thoughtful and generous appreciation on your part, and on the part of your family, is of great worth. It calls attention to a Negro whose nobility of heart and soul; whose faithfulness in service; whose loyalty to every trust imposed; whose industry, good sense, and unselfish devotion marked him an example worthy of our best efforts to emulate. I knew John W. O'Daniel well. During the years since I was a teacher in the Negro Graded School of Durham, his home has been my home when in the city of Durham.

He was one of the few men with whom I have held relations during my long life. To whom I gave my full and unreserved confidence, and felt happy in the consciousness that my trust was fully reciprocated. This splendid memorial to this faithful Negro comes at a time when it carries most important collateral values. In this time of unrest, upheaval, demoralization and nervous strain, the Negro has not escaped the prevailing infection. He, too, is more or less disturbed and restless. With unerring finger you have pointed out to him the path of safety and the road to success. The same qualities that have gained for John W. O'Daniel an enduring and a proud monument will gain for others success and honor no less complete.

If you have in mind the enlargement of the "John O'Daniel Mill" to an extent commensurate with the popularity of its product you may prepare to make it one of the largest—if not THE LARGEST—of its kind in the world. There are twelve millions of us who wear hose and if the grade to be turned out by this enterprise reaches the excellence of your other mills there is no reason why twelve millions of us should not wear its output.

Always assured of your deep interest in the solid progress of my race, and feeling deeply grateful for the many personal favors which I have enjoyed at your hands, and with the hope and prayer that in North Carolina at least, we may have peace between the races and that the spirit of the Master may enter into our hearts and govern our lives,

I beg to subscribe myself,
Yours respectfully,
CHARLES N. HUNTER.

GEN. CARR TO PROF. HUNTER.
(COPY)

Durham, North Carolina,
Dec. 4, 1919.

Mr. Charles N. Hunter
Portsmouth, Va.

My dear Sir:—

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your good letter of December 1. I appreciate it very much and

thank you most graciously for the kind expressions relating to our having named one of our hosiery mills for John O'Daniel. No better man, white or colored, ever lived than John O'Daniel; reliable, responsible, loyal and faithful. It is a great pleasure to us to pay this fine character this tribute, and I am greatly pleased to note the very handsome way which our colored friends have received the suggestion and how they appreciate it. It makes us more glad that we have done what we have. I am a great friend to the colored man, and I love to do those things that tend to uplift the race. It is my candid opinion that North Carolina has the finest colored population of any State in the South and that Durham heads the parade.

Thanking you again for your very kind letter, I beg to remain, with assurance of my good wishes,

Very truly yours,
JULIAN S. CARR

Negro Women
Make Good In New
Fields Of Labor
The Daily Herald
New York Tribune Has Inter-
esting Write-Up Of Employ-
ments Of Negro Girls And
Women In Various Industries

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

The Southern sun of Dixie still stretches its benignant light over the broad back and turbaned head of the colored woman working in the cotton-fields and plantation furrows. But that same sun, as the old globe rotates its regular way, shines on the colored woman north of the Mason and Dixon line, plying trades to which she has been newly admitted since the war. From the fields the dusky mammy of legend won her way into the kitchen, the laundry and the backstairs of large establishments by way of mop and pail. Once emancipated she donned the black dress and white apron of the maid and proved her adaptability in hotels and clubs, restaurants and homes. But she got little further. Prejudice kept her in inferior positions and though she felt that, given a chance, she could handle tasks requiring skill and intelligence, she

could not get the chance.

Then war came. Industry found itself depleted of men; found even white women and girls at a premium and the inevitable happened. Industry must go on. Industry must have sufficient workers to make continuation possible, and anybody who could do the work, irrespective of race or color (barring, of course, aliens), was accepted. The colored woman had her chance and proved her ability. There is today scarcely a branch of work done by women in which the colored woman has not tried her hand. Furthermore, she is there to stay.

Two Years Made the Change.

Rachael S. Gallagher, director of the City Free Labor Exchange, Cleveland, writing to Miss Mary E. Jackson, of the industrial department of the National Y. W. C. A., New York, says:

"If you had asked me two years ago about colored girls as wage earners in Cleveland I would have told you that they could be found in house work, as laundresses and cleaning women; as maids, in a few cases in banks and offices, and a few employed by a cigar box manufacturing concern.

"To-day, however, when I started to list the firms where they were employed I found that they had entered nearly every field of women's work and some work where women had not previously been employed—perhaps in small numbers but they have made an entrance.

"We find them on power sewing machines making caps, waists, bags and mops; we find them doing pressing and various hand operations in these same shops. They are employed in knitting factories as winders and in a number of laundries on mangles of every type, and in sorting and marking. They are in paper box factories doing both hand and machine work, in button factories on button machines, in packing houses packing meat, in railroad yards wiping and

incomplete

Labor-1919

Occupation and Wages.

MAKES APPEAL FOR COLORED MAN

NORFOLK VA. VIRGINIAN PRESS

JANUARY 5, 1919

W. H. Jennings Prepares Open
Letter On Economic Work

TRYING TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS GENERALLY

W. H. Jennings, of this city, who has interested himself in negro economic work here, has prepared a paper on the subject of the negro's opportunities and of the assistance the colored man needs in order that he may be encouraged to elevate himself and seek a higher standard of living. The paper prepared by Jennings, which is in the nature of an open letter to colored workers and their employers, is as follows:

"The great industrial expansion of the U. S. navy yard, Norfolk, Va., the steady increase of other large industrial plants in this vicinity, the increased opportunities for colored workers to secure employments heretofore closed to them and the desire of modern conditions warrants the writing of this letter.

"Three considerations are made by every steady thrifty worker; the duration of the employment, the wage and the conditions under which he must work and his family live.

"There can be no doubt of the permanency of the many industrial plants located in and around Portsmouth City. Since the closing of the war there has been among workers some misgiving as to the duration of employment in the navy yard. The extensive additions in the way of industrial shops, the building of battleships and destroyers, the up-keep of military ships and the U. S. Merchant Marine and the other activities common to a naval station, indicate that the peace time force of the navy yard will be larger than at any time during the war.

"This assurance of the constant need of workers in large numbers and the continued employment mean a great deal to thrifty working men. To him it means an opportunity to purchase a home, to make investments, to enter into contracts and to undertake the education of his children, all with an excellent prospect of successful conclusions.

"Now as to the third condition of accepting employment—the working and living conditions. The negro worker has learned to include in his consideration of a job more than the drawing of the weekly wage, for he now includes his treatment. He will not submit to the supervision of men

having a low estimate of his feelings and worth, nor is he contented if discriminations are made which humiliate and deny to him the rewards which go with faithful and intelligent service.

"In a recent mass meeting of negro workers, the men lustily applauded references and appeals to the living of clean, social lives, and to the giving of an honest day's work six days in the week. This applause indicated a hopeful future for efficient service and co-operation with employers. The spirit of these men will impregnate the whole mass of workers if encouraged by the giving of fair treatment, fair wages, the permission to assume an intelligent responsibility in the plant's activity, and the giving of deserved promotions. Encouragement of this kind will increase the outputs and profits, and cause the intelligent and thrifty workers to weed out the irregular, indolent and careless ones effecting adversely the efficiency of the force.

"The next consideration,—living conditions, commonly known as housing conditions. I prefer the term 'living conditions,' because it embraces housing, sanitation, streets, transportation, police protection, education, recreation, morals, and whatever else goes to make a man a contented being and citizen. It is right at this point the interests of good citizenship, of the local government, of the community, of the employers and of the employees become identical.

"In a general and brief way I hope to cover some of the things involved in living conditions.

"The day of the two-room shanty, the fenceless rear yard, and exposed sanitation is past, for such housing does not give the decency necessary for the rearing of a family. No man can render a reasonable day's work that arrives at the job with his feet water soaked because of travel through a muddy street, or of the lack of convenient transportation, nor is it conducive to contentment to start the children day after day knowing that the time of study will be made in wet shoes and clothes for the want of good walkway and transportation. A man who has paid his transportation and fails to receive all the privileges and comforts of body and mind that go with the payment does not enter the day's work in a condition to give a fair return for his daily wage. The public morals of the streets should be such as to protect his wife and children. For this protection the police are relied upon, hence they should be alive to the making of good citizens and to the common interests of workers and employers. There is no class of citizens that stand more in need of healthy places of recreation for the children and adults than the working man. His wife is everything in the home, mistress and servant, mother and nurse. The accomplishment of her exacting duties force upon her the turning-loose of her children into the streets. The worker should have municipal play grounds

and proper supervision for the recreation of his children. The public schools should be adequate, efficient and convenient, for upon them the worker depends more than any other class for the social, moral, and intellectual training of his children. It is not reasonable to expect that colored workers will be contented and efficient with an inadequate school facility oppressing his home.

"The colored workers have not recently awakened to the conditions necessary for their comfort, contentment and material welfare. Leaders for years have been teaching them the indispensability of the conditions enumerated in this letter to their progress. The war with its new fields of employment furnished the opportunity to realize some of the things they desired, so they migrated in the largest numbers from places where they lacked most that needed for their happiness. There is no doubt in the mind of fair observers that the negro worker responds readily to good treatment, and there should be no doubt of his becoming a valuable community asset as a citizen, tax payer and industrial worker, if given proper working and living conditions.

"Portsmouth, Norfolk, and vicinity will soon be one of the great industrial centers of the country, and its principal need will be steady, thrifty, and contented workers. There is no doubt that a large number of colored workers will prefer the mild climate of this vicinity, all things being equal, to the severer climate of the North and West.

"It appears that the workers interested in making themselves thrifty and influential, and those interested in the industrial prosperity of the community; those having pride in municipal cleanliness, beauty and health, and good citizenry; as well as those with industrial investments should join hands in the common interests of all.

"That the negro workers might make the greatest possible contribution to industrial activities through efficient service and intelligent co-operation and that they in return be given those things necessary for their spiritual, moral and material welfare the Negro Workers Advisory Committee was organized in Portsmouth under the direction of the State Supervisor of Negro Economics, representing the U. S. Labor Department, Washington, D. C.

"The publicity committee of the N. W. A. C. will be following this preamble up with the publication of actual constructive work.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT

OCTOBER 2, 1919
**PETROIT ADDS 30,000
NEGROES TO POPULACE**

**Banker Tells How Colored
Take Their Place in Industries There.**

H. P. Borgman, vice president of the People's State Bank of Detroit, Mich., is telling others in attendance at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association how the negro is taking his place in the industries in Detroit.

"Since the war," says Borgman, "Detroit has added 30,000 negro population. We have started a big amount of new building and the negroes are working as bricklayers, carpenters and masons and are taking their place in the industries where they are making from \$3 to \$6 per day. Our housing conditions for labor in Detroit have been bad, but from now on we will see a steady improvement.

"That Detroit is becoming a cosmopolitan city is evidenced by the fact that our bank has made a \$150,000 loan for the purpose of building a Chinese hotel for Chinese. Our Chinese colony is arranging for direct foreign trade between Detroit and China."

NEW YORK WOMEN'S WEAR
AUGUST 5, 1919

Colored People Now Show Better Taste in Dress, Says Merchant

Purchasing Power of This Class
Also Now Much Higher, Declares Columbus Retailer —
Buy Better Grades of Goods.

Columbus, O., Aug. 4. — "Greater discrimination than ever is going to be shown by the colored people of Columbus and Central Ohio, in matters of dress than ever before," said a downtown merchant here recently.

"Comparatively few people realize how much money the average colored man or woman is making now compared with what they did a few years ago. The old days when you could get a woman to come to your house to do a day's work for \$1 and the noonday meal has passed away never to return. It is liable to cost you anywhere from \$2 to \$3 a day to have that same work done and the colored woman or girl who does the work, likely will put in only eight hours. Added hours will cost you more money.

"Even the old colored man who whitewashes your cellar wall gets about twice as much as he did in the old days and if you ever tried to get hold of a whitewasher, you will realize how scarce they are. In all lines of activity, the colored folks have been getting more and more money year by year and from what I can see of the times, the end is not yet. Ever the young colored woman who goes from house to house, washing milady's hair has doubled her price and still gets all the business that she can do."

Colored People Live Well.
The merchant made these statements preliminary to telling in just what ways the colored people are using the money they are getting. He said they had more chicken to eat than the white folks in the same circumstances and he pointed to the full market baskets with which the colored people invariably return from the market.

"In the matter of dress, the colored women of Columbus are setting a pace for some of their white sisters," said this merchant. "I have been watching the tendencies of these people in dress and have noticed that with very few exceptions the colored women are getting away from the loud colors and the bizarre

effects in dresses and other wearing apparel. I have traveled around considerably and in no city of the country have I seen such good tastes shown by colored people in dress as right here in Columbus.

Little Objection to High Prices.
"They are paying the higher prices for the dresses and other articles with very little objection. They seem to realize that the cost of everything

from food to shoes has gone up and they without begrudging the outlay, they get the better things that they have set their minds on realizing more than ever before that with their compensation more than doubled they naturally would have to pay more for what they eat and wear. And when we tell them that higher prices are coming this fall and winter, as a class they did not make as much fuss as some of our white customers.

"Incidentally, Columbus has reason to feel proud of her colored citizens, they are progressive, work hard and continually strive to have their children have better things and get a better education than they had themselves. With reports of race riots between whites and blacks in the nation's capital and other cities, it is a source of congratulation to all that there is no such friction between the two races here in Columbus."

**\$1,000 PRESENTED TO
KENTUCKY CHAUFFEUR**

The New York Times
Versailles, Ky.—One of the handsomest gifts ever tendered a servant in these parts was presented by Senator and Mrs. J. N. Camden to their faithful servant Harry James, at the home of the recipient, Spring Hill Farm, here last week. It was the twentieth anniversary of Mr. James as an employee of the Senator.

A reception was staged at the house by the Senator and his wife. Society folk of prominence were present to do Mr. and Mrs. James honor, and the greatest surprise of the evening was when Mr. James was presented with a check for \$1,000 as a sincere appreciation of twenty years of honest, faithful and intermittent service.

Mr. and Mrs. James are well known throughout the State. He has passed his 39th year and is connected with numerous civic and church organizations, as a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. He ranks high in the community in which he lives among both white and colored. He is also an intrepid business man and has assisted scores of farmers in buying farms and other business by advancing the necessary funds in which to start, and in all affairs of prominence he is consulted by his people. The white press paid him many compliments as setting an example for white as well as colored to follow.

THE WAY TO REALIZE AN INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

By William M. Ashby
Does the nation hold an industrial future for Negroes? What are some of the ways in which they can make it realizable?

First, numerical strength. Radical as it may seem to assert it, it is daylight clear that if the Negro is to be a successful competitor with the other racial groups in the northern industrial centers and in industrial communities which employ will build up, not only 500,000 but perhaps from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 must scatter themselves in every industrial state in the north.

The reason why employers never bothered with Negroes in the north is that they never knew where they could get enough of them for any industrial project. On the contrary, a million Russians, Poles, Hungarians and Italians, etc. were coming yearly and the employers knew how to touch Italian or Hungarian foreman, get his gangs and carry enough of these men into any industry, city or rural, and do his job. Employers want to deal with groups, not individuals.

In October, the employment superintendent of a very large and very necessary war industry in this state, needed thousands of additional workers. I suggested the use of Negro women. He laughed at my proposal because he thought it impossible.

"What can I do with five or ten or twenty," he asked, "they'd be just enough to cause the whites to quit and then we'd have nobody?"

"But suppose I got you five hundred?"

"Can it be done?"

"Certainly," I replied.

"Go to it," he commanded me, and within four days after the order was given nearly 300 were in the industry making good.

A few years ago a Negro hadn't a chance in the Chicago stockyards or in the Homestead Steel Plants, but he is successful there today just as he is successful in Newport News and Atlantic City, because he is numerically strong enough to compete, numerically strong enough to do the job that somebody wanted done and that somebody must do. He has been and will continue to be the background industrially of the south as long as he stays there in such numbers, for no one would want to enter into competition with him.

On this very point a peculiar attitude of the group toward the individual is made clear. A few days ago I saw in Camden, N. J., a gang of eleven Negro linemen. I daresay that there are not five such gangs east of Pittsburgh or north of Baltimore. They knew their job and the Keystone Telephone Company had them doing it. What would have happened if the company had sent an Italian on the job and the Negroes wanted it to the degree of a threat "to quit." Would the management have been likely to "fire" the eleven experienced Negroes and kept the one Italian or would they have "passed up" the Italian and kept the Negroes? The answer is clear. On the contrary, suppose there had been available eleven equally com-

petent Italians, the management may have told the Negroes to "go to the devil," if they did not like its action and supplanted them with Italians. This makes clear two things: the natural resentment of an individual newcomer into a group and the consequent action which is likely and the power or the ability to compete numerically. One other illustration: a certain New Jersey industry employing from 10,000 to 15,000 workers, is about 60% organized labor. They would strike, it is believed, tomorrow, but they, as well as the management, know that there are enough Negroes in the plant to form, with other unorganized white workers a balance of power. The management therefore does not worry and the union does not know what to do.

Of course, if large numbers of Negroes came to the north and industry, there would be many deaths and other almost tragic occurrences. But that's but a natural step in forward evolution. Read the history of the happening of other great racial tides to this country. Exploitation, disease, death are perfectly natural, but those who lived got somewhere and are still getting somewhere. Welfare associations, schools, civic clubs would then see that we needed the same attention and that we got the benefit of Americanization schemes; industries would see to it that we got the advantage of technical schools, both in their plants and in the evening schools, for such knowledge would be necessary to carry on the operations of their plants. Further change of the race from one section of the country to another would also make that part of the country in which nine-tenths of them now are, realize their worth and place a higher estimation on it by giving them a larger proportion of justice and a larger opportunity to enjoy ordinary rights.

Second, unity. By this I do not of necessity mean trades or labor unions; but call it unions, organizations, leagues, association or what not, there must be something which presses in a group form, the unified idea of Negro workers. It should be national in scope and should have a program which would incorporate the vital items connected with the working life of any group, namely: greater efficiency; equal pay for equal work despite of color, realizing that muscle and brawn, not color, are being sold and it is the only means by which an honest and decent living can be earned; opportunity for advancement according to ability; more education; equal working conditions; better opportunity to purchase or rent better houses; better health environment and larger recreational facilities.

Perhaps the National Negro Business League comes nearest to what I have in mind for Negro industry. This would allow them to adopt a program, make it known to white workers and employers alike and assure Negroes themselves that they were no longer an ambling, shuffling, tending nowhere, thinking nothing and fearful of the other groups, but rather were they a great body, interesting, influencing and having both their interest and influence felt.

Of course there is everywhere, I be-

lieve, a more liberal attitude on the part of unions toward Negroes. I mention one instance: A Negro in Newark today wears a brickmason's button and works at his trade. Two years ago he wouldn't even have been told where the brickmason's union held their meetings. There is also a growing interest on the part of shipworkers in this section to

get Negroes organized, and this has taken active expression on the part of the white delegate. But, important as this is, it is irrelevant. The Negro industrial association, league, organization or what not, itself's the thing and a very necessary thing to mold Negro industrial opinion.

Third, the job of the Negro welfare or social worker, preacher or other persons interested in Negro industrial advancement. It is dual; first, the encouragement of efficiency and other necessary industrial virtues by talks, classes, etc.; but the second and real job is to help discover and seize from the Negro working groups itself the one who shall be its Moses.

This man must have beyond all else the capacity to serve; he must be a supreme self-denier if needs be, and he cannot be a soap box demagogue; he must understand and sympathize with the people of whom he is one, know where they have come from, know contemporaneous conditions and understand where Negro workers are tending to. He must have the power of expression; that is, the ability to write a clear and convincing, not a turgid academic or sentimental article, on the Negro worker, for newspapers or magazines; he must have the ready wit and accurate knowledge to spring to his feet at any call and defend, before white capital and labor, his course, at the same time making Negroes themselves understand him. He will be an epitome of the Negroes' past in this country and at least a pocket edition dictionary to their future, but he will come.

With these three things then, the necessity for increasing our numbers in industrial centers, if successful competition is to be hoped for; a unified expression of Negro industrial life, which shall embody a forward looking program; and finding the Negro leader from the class himself, who with certain qualifications will be able to truly lead, we may, I think, turn our faces to the morning of the night through which we are now passing and which, despite its dangers, will bring us to a new, larger, and freer industrial sunrise.

NEGRO PORTERS SUE RAIL DIRECTOR HINES

Knoxville, Tenn., November 13.—Fourteen suits were filed today in circuit court by negro porters working for the Southern Railway company against Walter D. Hines, federal director general of railroads, operating the Southern Railway company. In all the cases plaintiffs seek to compel the railway company to pay back salary claimed as due, the total amounting to \$21,500.

FACTORY GIRLS TOLD OF THEIR OPPORTUNITIES

Last Tuesday at noon, Mr. J. S. Jones, secretary-treasurer of Tidewater Bank and Trust Co., addressed the young women employees of the Wear-Well Pants factory on Church street, upon the invitation of the management, extended through Mrs. Booker, the superintendent in charge of the girls. Among other things Mr. Jones said to the young women: 11-29-19

"You have a wonderful opportunity to prove your capacity and ability to measure up to the highest standards of punctuality, honesty, thoroughness and reliability, thereby opening further the doors of industrial opportunity to other girls of our race. Stop lessening your efficiency and embittering your soul by constantly emphasizing your disadvantages and the advantages, real or imaginary, of others with whom you work. Use the opportunities you have and thereby clinch your claim to a better chance.

"You may be employed, first, because it is believed you can do your work as well as the other girls. You will be retained and promoted only because you do it better. When you can't get to work, phone to the office and state why. Don't hinder or curtail production while your employers are depending upon you. You and they can succeed only in proportion as you make and help yourself 100 per cent cheerful, willing, efficient and dependable."

His talk to the young women included also some hints on thrift and was well received and appreciated.

Louisville Girl Employed By Automobile Blue Book Publishing Co.

It has come to the notice of the Louisville News that Miss Marie L. Payne of this city is the only colored stenographer ever employed by the Automobile Blue Book Pub. Co. This firm which is one of the richest of the U. S. and has offices throughout the country, speaks in the highest terms of Miss Payne's work.

High Service Record Of Two Negroes In Columbus (O)

Rolling Mill
The Daily News

A "stand-by-the-job" record deserving of recognition was made by Frank Harris, a Negro employed by the American Rolling Mill Co. of Columbus, Ohio, who worked every day last year except two days in January, one in February, and one in June—a total of 239 days out of 243. He has been continuously employed by the company since October 1, 1904, and wears a 10-year gold service button. The four days he took off in 1918 have been more than made up by 7 1/2

days of overtime work.

Albert Jones, another Negro, worked 141 consecutive days—7 days a week—without losing any time, from March 30 to August 19. These men work on the pig-casting machine, and stuck to their jobs during the hottest weather.

FACTORY NAMED IN HONOR OF JOHN O'DANIEL

11-29-19
Colored Man's Memory Honored

For Thirty Years Of Faithful Service

(By James A. Robinson)

Durham, Nov. 26.—The Durham Hosiery Mill Company is ever moving forward and doing things in the commercial world that is adding stimulating enthusiasm to brilliant achievement. The management of these mills, which include Gen. J. S. Carr and his sons, J. S. Carr, Jr., president of the company; Claiborne McD. Carr and A. H. Carr and his nephew, W. F. Carr, have just made one of the most important deals in the industrial line that has taken place here in many months. They have purchased the entire stock holdings of the Bowling-Emery Knitting mills, an important plant in this city, situated near the gas works. The deal was made through H. E. Perry, who represented the stockholders. J. S. Carr, Jr., president, has not made public the purchase price, but he announces that a new company will have charge of this concern, with a capitalization of \$200,000—\$100,000 preferred and \$100,000 common stock.

Eleven acres of land, near the plant, has also been purchased from Capt. J. E. Parrish, upon which will be built some fifteen modern houses for the accommodation of the colored employees who will work in this mill.

The new company will be named the John O'Daniel Hosiery Mills, a tribute of respect shown by the Carr family to the memory of the late John O'Daniel, who for thirty years or more was the faithful gardener and attendant upon the late Mrs. J. S. Carr, Sr. Mr. J. S. Carr, Jr., the president of the new company, stated that naming the mill after John O'Daniel, a Negro, the family desired to give recognition to the honesty, faithfulness and willingness of a servant who believed in devoting himself to a full day's work each day.

Labor-1919

Occupation and Wages.

NEGROES IN INDUSTRY

WITH the signing of the armistice the barriers of race were again set up in industry. During the war colored men and women were needed to help build battleships, to assist with the feeding and clothing of troops and civilians, to manufacture powder and machine guns and to take the places generally of white workers who went elsewhere. This situation has now changed. The war emergency is over and employers are less willing to hire Negroes than they have been. Race riots, too, have been a factor in making it difficult for Negroes to get jobs; firms that have never employed colored workers are loath to begin the experiment now. Whether due to prejudice or reason, the effect of this is to increase the difficulties of the Negro in finding employment. Therefore, the Bureau of Employment of the New York State Industrial Commission has established a Negro Division to offset these difficulties. Through interviews with employers, newspaper publicity, letters, and mass meetings before both white and colored groups, the division is attempting to remove any prejudice that may exist and to create a sound demand for colored labor. Its superintendent, Prince L. Edwoods, believes that the demand for labor during the reconstruction period will come to the Negro's aid. When building operations start up again, labor disturbances quiet down, war plants become established on a peace-time basis and manufacture resumes its normal output, the demand for labor will increase. The growing alliance of Negroes with organized labor, made possible by the American Federation of Labor opening its doors to Negroes, will also, he thinks, afford aid in placing skilled colored workers.

At present the division is dealing with about a thousand unemployed persons each month. A report for a single week in August showed 212 registrants, 204 persons referred to positions and 140 placed. Some difficulty is being experienced in placing people in domestic service. Since the war, those occupying such positions do not want to "sleep in"; they prefer to room away from their places of work. In spite of the difficulty in placing stenographers, chauffeurs and office clerks, the division has placed sixty temporary clerks and several chauffeurs with the United States Post Office. "The Negro did so splendidly in industry during the war," declares Mr. Edwoods, "that he should be of untold value in times of peace. He should step forth, fresh and free, strong and reliable. Instead of peddling his services from door to door, he needs someone to sell his labor and to set forth his ability to the general public."

Leading Negroes who are aware of the tenseness of the present situation in regard to the industrial relations of the two races, have been surprised to find that no colored person was included in the list of twenty-two men from all parts of the country invited by President Wilson to meet in Washington on October 6 to confer on means of establishing peace in industry. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sent a letter to the President, pointing out that about one-sixth of the population of this country "employed in gainful occupations" are Negroes and that, with the impending large scale emigration of wage earners to Europe, this proportion is likely further to increase, so that the colored workers are clearly entitled to direct representation.

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND THE SERVANT PROBLEM

Norfolk housewives are hard pressed by the servant problem. In seeking a solution one important factor has been overlooked according to the observations of The Journal and Guide. Poor housing conditions are probably contributing more to aggravate the servant problem at this time than any other factor. 7-12-19

Before the war Norfolk had a population of 90,000. Now it is conservatively estimated at 225,000, an increase of 300 per cent. for the whole and approximately 200 per cent. for the white population. The result: there are many more people here than can be served and families that would locate here to contribute to the number of female workers cannot find homes. More homes must be found for colored families if the servant problem is to be relieved. More important still, more homes are to be found for colored families if Norfolk's industrial growth is to continue. Manufacturing plants that require thousands of workers are being projected here, but no home sites are at present in sight for the best class of labor that Norfolk can obtain. Old traditions, legal restrictions of the past and "unwritten laws" have combined to bring about this condition. Colored men who came to Norfolk during the war-time and who would be disposed to settle here if they could obtain suitable quarters for their families, are returning to their former homes, or migrating to northern communities. The Chamber of Commerce, the Housewives League and the City Government could do worse than study this situation with the view of finding a remedy.

MOVIE AND REGISTER

JULY 6, 1919

FANCY WAGES PAID NEGRO FIELD HANDS

Special To The Register

JACKSON, Miss., July 5.—Negro labor for cotton chopping is at a premium in this vicinity.

For the past week farmers have been raking Jackson with a fine-tooth comb to get workers to save their cotton crop from extermination by the grass and with rather indifferent results.

Negro women are being paid from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day for cotton chopping, and any negro boy more than 12 years of age who is willing to work can easily get \$1 per day.

So anxious are farmers to get labor that they send automobiles for hoe hands, carrying them to and from the farms.

The fancy wages offered is tempting colored women, so if the cook fails to show up some morning it is probable that she has decided to desert the kitchen for the cotton field.

BRISTOL VA COURIER

AUGUST 23, 1919

A Just Principle.

The Southern Labor Congress, in convention at Asheville, N. C., has gone on record as giving its hearty indorsement to industrial equality without regard to color.

There may be differences of opinion as to the methods the Labor Congress would adopt to bring about this equality. But there can be no question of the justness of the principle. A man's wage should not depend upon the color of his skin but upon the work he does.

The larger farmers of the South, especially the cotton planters, have profited on Negro labor. The cotton planters perhaps have had an occasional lean year, but usually they have gathered in substantial profits while the Negroes who made the crops had to be content with meagre pay. It is largely due to such conditions that hundreds of Negroes have gone North, where employment is open to them at much higher wages, and it is not strange that these Negroes are now being promised good wages and better living conditions to return to the South, where their labor is needed, particularly in the cotton fields.

Neither Southern nor Northern farmers can pay the high wages labor now commands in the large manufacturing industries, but they can pay living wages. These industries have drawn much labor from the farms throughout the country, thereby interfering with food production, the most important of all the industries. Wages in the big manufacturing plants are still on a war basis, while the public is demanding a return to normal in living costs. It is plain enough that there must be a reduction of wages in some instances before adequate labor at reasonable wages will be available for farm work and prices of necessities will decline to something like a normal level.

But industrial equality, without regard to color, is a just principle. Equal pay for equal work, regardless of race or sex, is only right. The services of a woman who can do the same work and as much of it as a man are worth as much. The business and industrial equality which women demand probably would force many of them out of employment, since the average employer would prefer men at the same wages. But there is work in the store and the factory for which women are better fitted than men and for which they would still be employed. Perhaps it is better in any circumstances that woman's field of opportunity in the business and industrial world should not be unlimited.

HARTFORD CONN POST

AUGUST 20, 1919

SAY COLORED WOMEN WORK FOR \$2.10 A WEEK

That colored women working in tobacco fields are getting as low as \$2.10 and \$4.90 a week is the remarkable statement made by Mrs. Mary Seymour at the meeting of the

American Labor Party in C. L. U. Hall last night. The meeting passed a unanimous vote of condemnation of the exploitation of colored women in tobacco fields and appointed a committee of three to confer with the Central Labor Union on the subject tonight.

The party adopted resolutions favoring the Plumb plan for railroad operation. Questionnaires recently sent out by a national committee of

forty-eight working to unite independent voters showed that 40 per cent. favored the Plumb plan, 42 per cent. government ownership, and 18 per cent. private control.

Pullman Porters Convention

The District Agents of the Southwestern zone of Pullman Porters Benefic Association of Pullman Car Lines convened at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. Tuesday morning, October 28th, T. A. Crenshaw, chairman, presiding; J. Scott, secretary. Delegates present: W. F. Taylor, Memphis; J. L. Steel, Kansas City; C. H. Jones, San Antonio; P. E. Brown, Houston; J. W. Cass, R. Eaton, J. E. Jacks, J. H. Thomason, all of St. Louis. The session, under the leadership of that peerless leader, T. A. Crenshaw, was an inspiration for co-operation. The prevailing spirit seemed to be in one accord promoting the interest of the Pullman Porters Association. After finishing general routine of business, the first day, the delegates repaired to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wormley, 4054 Cook avenue, where a sumptuous repast was served. The second day business. The completion of the unfinished business from the preceeding day. Mr. P. Smith, our instructor in this district, was present and made some prompted remarks, after which the convention indulged in a general feast meetng. Mr. W. F. Taylor of Memphis struck the keynote in speaking of co-operation. J. L. Steel captured his hearers warning us of the bridge that has carried us safely thus far. Mr. P. E. Brown, of Houston, the fearless leader of the Houston distret, dwelt upon what has been accomplished in his district in efficiency and loyalty. Mr. C. H. Jones of San Antonio spoke feelingly of the San Antonio district, and the wonderful accomplishments. Election of delegates to the general convention in Chicago, November 18-19 and 20. T. A. Crenshaw, chairman, June Scott, St. Louis; W. F. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn.; C. H. Jones, San Antonio, were selected from a spirited field of contestants.

HIGH WAGES AID NEGROES TO BUY THEIR OWN HOMES

Negro laborers, especially those who have been employed on railroads lately, are buying homes with the high wages they received. "It's the best thing I can do with what the past years would have been considered extra money," one of them said.

Local real estate men, when asked, said that it was true. The negro men are buying small homes, usually with a fifty dollar first payment, but working hard to get away from the rent collector's visit in possible hard times.

THE PAY OF MINERS.

There has been little reliable information as to the earnings of American miners, but most of the information printed indicates that they are rather handsomely compensated for their labor. John L. Lewis, acting President of the United Mine Workers of the World asserts that during the last twelve months miners of the United States had earned an average wage of but \$75 a month, but this assertion seems ridiculous when authorized, detailed statistics are put by the side of the Lewis statement. It is not denied by the miners that since 1917 their wages have increased 29 per cent.

But Representative Woods, of Virginia, challenges the Lewis statement and offers figures of his own, taken from the record, to support his challenge. Taking his figures from a non-union field, in West Virginia, where, he supposes, working conditions and wage scales are not "materially" different from conditions and scales in other fields, Mr. Woods presented the following table on the floor of the House a few days ago:

Name—	1918.	Gross Amount	Net Amount
John Postuluk April		\$254.35	\$240.75
A. Zimmerman April		342.42	237.17
Bill Candill April		303.03	164.53
B. H. McKee May		259.50	172.10
John Zebela May		276.23	246.25
Bill Candill May		354.25	236.75
A. Zimmerman May		382.08	237.73
Bill Candill June		376.74	276.98
A. Zimmerman June		410.02	282.77
George Bays June		313.05	183.54
Martin Justice June		268.20	224.95
John Zebola July		262.95	238.95
Thomas Alley July		279.91	262.16
Bill Candill July		456.95	313.94
A. Zimmerman July		508.56	344.31
George Bays July		297.52	203.40
Henry Ratliff July		293.76	241.51
Martin Justice July		264.80	180.80
John Zebela Aug.		258.20	232.00
George Tice Aug.		258.30	212.05
Bill Candill Aug.		400.53	284.70
A. Zimmerman Aug.		547.82	411.57
George Bays Aug.		377.08	308.82
Renry Ratliff Aug.		311.47	250.22
Bill Candill Sept.		423.67	252.77
A. Zimmerman Sept.		458.21	254.21
Bill Candill Oct.		365.30	246.57
A. Zimmerman Oct.		343.46	179.21
Floyd Muncy Nov.		275.41	158.86
Bill Candill Dec.		257.92	167.04
Mose Burgett Dec.		257.92	112.37

Name—	1919.	Gross Amount	Net Amount
S. J. Childress Feb.		261.02	193.27
Richard Lemaster .. Feb.		260.55	205.55
Bill Candill Feb.		280.54	221.04
Mose Burgett Feb.		269.88	141.63
Mose Burgett Mar.		291.59	176.34
Bill Candill Mar.		300.82	239.82
H. E. Booth April		266.55	139.95
Bill Candill May		285.61	221.11
Mose Burgett May		301.60	157.20

Jake Kosen Aug. 253.60 218.85
R. E. McKee Aug. 283.17 234.42
Jacob Gran Sept. 292.36 202.85
Mr. Wood further said: "These men are supplied with coal in their houses. They are supplied with a house with oak and parquet floors." A. F. L. executive officials, in their statement published Monday morning, pictured the hard life miners are supposed to lead, laying some emphasis upon the fact that their homes are built close to the mines so that the miners enjoy little "society," or contact with other people. Yet that condition is not peculiar to the miner class. Thousands of farmers and woodsmen in America can also give testimony as to the comparative loneliness experienced by them.

Yet admitting all that the strikers and their supporters say is true—which it is impossible to do—is it worth while to menace the comfort and safety of 110,000,000 people in a winter season, is it worth while to defy the Government of the United States, merely to adjust comparatively trivial differences between the miners and their employers? Nothing that the operators and the Government can do can make coal mining a clean business; nothing can put the mines in the open air and sunshine; nothing can remove them to a block up town, close to the cafes and movies. Nothing can take the grime out of the work. Yet it must be profitable to a great many men to follow mining as a trade, else they would have abandoned it for another long ago.

COLORED MAID HAS FAMILY GUESSING

Efforts at Friendliness Fail to Increase Her Vocabulary.

BY BEATRICE BARRETT.

ARTICLE IV.

Once more we were spending our evenings cooking dinners and washing dishes. We decided we would try taking our dinners out for a while and do without a maid, but soon every one began to tire of it and long for some home cooking. So I started out to lasso another girl for general housework.

Just why every response this time came from colored girls I do not know, unless they would rather go home at night so as to be with those of their own kind. But without exception it was the unmistakable drawl which greeted my "hello" over the telephone.

And they were much more respectful. Evidently there are a great many people who will not employ

colored help, for invariably the first question was:

"Do you object to a colored girl?" I did not object to a colored girl. I would be glad to get any kind of a girl, if she could cook and keep seven rooms clean.

I don't know why people object so strenuously to colored help. My experiences have been no worse with them than with white help. They are not so afraid of work and not so fearful that they might do something out of their regular line of work.

I had found out from experience that no girl could be depended upon to come and see you if she said she would, or to appear if you hired her. So I made a vow that I would tell every one to come and see me and hire every one to come the next morning and start to work.

I hired six girls that afternoon. Mother was aghast as she overheard me calmly telling the sixth one to come the next morning and start to work.

"What do you think I am going to have in the morning," demanded mother, "a reception?"

"Don't worry, mother dear," I soothed her. "None of them will come and tomorrow morning I'll be maidless."

But I was mistaken. One did come. And you can bet we treated her like a guest.

She was a young colored girl, very neat, with large eyes that looked at you with a baby stare. She had just come from St. Louis and brought a letter from her former employer stating that Lily had been in her service for a year, that she had trained her until she was a model servant.

Lily was tractable. She was in the house a whole day and in that time in spite of repeated efforts, all she would say was "Yes, ma'am," and "No, ma'am."

When you told Lily to carpet sweep the rugs, wipe up the floors and dust the rooms, Lily did it. She moved so quietly and systematically and with such a vacant look on her face that I felt as if she were an automaton. She was just as human as a vacuum cleaner, only she made less noise.

It was a slow process showing Lily where the more than one spoon went, that there was a difference between a meat fork and a salad fork, and that the water glass went on a certain dolly. She would look at you and smile. She was willing to understand, but lacked the ability.

I thought I would try to make friends with her. But I only appeared to confuse her.

Then I happened to think of a hat I had grown tired of and decided to try what a small gift would do toward melting the ice.

That night Lily went out with the hat done up in a piece of newspaper, hugged tight to her breast. I began to congratulate myself.

But that was the last we ever saw of Lily.

Labor-1919.

Occupation and Wages.

DO YOU WANT WORK

We are making a strenuous campaign among the employers of New York City to increase the number and widen the field of positions for colored employees. The colored citizen's loyalty and patriotism he has once more gloriously proven on the field of battle. His fidelity to American institutions, his trust and faith that things will work themselves out for a square deal for him in this his native land, have been often tried and just as often have been found not wanting. His stability in that he will not strike in a class war against capital, in that he does not and will not strike for fictitious and foolish reasons is his best recommendation in this crisis of class strife and industrial turmoil. All that the colored citizen seeks is a fair chance to earn a living and the equal right to enjoy that living which he has earned by the sweat of his brow. In every field, we are saying to employers where colored labor has been honestly tried it has made good. It has been a significant fact that the Penn Iron and Steel Company of Creighton, Pa., has recently employed only colored skilled labor and at the same time foreign unskilled labor. That company has realized that black labor is beyond question not only competent but dependable and one hundred per cent American. We have been successful in placing scores of colored girls and women as operators in mills and factories. The New York News Help Wanted Bureau with its office in the heart of downtown New York is canvassing carefully the entire field. We urge you to consult our Help Wanted columns and state that fact when answering the advertisements. We then urge you to make good in every case the just claims we are making for you. Get there on time and get on the job when you get there. By so doing you will be opening up the avenues of employment for your race which now look so promising. Help the New York News help You.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE AUGUST 16, 1919 WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

Practical steps are being taken in those Southern states whence large numbers of negroes emigrated to the Chicago riot belt, especially in Mississippi and Louisiana, to offset that movement. Valuable information has been gathered on the subject and some good has already been accomplished, but the subject is being still further examined by various industrial, commercial and agricultural bodies. It has been very clearly established that many of the negroes would be glad to come South again under favorable conditions, and that many of their former employers would be equally glad to have them again to meet any labor shortage, if assured that the returning negroes were from the South and not active workers in the race riots in Chicago or elsewhere. This is no time to

being rioters or disturbers of the public peace to agricultural districts free from trouble of any kind, and especially free from racial differences.

It is natural that the first inquiry should be directed toward learning the motives that persuaded so many negroes to move North. Dissatisfaction with conditions here and higher wages offered North are among the chief reasons assigned for this emigration, and they had undoubtedly some part in it; but not the principal part. The Southern planters and farmers are right in attributing much of the trouble to the labor agents who were seeking to send labor North to keep down wages. A majority of these agents were wholly irresponsible, as was found by both the farmers and the negroes they seduced away, and who were promised wages that were never paid them; there was some increase of wages, particularly at the government plants during the first years of

the war. A large proportion of the negroes thus taken off have found that these wages are deceptive; that there are more men than places and that much of the trouble in and around Chicago was due to the fact that thousands of the negroes who had come there had been left without work. They have found also that the positions or the wages paid were only temporary, and that it was better for them to work in the South, where there was work for them for the whole year.

The demand for better quarters has proved a more serious cause of dissatisfaction in the South. The white men and employers generally have recognized this for some years; and as we noted the other day, have held conventions to encourage better sanitation in negro districts and better homes, satisfied that this would hold their labor and get better work out of the men if they were thoroughly satisfied. The question of wages has undoubtedly played a big part in this emigration. That wages were higher than formerly, especially in the war plants, and this had a great attraction to the negroes from the South goes without saying. The situation in this respect is not as encouraging in Chicago to the Southern negro as it was formerly. There are many without employment today who have had to appeal in Chicago to charity, because the higher pay they expected is only temporary and occasional, and with many unpleasant complications.

But nonetheless there was an increase in wages; and this is one of the issues entering into the problem of returning the negro emigrants to the work to which they are best accustomed, for which they are best fitted and which they would like to try again. The state director of the United States Employment Bureau says that there is a demand for these negroes on farms in the South, and that while it is probable there will be little difficulty in obtaining negro workers on rice and cotton plantations, the chances are less favorable in some other lines of plantation work, the difficulty being due to the low wages paid, the fact that the working time is very short and the workers are laid off on rainy days. The conclusion reached by the director is that "Unless the planters offer a scale of wages on a parity with that paid for work on other crops we will have difficulty in persuading men to take their work."

This is a point that should be well considered in the discussion of this problem of the returned negroes. It would be a mistake to think otherwise, and not to realize that the general raise in wages has affected the

farms in the South, as in other parts of the country.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
AUGUST 15, 1919

DECLARES LOW WAGES KEEPS NEGROES NORTH

J. S. State Employment Director Asserts Army Blacks Avoid South.

Not more than 40 per cent of the Louisiana negroes who were drafted or who enlisted in the army and who have been discharged are willing to come back and work on the farms, said Thomas Greer, state director of the United States Employment Bureau, Thursday.

"There have been between 3000 and 4000 negro soldiers discharged this month to date, men who lived in Louisiana, and the majority seem to prefer to stay in the Northern cities. The negro's views of life have been broadened by travel and experience during the war, and he is unwilling in most cases to return to the narrow grind of plantation labor, he continued.

"This service will be called on in the near future for a large number of men for plantation labor, and while we expect to be able to take care of the rice and cotton growers without trouble we are up against a problem in the sugar situation. The rice grower is willing to pay attractive wages in harvesting season as the crop will not wait when ripened, so knowing that he offers the wages necessary to secure the help needed. The cotton raiser calls on us for comparatively few men, as he can gather his crop with about the same help it took to make the crop.

OFFERS SMALL WAGES

But the sugar planter is up against a different proposition as he can make a crop with, say 50 hands, while it takes 500 to cut and grind the cane. All the planters need this great increase of help at the same time, while offering smaller wages than other farmers. Even the slow-to-think negro can figure how difficult it is to pay 65 cents a pound for bacon and 10 cents for flour or meal and get by on \$1.50 a day, with no pay for rainy days.

"There will be no doubt more 'snowbirds,' white men who come South to dodge the cold weather this season than in others of the recent past, as more men are out of employment on account of all war industries being closed. It does not look as though there will be any shortage of sugar house help, white men being used for that work, but the pinch will come in the probable lack of field hands to cut the cane.

WOMEN GOOD WORKERS

"Women seem as able as men to do this work, and it may be possible to recruit enough female labor to cut the crop, but frankly speaking unless the planters see fit to offer a scale of wages on a par with that of raisers of other crops, I am afraid we will have difficulty in persuading men to accept this work."

Mr. Greer said his office had received a communication from Marshall Field, Jr., volunteer head of the Employment Bureau in Chicago, stating that while there was a surplus of negro laborers in Chicago, very few were willing to come South.

Representatives of sawmill and agricultural interests in Southern states had discussed the matter with the Chamber of Commerce and the Employment Service, but had succeeded in obtaining very few negroes to leave

Bought Dozen

The East Silk Shirts

10-9-19

Extravagance in America is not confined to the rich. If it were, the high cost of living problem would have been solved long ago. For extravagance plays directly into the hands of the profiteers. The total sums wasted in an orgy of spending by the rich, great as they may be, are small compared with the totals represented by the wasting of a few dollars each by the wage earners and the poor.

A Baltimore paper recently published a story of a colored workingman who went to a haberdasher for shirts. He absolutely declined to look at any but the most expensive and finally left with twelve silk shirts at \$9 each. It is an extravagance for a millionaire to buy a dozen \$9 shirts. Mighty few of them do so. But \$108 would represent far less than a day's income for the millionaire but it represented probably three weeks of grinding toil for the workingman.

Thomas Dunn, a St. Louis meat dealer, recently testified before a Senate Committee that the people rather liked the high prices and that the dealer who charged the most, sold not the best, but the most. No law or series of laws will reduce the cost of living. No prosecution or series of prosecutions will curb the profiteers. But one sovereign remedy lies in the hands of the people of America themselves—Thrift.

No profiteer can flourish if his customers decline to pay his prices. The prices of necessities of life must come down if the people of the United States curb extravagance and waste, buy only what they need and buy it wisely with due inquiry and regard to price. Saving instead of spending is sure to turn the tide of production to useful and essential things and by filling the demand for those things, to reduce their prices.

The easiest method both to save and to check waste and extravagance is to put a part of each week's income into War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates. These securities are safe and profitable and when real need for the money arises, that money is available.

COLORED MECHANICS

MAKE GOOD CITIZENS

The Daily Herald
SAYS PRESIDENT NEWPORT NEWS SHIP-

BUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY

3-8-19

Ships Built With Negro Labor Equal To Those Built Anywhere In The World

By HOMER L. FERGUSON,
President, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Hampton, Va., March 8.—There are 4,500 colored men working in the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. This is the largest force of skilled colored men and the highest paid group of colored men working anywhere in industry. The shipbuilding plant is a memorial to Collis P. Huntington who showed himself a friend to Hampton Institute and the colored people.

The shipyard in Newport News is a testimonial to Mr. Huntington's belief in the colored man as an industrial worker—a man who would be successful. Mr. Huntington was told by many that it would be impossible to build ships with Negro labor. The ships that we are building are equal to those built anywhere in the world.

Some of the colored men working in the Newport News shipyard have been with the company twenty-five years or more. Eight to ten are retired and are receiving from one-third to one-fourth of their regular pay.

The successful colored shipyard workers have built their own homes, have supported their churches, and have helped to develop one of the best colored sections in the South.

Y. M. C. A. Investment.

A new Y. M. C. A. building has been built at a cost of 20,000 to care

for colored shipyard workers. For six years the Y. M. C. A. was maintained for the shipyard boys and was a pronounced success.

It was, perhaps, one of the best investments ever made by the company. Through the Y. M. C. A. the boys and men learned better habits of industry and learned a good deal about thrift. Industries must make better workers. The man who works and does not get ahead simply wastes his time. Successful people are those who work at things a long time.

"Uncle Jack", who has long been engaged in the coke-bin work, was unwilling at seventy to retire. He wanted to work on until the Germans had been whipped. This man has the respect of his own people and the whites.

Racial Gifts.

Colored people have the gift of good nature—good nature which is practically unfailing. Good nature is always an asset. It will get men farther than almost any other quality will get them.

A man is not made by the things which he does with his hands, but by what he thinks. The colored men in the shipyard, who work skillfully with their hands, are as self-respecting as any other group of people. We must make class depend on decency rather than upon the kind of work a man or woman does.

The colored people have a glorious future before them. They will learn as others have done that thrift and

hard work will bring them out all right. They must become a property owning, voting people.

Colored people just naturally like to get hold of a little property. Only death and disaster will separate them from their property. All clear-thinking, right-minded white people are the friends of colored people. A boy or a girl, a man or a woman, who sticks to his or her job will win.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF COLORED EMPLOYEES SCULLIN STEEL CO.

The colored employees of the Scullin Steel Company will give their second annual picnic and athletic event at Ramona Park Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 1st. There will be boating, fishing, merry-go-round and Shetland ponies and many other amusements for the children.

Program: 2 p. m. 100-yard dash race for boys 18 years and over; 2nd race, 75 yards, boys 16 years and under; 3rd race, 220 yards, men and boys, all ages; 4th race, 50 yards girls 16 years and under; 5th race girls 18 years and over; 6th race, girls all ages; 7th event, running broad jump, boys 16 years and under; 8th event, running broad jump, boys 18 years and over; 9th event, standing broad jump, 18 years and over; 10th event, hop, step and jump, 18 years and over; 11th event, 16-pound shot put, 18 years and over; 12th event, 3-round boxing contest.

At 3 p. m. there will be a baseball game, Warren Steel vs. Steel Co. teams. Valuable prizes will be awarded in each event.

Committee of Arrangements. A. C. Jones, Jess Martin, Frank Scoby, Geo. Davis, Henry Williams, Jim Hughes, Richard Page, John Atkins, Andrew Wright, manager. Music by Prof. Filower's Band. Dancing from 8:00 to 12:00 p. m.

A first-class dining room will be on the grounds. Admission 15 cents; children under 12 years free.

Take Wellston or Hodiament car to Wellston transfer to Kirkwood-Ferguson car.

GIRLS RALLY TO AID CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Chicago Telephone Company is calling for 800 girls to be used as telephone operators. The public has raised a howl on account of the bum service the company has rendered in the past week because of the lack of help. To relieve the situation and help obliterate this embarrassment faced by the Chicago Telephone Company a number of High school girls

of our Race have filed applications for positions. It is urgent that our girls take advantage of this opportunity to help the telephone company and the public at large in this present crisis. Applications should be sent to the Operators' Training Department, 9th floor, 315 W. Washington street. Only High school girls should apply.

Colored Girls Win Important Victory

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—The colored girls of Detroit won another signal victory last Monday morning, when Janson Mfg. Co. put on an entire force of Colored girls to replace white girls who are too irregular in attendance to keep the orders filled. The girls will work on automobile parts. The work is very easy to learn. Skilled operators will make high wages too. Mr. J. C. Jansen in an interview with Miss E. L. Gulley, Social Worker of the Detroit Urban League, who was looking into the working conditions of the factory, told her that the favorable records made by our girls at Banner Garment Co. No. 2, where girls made pants for nearly two years, and from Weldman's where they worked on airplane wings during the war, made him wish to give them a chance. Our girls in industry have made good. Much credit is due to Mr. John M. Ragland, Employment Secretary of the Urban League, of which Mr. John C. Dancy, Jr., is director, for selecting girls of a type suitable for factory work. Colored girls in factories have made good.

New Day for Woman Worker
The National Y. W. C. A. has just issued an interesting book, "New Day for the Colored Worker." It is a study of our women in industry in New York City and the work is collaborated in by such well known authorities as Eva Bowles, James H. Hubert, Mrs. Percival Knauth and others. The book shows the rapid strides our girls have made in their transition from the service kitchen to the factory and other industries. As a result of the studies made the committee that made several surveys urges: 1. That greater emphasis be placed upon the training of our girls by (a) more general education, (b) more trade training through apprenticeship and trade schools. 2. That every effort be made to stimulate trade organization among our women by (b) education of women workers for industrial leadership; (a) education of women workers toward organization; (c) a keener understanding of women in industry among white organized and unorganized workers. 3. An appreciation and acceptance of our women in industry by the American employer and the public at large.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
OCTOBER 26, 1919

Colored Women in Industry

The work of colored women during the mobilization of women power to fill men's places proved that the colored woman has her place in industry and is capable of maintaining high principles of efficiency. In many cases the unskilled labor fell to her lot and we found her doing very heavy work in brickyards, sawmills, and glass factories. The railroads employed her in great numbers to do yard work and track cleaning. But then she also found that she was needed in labor which required more skill, in knitting and clothing mills, in underwear, button, embroidery and feather factories.

In one place which was working two shifts, white women had the day shift and colored women the night shift. During a given length of time the output of the two shifts was compared and the colored women averaged 1500 more shells than the white.

A group of colored women in one city were found dipping clay in glaze and stacking, chipping impurities from clay, shoveling and wheeling rock, trucking brick and loading scrap iron. In some of these cases the women were being paid less than men whose places they were so efficiently filling. Their wages paid to men were \$3 a day for shoveling in a clay bank, but the women who released them for the army were given \$1.50 less. To prevent conditions like these and the lowering of labor value means that colored women must be organized, just as our white women need organization.

Women have come into industry to stay and "women" means colored as well as white. Their industrial problems are the same—conditions of work, pay, hours, housing and recreation.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
AUGUST 9, 1919

COMPLAINT THAT COLORED WOMEN ARE USED BADLY

Charge Against Tobacco Growers—Elison Strike.

Delegates from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeared before the executive committee of the Hartford Central Labor Union last evening and complained against the treatment which they say is given colored women by tobacco growers in the vicinity of Hartford. In some cases, they said, the women are paid irregularly and otherwise. The C. L. U. committee voted to investigate, take legal action against these employers, if necessary, and encourage an organization among these women tobacco workers.

A meeting of the executive committee of the American labor party earlier in the evening discussed the picnic planned for Labor Day.

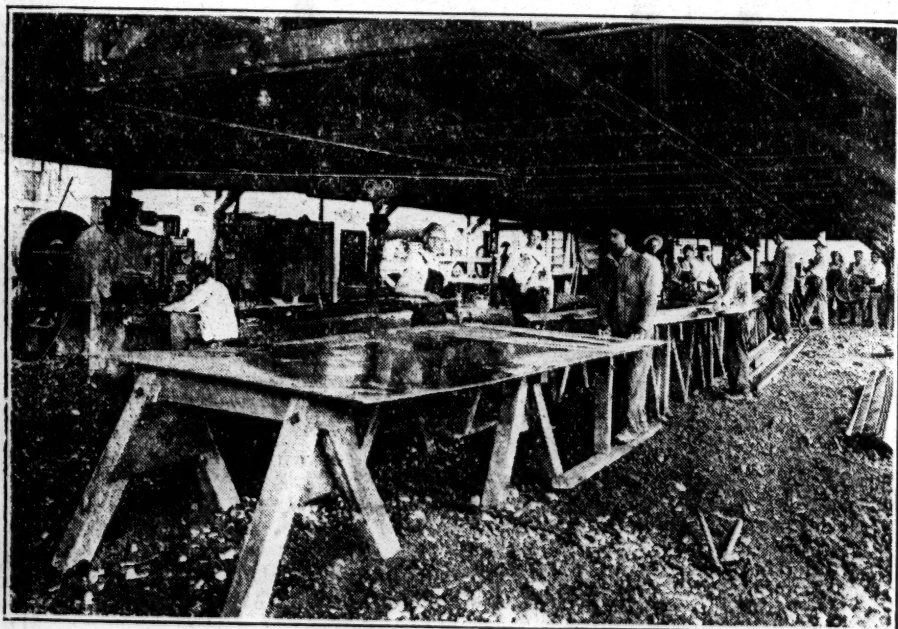
Laborers engaged in work on an apartment building on Washington street, being built by the Elison Construction Company, went on strike yesterday afternoon, demanding increased wages. W. A. Rutherford said last evening for the company that the strike was incited by strikers from a manufacturing plant, who had been recently employed by the company. He said that it included only laborers, that no bricklayers or other skilled workers walked out and that it was expected the men would all return to work today.

About 350 second adjusters and aligners at the Underwood Typewriter factory will go on strike today, according to A. P. Krone, president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, one of the striking polishers at the factory.

Labor - 1919.

Occupation and Wages.

An After War *The Journal and Guide* Industrial Opportunity 5-3-19 In The South



RIVETING SCHOOL IN OPERATION

Now that the war is over and labor is adjusting itself to peace conditions, the question arises as to whether Negroes are going to continue to have the same opportunities which they had, while the war was on, to find employment in all sorts of occupations. The war gave the Negroes the greatest economic opportunities they have had since their emancipation. The nation in general, and capital in particular, came to have a greater appreciation of their value as an economic asset. The question now confronting them is, will these exceptional opportunities continue?

An important after-war industrial opportunity, which is being afforded Negroes, is through the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Plant at Mobile, Alabama. This plant is operated by the same officers as the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, both companies being subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation and have back of them all of the resources

and capital which this corporation controls. In the establishing of the Chickasaw plant, many million dollars are being expended. It is the purpose of this company to use a very large proportion of Negroes, probably, some five thousand or more in the permanent work of building ships. The Chickasaw plant is not a "War Baby" that will close when the exigencies of the war situation have passed, but like the Cramp Ship Yard and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, it is to permanently build ships to go upon the seas.

The Chickasaw Shipbuilding Company affords a great After-War Opportunity for Negroes. It is a great opportunity, not only because of the number of Negroes to be employed, but also as to the lines of work that are to be open to them. They are not to be confined to unskilled labor, but are to be given opportunity to enter every line of work the plant affords. This company is to build the

new kind of ships, those constructed out of fabricated steel. The plates for these ships are to be manufactured in the plate shops located at Fairfield, a suburb of Birmingham, Alabama.

If the Negroes make good, the two plants, Fairfield and Chickasaw, will employ a total of some five thousand or more of them. It is assumed that Negro labor is going to make good. This assumption is being based on the experience that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, under which the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Company is operated, has had as being the largest employer of Negro labor in the United States. This company which operates in the Birmingham (Alabama) District, employs altogether, in its coal mines, iron mines, blast furnaces, coke plant, rolling mills and steel works, some fifteen thousand Negroes. This group of laborers, on the whole, has been found to be dependable, and to a greater or lesser degree, efficient. There is also the example of the success which the Newport News Shipbuilding Company has had in employing several thousand Negroes in the construction of ships.

Assuming therefore, that Negro laborers are going to make good, there has been created, in advance, for them both at the Fairfield Plant and at the Chickasaw Plant, nearly two thousand modern bungalow cottages of from two to six rooms, which are attractive in appearance, completely screened, including the porches, well drained and have proper ventilating facilities. Running water, electric lights and all sanitary provisions of a modern up-to-date village are provided. Exceptional educational facilities are furnished for the children of the workmen who are to be employed at these plants. At each place, several thousand dollars have been expended in erecting up-to-date school buildings, where the children of the employees will have nine months school every year under the direction of the best instructors that can be secured. The class-rooms are well equipped with maps, black-boards globes and adjustable desks.

In the construction of the plant at Chickasaw, the Negro was given opportunity to do skilled work. One of the Division Superintendents in carpenter work was a colored man, M. W. Goodson. He had under him twenty-two foremen and some two hundred and fifty carpenters, who in the construction of houses, office buildings

and barns showed their ability. It was reported that these men, both in the quality of the work done and in out-put, equaled the work done by the white carpenters gangs which were used at Chickasaw.

The Chickasaw plant was established in the early part of 1918. Among the first work started was riveting school where colored men could be trained in ship construction. This was necessary because, in the lower South, steel ship construction had not been going on. There were in this section, practically no workmen skilled in building steel ships, excepting the instructors, all in the school were Negroes. In spite of the difficulties of the labor situation and the scarcity of laborers, several hundred men have been trained in riveting work and are engaged in the construction of steel barges. Three of these barges 140 feet long and 25 feet beam have already been launched and a fourth is on the ways and will soon be ready to go into the water. These barges are the handiwork of these recently trained Negro ship constructors. An important advantage of this riveting school is that the men are being paid while being taught, receiving around thirty-six cents per hour. When they become efficient as riveters, they will be able to earn from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day in exceptional cases, even more.

The following are some particular lines of work that will be open to Negroes at the Fairfield Plate Shops and the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Plant: When the work at these plants gets fully under way, there will be angle-smiths and angle-smith's strikers and helpers. They will bend and weld angle frames and staple work for the bulkheads and watertight floors. There will be blacksmiths and blacksmith's strikers and helpers who will forge fittings on the ships, such as rail stanchions, ring bolts, pad eyes, pipe flanges, etc. The furnacemen and furnacemen's helpers will bend plates, angles and steel shapes to the required curves or bevelling angles and channels for ship work. There will be bolters and linemen who will assemble and bolt up, temporarily, the several parts of the ship so that they can be permanently riveted. They will also, where required, fit liners for the riveters. The cementers and cementer's helpers will put cement in forward and after peak tanks or elsewhere about the ship and in the fresh water tanks, the wash rooms, etc. There will be chippers who will trim off and

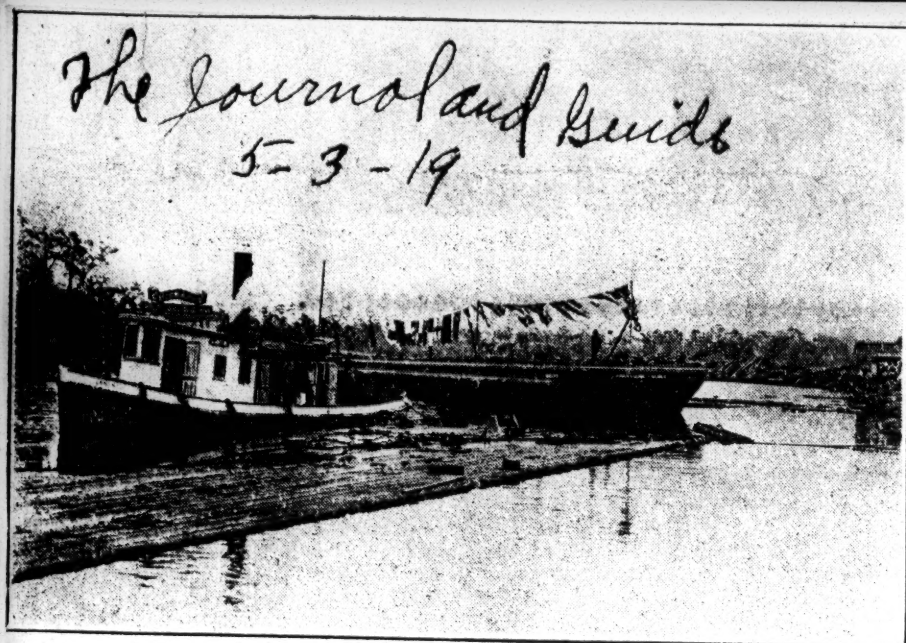
smooth the edges of plates and castings. After the chippers will come the calkers who will see that all edges of plates, rivet heads etc. are made water tight. The drillers and reamers, when necessary, will alter holes in the plates so that they will match properly. When holes are uneven, the reamers, will be reaming, make them cylindrical so that the rivets will entirely fill the holes and thus prevent play of plates and leakage. The drillers and reamers, because of their opportunity to do piece work, will be among those receiving the highest pay. There will be ship fitters, joiners, machinists, painters and punchers. The riveters with their assistants, the buckers, heaters and passers, will occupy one of the chief places in the ship construction and will be among those receiving the highest pay.

Another advantage of this industrial opportunity at the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Plant and the Fairfield Plate Shops is that there is to be no discrimination in wages paid whites and Negroes. The Negro workmen are to receive the same pay that white workmen receive for the same work. In a word, Negroes are to be given a man's chance on a man's job. Here indeed, is a great opening for black men who desire to do skilled work and receive the same pay that skilled workmen receive; for it is still true that in many sections of the country, black men are doing skilled work for which they receive the pay of unskilled labor.

REWARDED FOR SERVICE

The New York Age
(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The case of Jesse Stevens is an example of the fruitful results of efficiency in labor as attested by his steady promotion since he started work in a government munition plant. He was hired as a porter in January, 1916, and in 1917 was promoted to storekeeper. In 1918 he became a night guard and in full charge of the employment office. In 1919 he was transferred to Plant B. Passing the examinations which were held on April 16, he was made inspector by the U. S. Government, and was called into several meetings for advice to settle labor troubles.



FIRST BARGE LAUNCHING AT CHICKASAW



FAMILY 2-ROOM HOUSE—TYPE 11-S
TOO SWEEPING.

The Journal and Guide
5-3-19

Negro welfare organization recently received a letter from a ostensible employer of Negro labor, in which sweeping charges were made as to the unreliability of the women and boys of the race as workers. Evidently the writer of the letter was so irate at the moment of writing that his wrath got the better of his facts, or else he deliberately stretched the truth to serve his prejudices. But let us examine his complaints and see if there may not be a grain of truth beneath the wholesale denunciation:

many of these people from their native homes to our cities, where they become burdens on our permanent residents.

I have tried them out as unskilled workers both in my home and in my office, and find them absolutely impossible.

The women are lazy and slack and thievish. They make more work than they do, and my wife finds it more practical to get along without any help than to be pestered and annoyed by such assistance as they try to give.

In my office during the shortage of boys, I tried to hire Negro boys. They would go out with a message, but you never knew when they were coming back. You never could believe anything they told you, and furthermore I have had them throw valuable packages down the culverts in the street corners instead of carrying them to their destination. I have had them take packages for delivery and neither pack-

age or boy ever show up again.

At another time, the Carlton Ave. Y. M. C. A. from whom we hired one, we recovered a package nearly two weeks after we sent the boy out with it, so I think the best thing to do with this menacing element is to send them back to whence they came, and to the people who know how to handle them for their own good.

Without accepting this screed as wholly genuine, let us grant that there are to be found women who are "lazy and slack and thievish" in all races. Careless office boys are not peculiar to the Negro race. Nevertheless, these complaints emphasize the need for better and more acceptable service on the part of those who seek employment in the great Metropolis. Reliability and efficiency are required of all workers who are anxious to commend themselves to their employers. The Negro workers must put these qualities in their work if they want to establish themselves in the industrial field. Those who have succeeded, and the number is not few, have put conscience and efficiency in the performance of their tasks. The newcomers in the field must do likewise.

As for the complainant in this case, the concluding sentiment smacks too much of Southern intolerance: "I think the best thing to do with this menacing element is to send them back to whence they came, and to the people who know how to handle them for their own good." It stamps the whole production with the earmarks of the professional Southerner.

BARBER OR TEACHER?

School and Home, published in Atlanta, in a recent issue carried a letter from an army officer stationed at Raleigh, N. C., calling attention to the following "Wanted" advertisement that appeared in The Raleigh News and Observer:

"WANTED—Colored barber for white trade in camp town, permanent position. We guarantee \$25 per week. Right man can make \$35 per week.

"WANTED—Teacher of Latin for the Lumberton High school, Lumberton, N. C. Salary \$70. W. H.

Cale, Superintendent."

A negro barber is guaranteed a minimum of \$100 a month, and if proficient and alert he might "make" more than \$140, while the white teacher competent to teach Latin in a high school is offered only \$70.

Thus the negro barber might get as much pay for two weeks' work as the high school Latin instructor could receive in a month!

Under those circumstances, what is the incentive to qualify as a teacher?

Is not the incentive more in the opposite direction—for the Latin teachers to quit teaching and learn the barber's trade?

And what sort of teachers can we hope for—what sort of instruction and direction for our children—so long as we content ourselves with a system of economics that accredits colored barbers as having twice the monetary value of white high school teachers!

Right here in Atlanta there are white teachers—the best procurable under present conditions—who receive less pay for their services than do the colored janitors that mop their school room floors!

And the children of Atlanta are the ones who suffer the consequences of such a miserly, archaic, skinflint, blindfolded policy.

LOCAL TRAINMEN'S ORGANIZATION IS MAKING A HEADWAY

The several colored trainmen, who make Houston their headquarters, have secured a charter in the Protective Order of Railroad Trainmen of America, whose national convention was recently held in Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Edward Callion is the moving spirit in the local organization and will make a trip to St. Louis and Poplar Bluff, Mo., in the interest of the organization. Since their organization was launched they are classed as brakemen and receive the same salary, \$120 per month. They are proving the potency of organization, for there is great strength in unity and co-operation.

The following are the officers: Ed-

ward Callion, president; F. Ryan, vice president; W. R. Jefferson, secretary; Sam Mitchell, S. Macklin, assistants; Will Price, tiler; Thomas Goodman, chaplain; Harry Whitley, treasurer."

Membership personnel: Sam Long, Gordon Thomas, Sam Macklin, Harry Borden, Will Lyons, Field Ryan, Charles Taylor, Will Price, Edward Callion, Harry Whitley, Will Jefferson, Lee Taylor, Sam Mitchell, A. Hardy, Joe Prayer, Frank Peacock, Fred Kelly, Joe Wade, Hill Carter, Milton Jones, J. Hornsby, John Carter, William Davis.

R. R. MEN BENEFIT BY GOVERNMENT ORDER

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Through the enforcement of Supplement No. 12 to General Order No. 27, the railroad porters throughout the United States will not only receive an advance in salary, but also a thousand dollars back pay from the Federal Government and their pay will advance to the same basis as that of brakemen. This will be in accordance with an order issued by the director general of railroads a few days ago increasing the pay of train porters on all roads and making that pay the same as trainmen. There are about 60 porters employed by the Frisco lines, which means 60 men of our group will receive back pay amounting to \$60,000.

The successful termination of this fight to secure for our group better working conditions and increased pay was due to the brave and unfaltering efforts of the Railroad Men's International Benevolent Association, whose headquarters are in Chicago. This organization, through its attorney, W. H. Houston of this city, has made a consistent fight for the improvement of conditions and for equal enforcement of Supplement 12 and General Order 27.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE

AUGUST 10, 1919
LIKE NEGRO LABORERS

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

I have dealt with negroes for many years and have found them as easy to manage as white persons when properly handled and not insulted by calling them "niggers" or treating them as slaves. I have found no more "loafers" or "scum" among them than I have in other laboring classes—in fact not so much. I have found more anarchists and socialists in the foreign and alien element—more Bolsheviks. I believe in fair play for all classes without regard to race, creed or color. The lower element of our classes is hard to handle of course, in all branches of labor, but all labor should be made to realize that in this country every human, white, black or yellow, has equal rights to life, liberty, and happiness. This rule of conduct and life is hard to maintain in the labor classes. In my work on the docks and in the warehouse I have always got along nicely by being fair with all our workmen; also by not letting the walking delegate and the intolerant and ignorant man or men "run things." Order, law, and decency, must be maintained to ensure right and justice.

JOHN Z. GRUNCE

Brooklyn, August 2, 1919.

NEGROES HAPPY

AT MUSCODA

Good School, Churches, Homes, and Other Agencies for Their Benefit.

That the colored employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., are contented is well demonstrated at the Muscoda Ore Mines near Bessemer. These men, women and children are just like hundreds and thousands of others Negroes all over this country, they appreciate good treatment. You do not have to stay around this village several months to see the happiness of these people.

This place is not like what we called "Quarters" years ago, but is a little village. The houses are not built in "Quarter" style, but there is a great deal of individuality in the plans of these homes. Each family has enough room to live comfortable and in a sanitary condition, with plenty of ventilation.

A Community Supervisor is employed to go into the homes and make investigations as to the conditions of the homes and look after the needs of the employees. The results are: clean yards, flower gardens, healthy and happy families. This Supervisor assists the women in canning and domestic economy.

It is characteristic of the Negroes to love their churches and religious services, therefore, they have two churches, Methodist and Baptist. The members meet during the week and on Sundays and are very active in church work. Each church has a good choir where they sing plantation melodies and Negro folk songs. The services are conducted in a peaceful and harmonious manner. These churches are erected by the Tennessee Company and are no expense to the membership. An efficient musical director is employed to instruct the choirs and a chorus. They have a Community Sing each week.

School.

This building is spacious and well heated. Neither teachers nor children are exposed to the cold weather. The work is carried on like clock work by competent corps of Negro teacher. There is a time to do everything and everything is done at that time. The children are taught cooking, sewing, music, etc.

A teacher's cottage is provided for the teachers near the school where they have every home comfort. During the school term they can live in this home at a very little (if any) expense.

At the end of the school year a prize is given the school rendering the best report.

In the physical culture department the children are given physical exercises and are taught folk dances, etc.

Hospital.

Every precaution is taken to prevent accidents in the mines. Safety First Bulletins are issued and put in public places, but very often the men are hurt by falling rocks and in various ways. They are carried to the hospital of the Tennessee Company and given medical aid by some of the best physicians. No color line is drawn in the treatment of the patients.

Club.

Recently a Young Men's Social Club was organized by the Negro employees. This club looks after the welfare of the community. They meet and plan entertainments, etc. A few days ago this club entertained about 1800 men, women and children of their Race. An excellent program was rendered and some of the best orators spoke on the occasion. After the program more than four hundred men met and adopted resolutions to the effect that they would take no part in unions or strikes and openly expressed their appreciation for the interest manifested by the Company in the moral, social and religious welfare. This club also entertained about five hundred children at a special entertainment for children.

Through this club a great deal of enthusiasm is created among the people of Muscoda.

Community House.

On a beautiful site in this village has been erected a Community House with all modern improvements, books, piano, victrola and various other things for the amusement of the men, women and children.

One remarkable feature about the Muscoda Mines is the law and order that exist among the employees. No officers of the law are needed to keep order, but each individual is interested in the civic life of the community.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company has solved a great problem—the problem that exists between Negro employees and their white employers. They have long since found out that all the Negro in the Southland wants is a fair and square deal. The

Negro is not looking for social equality; he is not seeking to dine and associate with the white race; but he wants to be treated like people with a soul; to be treated like human beings; to be encouraged instead of kicked; they don't want the color of their skin to clog the wheels of right and justice. In return the Negro will give efficient and honest service.

NEWARK N. J. EVE NEWS
SEPTEMBER 8, 1919

Colored Girls in Cigar Strike Held for Stoning Two Workers

Two colored girls, strikers at the plant of the L. Lewis Cigar Manufacturing Company of 165 Morris avenue, arrested after a chase and charged with throwing stones at two colored women workers at the factory during an attack at Bank street and Wallace place this morning, were later held in \$500 bail each by Judge Boettner in the Fourth Precinct Police Court.

With several other strikers, the police assert, Irene Lord, eighteen years old, of 59 Day street, Orange, and Mary Lou Robinson, sixteen, of 92 Tichenor street this city waylaid the workers on their way to the factory. Hattie Brown of 30 Maiden lane and Edith Harris of 39 William street were the objects of the attack. When the attackers had used up their supply of stones, the police say, they started to run. After a chase of a block Sergeant Garry arrested the two girls.

There were many pickets on duty at the Lewis plant this morning, but no trouble resulted. Six deputy sheriffs armed with nightsticks, patrolled the front of the building, in addition to the protection supplied by the police. Two deputies rode on each of the jitneys that are used by the cigar firm to carry employees to and from the factory morning and night.

ST PAUL MINN PRESS
SEPTEMBER 23, 1919

NOT TO IMPORT NEGROES.

Armour Head Denies Labor Will Be Brought In From Chicago.

W. C. White, general manager of Armour's South St. Paul plant, yesterday denied the report that 1,500 Negro workmen would be imported when the plant is opened.

"There will be no general importation of Negroes," Mr. White stated. "If a husky Negro comes along looking for a job, he probably will get it. The company has never considered bringing them here in large numbers. We intend to depend on this territory for the supply of labor."

The committee on housing appointed by the St. Paul Association to take up the question of caring for the Negroes will meet today to investigate the situation. It was formed on the basis of a report from Chicago about two months ago that Negro labor would be used at the plant. In case the committee verifies the report that there will be no Negro concentration, its report probably will be accepted and the committee disbanded.

FEBRUARY 9, 1919

War Has Let Colored Women Come Out of the Kitchen

Statistics Show There Is Scarcely a Branch of Work Done by Women in Which Negroes Are Not Employed To-day With Real Success

By Natalie McCloskey

The Southern sun of Dixie still stretches its benignant light over the broad back and turbaned head of the colored woman working in the cotton-fields and plantation furrows. But that same sun, as the old globe rotates its regular way, shines on the colored woman north of the Mason and Dixon line, plying trades to which she has been newly admitted since the war. From the fields the dusky mammy of legend won her way into the kitchen, the laundry and the backstairs of large establishments by way of mop and pail. Once emancipated she donned the black dress and white apron of the maid and proved her adaptability in hotels and clubs, restaurants and homes. But she got little further. Prejudice kept her in inferior positions and though she felt that, given a chance, she could handle tasks requiring skill and intelligence, she could not get the chance.

Then war came. Industry found itself depleted of men; found even white women and girls at a premium, and the inevitable happened. Industry must go on. Industry must have sufficient workers to make continuation possible, and anybody who could do the work, irrespective of race or color (barring, of course, aliens), was accepted. The colored woman had her chance and proved her ability. There is to-day scarcely a branch of work done by women in which the colored woman has not tried her hand. Furthermore, she is there to stay.

Two Years Made the Change

Rachel S. Gallagher, director of the City Free Labor Exchange, Cleveland, writing to Miss Mary E. Jackson, of the industrial department of the National Y. W. C. A., New York, says:

"If you had asked me two years ago about colored girls as wage earners in Cleveland I would have told you that they could be found in housework, as laundresses and cleaning women; as maids, in a few cases in banks and offices, and a few employed by a cigar box manufacturing concern.

"To-day, however, when I started to list the firms where they were employed I found that they had entered nearly every field of women's work and some work where women had not previously been employed—perhaps in small numbers, but they have made an entrance.

"We find them on power sewing machines making caps, waists, bags and mops; we find them doing pressing and various hand operations in these same

shops. They are employed in knitting factories as winders and in a number of laundries on mangles of every type, and in sorting and marking. They are in paper box factories doing both hand and machine work, in button factories on the button-machines, in packing houses packing meat, in railroad yards wiping and cleaning engines, and doing sorting in railway shops. They are found in cigar factories stripping and packing and in an electrical supply manufacturing plant doing hard work. One of our workers recently found two colored girls on a knitting machine in a bed spring factory putting knots in the wire springs."

Particularly in large manufacturing sections such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit and Chicago there is a notable alteration in labor conditions. Many thousands of negro laborers have come from the South in the past two years, bringing their families with them, and the supply of women laborers has therefore been considerably increased. The demand for workers gave them an opportunity to break into fields hitherto barred to them and they put their shoulders to the wheel and kept it turning.

From Picking Nuts to Scrapping Iron

In an industrial survey which Miss Jackson prepared for the Y. W. C. A. she stated that 542 women were employed in packing plants of Kansas City; in St. Louis nut factories, about 2,000.

"In most places," she said, "they came in slowly. In Philadelphia a pants factory has two girls pulling bastings; a petticoat factory numbers three colored women out of twenty female employees; a dress factory, two out of twelve; a waist maker, five out of fifty; a hosiery mill, five out of thirty-two. In Pittsburgh a garment factory making raincoats for the government employed about twenty colored girls.

"They were careful to employ well educated girls, putting them on a separate floor, where they did not mingle with white girls prejudiced against them. Wages and conditions, however, were exactly the same for both. In many instances the war industries in which these girls essayed their skill were spectacular. They went into pottery works in Virginia, into wood-working plants and lumber yards in Tennessee, while in St. Louis they dipped tile in roofing plants, shovelled rock into wagons in clay yards, trucked brick and loaded scrap iron."

Here in New York it has been found that the colored worker is entering the clothing and needlework trades in greater numbers than any

and

complete
(over)

choice of occupation, and it occurred to me that it would be a good plan to place them on the tufting machines. This experiment proved highly successful. I then placed colored women on the mattress filling machines, which require dexterity and judgment.

"The success of the entire project so encouraged me that I took another step and placed colored women in the sewing department among white women. Here things are running nicely, without a hitch.

"The colored women have taken hold of things very readily, being apt and willing; their working conditions are pleasing and they are receiving higher wages than ever before. There is a feeling of satisfaction all round. They are pleasant and appreciate the conditions under which they work, and I am pleased with their attitude as much as with the actual result—that of increased production at the same outlay. The improvement made by the change surpasses my most sanguine expectation—in other words, we are receiving a full day's work for a full day's pay."

Pay Is Often Not Equal

In regard to wages there is unfortunately a distinction between what is allotted to the white worker and the colored. In fact, the colored girl has been accused of underbidding the white girl—just as women in general have been accused of underbidding men. In both cases the reason is the same. The labor of colored women is almost entirely unorganized. The attitude of the unions to them is, Miss Jackson states, evasive. Of six labor secretaries with whom Miss Jackson talked last December in New York City, only one made any objection to colored members. The others agreed that the colored woman was not only welcome to the unions, but that she must be made to see the mutual advantage of her joining. But the fact remains that there is practically no colored membership. In the 30,000 members of the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers only about 100 are colored, although the needle trades stand first among those which the colored women are now entering so rapidly.

The colored woman is in many cases only a beginner in her new trade. She is doing unskilled work to a large extent, and she is a negro and therefore working against a tremendous prejudice.

"Some people," said Miss Jackson, "have actually said that the standards of negro life are so much lower than those of the white, and, therefore, the colored woman does not need as high a rate of wage. The most encouraging case that I have come across, however, was in a Detroit factory, where I found one colored girl making as much as \$4.50 a day working at a punch press. In striking contrast to this is the small amount paid for unskilled work. In nut-shelling factories, where the women pick out the meats after the shells have been cracked by machinery, a woman makes from \$6 to \$7 a week. She is paid 10 cents a pound for whole meats and 5 cents a pound for broken meats. Although it is possible for a woman to make as much as \$12 a week, she seldom does."

Prejudice Creates Hardship

Working conditions vary as much as the wages. In the South the working conditions for the colored woman are often very poor. Some companies provide equally well for both white and colored workers. One firm out West

has for white and colored workers alike lunch rooms, shower baths, a circulating library and dressing rooms with steel lockers.

In a small city in Kansas, however, where there were about fifteen colored girls working at a railroad roundhouse wiping engines, the hours were from 7 until 5 and the wages \$2.47½ a day. These women were forced to walk two miles in their greasy overalls to their rooming places, because a colored person could not rent a house near the shops. They were obliged to prepare their meal when they got home, wash their clothes and prepare their lunch for the next day.

Mr. Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in speaking of the new opportunities open to the colored woman, said:

"The colored woman merely wants a chance to show what she can do—an opportunity to prove her ability and worth as an American citizen. She doesn't want to be working in the cellar all the time; she wants to get away from the mere mechanical jobs and foundation work and do some of the labor on the superstructure. The white woman has gradually emerged from the darkness with which she was surrounded and is claiming her place as a thinking human being, with great possibilities for service. Why, then, shouldn't the colored woman emerge at the same time?"

Opportunities for the negro woman to prove her mettle are becoming nation-wide—less quickly in the south than in the north; but surely and steadily in both. She is accepting them with dignity, buckling down to them in earnest, and achieving results.

COLORED WORKERS IN INDUSTRY UPHELD

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

Y. W. C. A. Official Says Girls Labored at Great Disadvantage in Many Places.

"Joint committees of educated people, both white and colored classes, should be formed in all big cities to act as a stabilizing influence when trouble occurs between white and colored factions as in Chicago and Washington."

This is one of the best methods for solving the problem that looms big on the American horizon today, according to Miss Ernestine Friedmann, of the Industrial Department of the Young Women's Christian Association. In a communication directed to Miss Esther James, executive secretary of the East Central Field Committee of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., 630 Witherpoon Building, Miss Friedmann lays stress on the contracts made by the Y. W. C. A. with the colored girls who worked in munition factories during the war.

"It was shortage of labor that made it necessary for the girls to be called into this work," Miss Friedmann said. "They were paid lower wages than white girls in all but the Government factories. These wages were so much higher than the pay received in domestic service, that they were overjoyed."

"Invariably, when it was explained to them that it was not fair to the other workers for them to accept less wages

than the white girls, they took their stand for equal pay and stuck to it. They wanted to be fair. Their work, too, was equal to that of any group of uptrained workers. In practically all such factories, colored girls were housed in barracks, while white girls had well-fitted dormitories.

"Altogether they worked at a great disadvantage, being new and unskilled labor in the factory; being underpaid and having poor living accommodations. When they had proved that they could do the work, naturally they wanted equal conditions. Employers have come to realize that they should have them, that they can be efficient workers, and that a big source of labor supply must be considered, if factories are to be run in the future. Manufacturers see that colored workers must have equal working and living conditions as well as equal pay."

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN

SEPTEMBER 1, 1919

The Negro and Work.

An item in the Associated Press dispatches printed in these columns Thursday morning furnishes a very solemn subject for the consideration of thoughtful negroes in this section. We are told that the head of the union plasterers and cement finishers of New York announced in an open meeting of the State Federation of Labor being held in New York City that "unless changes were made in the attitude of New York contractors this city will likely see a repetition of the race riots of Washington and Chicago." The occasion for the statement was the fact that New York contractors are known to have imported some three or four hundred negro artisans from the South to take the places of strikers in the fulfillment of building engagements.

It would seem from the state of affairs indicated by this declaration of the responsible heads of two important labor organizations that our friends of the North should in all justice and fair play "clean up their own doorsteps" before they start "sweeping" at the South. We can understand why the plasterers and cement finishers should threaten strike-breakers with violence—that is their policy—but how it comes about that in the North, where the welfare of the negro occasions so tender solicitude, war should be declared on the entire race because a few of its members hire themselves to do work their white fellow citizens refuse to perform, is something that ought to make the race agitators of that section ashamed of themselves whenever they are minded to turn their attention to the South—and that is a matter of frequent occurrence. The negro can work in the South without being mobbed. —Chattanooga Times.

OKLYN N Y CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 10, 1919

LABORERS COINED MONEY.

3
Negroes Paid Higher Than White Supervisors in South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Negro railroad laborers are getting higher wages than their white supervisors in many cities through the South, Charles E. Cottrill, representing Southern shippers, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said to-day.

"The Railroad Administration has been too generous in its wage increases," Cottrill said. He urged return of the railroads without waiting for legislation.

LOS ANGELES CAL TIMES
OCTOBER 1, 1919

DEMOCRACY OR GOMPERS?

In a recent speech in Los Angeles Roscoe Simmons, a nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, struck a vibrant string on the harp of American sentiment when he paraphrased Lincoln's famous pronouncement and declared that this nation cannot exist with half of the laborers free and the other half enslaved by labor tyranny. The speaker who, strangely enough, is opposed to the League of Nations, believes that the powers of the world are determined to crush America, and he said that if the conflict between "THE GOVERNMENT OF GOMPERS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES" comes before the war between this country and the other powers America will be so disrupted that she will have little chance of winning in the struggle for her life."

As a matter of fact his first statement was sufficient, for, no matter when, if ever, a pronounced struggle may come between the government and any organization that seeks to wreck it, it will be a sad day for America, even though the government should win, just as the Civil War was a terrible catastrophe in spite of the fact that the nation was preserved. Law-abiding, honest citizens are accustomed to boldly voicing their unbounded faith in the loyalty and common sense of the American people and the American government, yet, in view of certain conditions, recently arisen, and certain events that have lately occurred—as, for instance, the Boston police strike—one sometimes feels justified in pausing to ask, "Are we going to continue to have democracy, or will it be mobocracy?"

There is not and never can be a compromise between the two. The people will govern themselves, through their chosen representatives, or else they must be ruled, tyrannized over, either by a minority or a majority—and one is as bad as the other. History shows plainly that mob rule is far more disastrous than an oligarchy or a monarchy. Nor do we need ancient or medieval histories to tell us this. A glance at the Russia of today, or at Mexico, is sufficient.

The unions, affiliated with and backed by the American Federation of Labor, are becoming more intolerant and uncompromising as the days go by. A foreigner may live in the United States and, while he may be requested to become a member of the commonwealth, he is not forced into citizenship. But let a foreigner undertake to sell his labor, as an individual, in a union-bossed industrial plant and he is insulted, often beaten and told that he must become a member of the union or else lose his job and perhaps his life. In other words, the unions, ostensibly formed for the protection of workers, have become a menace to all laborers who refuse to wear

the collar of a secret organization.

OMAHA FREE PRESS
OCTOBER 5, 1919

LABOR DEPLORES RIOT VIOLENCE IN RESOLUTIONS

Omaha Central Body Condemns Apparent Lack of Preparedness After Alleged Warning.

Resolutions condemning in sincere terms scenes of lawlessness attending Sunday's riot, charging that the cause in a measure was due to hordes of southern negroes brought to the city by "business interests," and deploring the apparent lack of co-operation between state and city authorities, were passed Friday night by the Omaha Central Labor union.

Condemns Violence.

The resolutions follow:

"The Omaha Central Labor union, representing organized labor in this city, deplores and condemns all forms of violence and such scenes as occurred in Omaha on Sunday, September 28, 1919.

"We feel that the people of this city should know that the bringing into our midst of large numbers of illiterate and degenerate negroes from the south was brought about by the business interests of this city, and that the responsibility for the outrages and crimes in the past few months should be laid at the doors of those primarily responsible for the presence of such violators of our social and political laws.

Deplore Unpreparedness.

"We deplore the lack of co-operation between state and city governments; press reports that the governor had in his possession information of the intended riot the Friday preceding the outbreak, and that no steps were taken in Omaha to prevent the lynching, with the destruction of public and private property.

"The organized workers, both white and black, will always work together in harmony, and will continue to uplift and improve conditions wherever necessary.

"H. J. TOLLIVER,
"President;
"S. C. JACKSON,
"Secretary."

Labor-1914.

Welfare Work TO BUILD HOMES FOR THE COLORED

PEOPLE OF CITY

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
OCTOBER 8, 1919

A company has been organized in this city by prominent colored residents, whose purpose it is to build homes on the installment plan. The idea is to attract the better class of colored working people to this city by providing suitable housing conditions for them.

Officers elected for this company are: President, L. J. Jordan; vice-president and treasurer, Henry H. Faulkner; secretary, E. M. Williams. An advisory committee has been appointed and consists of O. H. Brothwell, cashier of the First-Bridgeport National bank; F. W. Hall, assistant cashier of the same bank; Egber Marsh, vice-president of the Bridgeport Land & Title company, and Percy P. Anderson.

When seen by a representative of the Herald this morning Mr. Jordan, president of the company, said that the purpose of this company is to interest the colored people in bettering their living conditions. Mr. Jordan also said: "The colored people of Bridgeport are the poorest housed of all the elements in the population. This is the result of race prejudice and race proscription. Notwithstanding that these people are most provident and trustworthy, they are uniformly condemned to living in the worst property. In order to save these people from this sort of exploitation, and to improve their living conditions, which have been a reproach upon the good name of Bridgeport, this company was organized."

It will be known as the Provident Development Corporation. Mr. Jordan has received words of congratulation from Mayor Wilson and other prominent men of the city on the organizing of this company, which seeks to benefit the colored people of the city.

PROF. WELTON MAKES STATEMENT

The Birmingham
Prof. J. A. Welton, employed by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, with headquarters at the Ensley Plant, has issued an interesting statement regarding the workmen of the Tennessee Company and the opportunities offered there. He has used

for his subject: "The Negro's Opportunity." Here is what he says: "The Negro's Opportunity."

"New occasions teach new duties, Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still and onward Who would keep abreast with truth

For fifteen months I have been connected with the Tennessee Company at Ensley, Alabama. I can say for my race that they are offered every opportunity and inducement to succeed; their labor is in demand, their treatment is just. Many of these men have responsible and lucrative positions and, in the main, they are making good. They are not only given justice and a square deal but in many cases they are given leniency.

It is not the policy of the Company to use force or coercion, but they encourage freedom and independence. The men are neither hurried nor hounded but are taught to work without being watched. The watchman (Policemen), though vigilant and courageous, are kind and considerate and there are never any clashes.

The Company not only encourage these men to earn money but to save money, they will not tolerate any individual or organization that seeks to get the earnings of their employees without value received.

The General Superintendent and the division superintendents are always ready to hear any complaint or dissatisfaction that comes from these men and in all cases they give the colored man justice.

Wherever a black man goes on a job there and does his full duty, he is well paid, well treated and almost always advanced.

The Negro labor here is not restless, they realize that they have a great opportunity here and now and they are resolved to use it wisely. They realize that nobody is in their way and men come daily seeking employment at Ensley.

J. A. WELTON.

Ensley, Ala., Oct. 30, 1919.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED

The announcement of the Conference on Industrial Problems of the Negro called by the National Urban League to be held in Detroit, October 15 to 19, promises one of the most practical, constructive and interesting programs presented since the war.

The conditions of economic unrest, and the recent race riots furnish food for serious thought and it is hoped that the approaching conference will be a

medium of exchange of ideas and experience, that will be valuable in checking industrial unrest and lawlessness. Many notable students of economic and social problems, from all parts of the country, will discuss the various phases of the present situation.

Dr. John Hope, President of Morehouse College, lately returned from France, and Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Fund, Miss Josephine Pinyon of the New York Y. W. C. A. Vocational Bureau and Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute will speak on the educational phase of advancing Negro workers. W. T. B. Williams of the Jeanes Fund, Prof. Francis Tyson of the University of Pittsburgh and Dr. James E. Gregg, President of Hampton Institute, who have made such a contribution on Negro Migration, have been asked to analyze that situation. Miss Nannie Burroughs, of the National Training School, Miss Eva D. Bowles, of the Y. W. C. A., Dean William Pickens of Morgan College, Baltimore, will also speak. James W. Johnson of the N. A. A. C. P. will speak on organization. Dr. G. E. Haynes has been asked to give his wide experience with the Labor Bureau.

The usual problems of health, recreation and housing will be dealt with in their immediate relation to the worker. Most of the sessions will be conducted largely as roundtables, so that the benefit of the experiences of all social and welfare workers may be had.

LANSING MICH STATE JOURNAL
DECEMBER 10, 1919

Lansing Negroes Preparing to Aid Newcomers of Race

Newcomers among the Negroes of Lansing will be looked after by a special society organized in connection with the A. M. E. church Tuesday night.

The society is to be known as the Star Sewing circle. The members of the society are pledged to do social work especially among new arrivals in the city and general welfare work. The organization meeting was held at the home of Robert Gray, 712 West Washtenaw st.

Officers of the society are: Mrs. Stella Robbin, president; Mrs. Lillian Woodward, vice-president; Mrs. Alice Gray, secretary; Mrs. Grace V. Smith, assistant secretary; Mrs. Waldron, treasurer. A ways and means committee consisting of Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Smith, Jessie Williams, Helen E. Walker, Anna Brown, Mrs. Mitchell, was named. The membership committee consists of Mrs. Hattie Washington, Miss Esther A. Brien and Miss Mabel Cornwall. It will begin at once to interest colored people in the movement.

BUFFALO N. Y. TIMES
OCTOBER 7, 1919

SMITH SAYS CITY CAN SOLVE THE

HOUSE PROBLEM

Speaks at Meeting of Colored Workmen's League — Wulff Issues Statement on the Campaign.

Former Congressman Charles Bennett Smith, candidate for the Council addressed the American Colored Workingmen's League at a meeting yesterday afternoon in Potter Street. Mr. Smith took up the housing situation here, especially among the colored people and pointed out the way to promote good feeling in the section of Buffalo, especially between the white and colored people in any community is by solving the problems which create unrest and discontent before the situation becomes acute.

"In the prosecution of the war, one of the most essential needs of the government was proper housing for the great armies of workmen who were brought to certain parts of the country to carry on the gigantic undertakings that were made necessary. The preservation of health and morals and the building up of a happy, industrious and satisfied citizenship are no less important in times of peace than in time of war. It is the unanimous opinion of the colored people of Buffalo that there is a serious residential problem confronting them. They are entitled to a full and fair hearing.

"Offhand and ill-considered solutions of important questions are of no value. A sympathetic and practical study of the housing conditions in the part of the city where the colored people make their homes should be made. The housing problems in Ontario, which is only across the Niagara River, are being solved. Are we less able to meet the situation than our Canadian neighbors?

"The housing conditions here, not alone among the negro population in Buffalo, but throughout the entire city too serious to be ignored. If a situation can be remedied elsewhere it can be remedied in Buffalo. It must be dealt with the right viewpoint and in the light of present day needs."

Wulff, candidate for council issued this statement in part: "A candidate for the office of councilman it will be my aim to conduct the affairs of the city in a businesslike manner, if the people of Buffalo are fit to elect me. I do not believe in the issuing of emergency measures unless it is absolutely necessary. Otherwise the council should get on with the taxes, which they have been paying for the fiscal year. Furthermore, our city council always protects the interests of those who are in the employ of the city, but it never has made an effort to protect those who produce the taxes. It is about time that we take the taxpayers into consideration and aid them in reducing the heavy bur-

den which they have to carry, otherwise our city will go into bankruptcy sooner or later and the home owners will have to foot the bill. If our councilmen cannot buy their own automobiles, they should use the street cars the same way as the great masses, who have elected them, do; and no councilman should advocate the using of heraldic designs on the city autos. The city treasury should be handled in a very careful way just as a private business is conducted and no money should be squandered for useless investigations, which do cost thousands of dollars without any result. The great corporations, who bleed the people at their own pleasure, whenever they see fit, should be trimmed, and wherever possible the city should take hold of public commodities, and install the same for the public benefit."

Labor - 1919.

Agents and Agencies

Labor Agent

Tells of South

Man Hunter Frank in Talk
With Defender Reporter
Leaves City Disgusted

The work of the southern labor agent who is now in the North seeking to induce men of our Race to return to the land of injustice will have another stone in his already rugged path when he learns of the attitude of Gov. Bilbo of Mississippi on the question of bringing men to cotton fields and lumber camps in those swamp and unhealthy regions. In answer to a question propounded to him, he said: "Mississippi has room for all the 'niggers' in the world, but none for 'Colored ladies and gentlemen.'"

Enforce Southern Customs

In an interview with a Defender reporter, J. H. Chancey (white) a representative from a milling company located near Memphis, Tenn., said: "We do not want the northern Negro to go back south with us, nor do we want any man from the South who has come up here and mingled freely with these people who have lived here all of their lives. Such a man who has become accustomed to riding in the front of street cars, going from one town to the other in Pullman sleepers, sitting by white people in the theaters, eating in the same restaurants and enjoying unlimited privileges in public parks would be out of place in my part of the country. We'll give them plenty of work to do, but there is a certain amount of respect they must show us, and certain customs they must abide by. The customs of the South we enforce to the limit." When asked if the returning laborer would be regarded as a prodigal, Chancey replied:

Northern Man Dangerous

"Well, there would be a little hard sailing at first. The greatest embarrassment he would have to face would be from his own people. You know, to express it frankly, we regard the northern Negro as a dangerous man. He has always put bad ideas into the southern Negro's head. So you see we would have to keep a close watch on every man we take back for a considerable length of time. The northern Negro becomes uppish when told to do something by a white man, and wants to use his fist freely. Of course, this wouldn't do in the South. They must listen to us and obey first of all."

These remarks were given to the reporter after Chancey had finished a two weeks' search for mill workers. He

confessed that out of over 300 men approached, not one was willing to return. Chancey left Chicago Monday.

WORKERS FROWN

ON LABOR AGENTS

Southern Ambassadors Go
Home With Empty

Hands

The southern labor agent is an unwelcome visitor within the northern gates. On every hand workers are frowning on the efforts of ambassadors from the South to prompt their return. A labor agent from a district in Louisiana, disgusted with the fruitless search for prey, said to a Defender reporter:

"Something Wrong"

"Instead of the Negro going South, he seems to be pushing farther north. I have practically combed the city and every man I popped the question to had a scathing indictment against my part of the country. I exhausted my power of persuasion, but was unable to land a single client. Something is wrong."

Another Case

Another agent told of an experience he had in trying to induce men to return to Mississippi. He is representing a timber concern which has a large tract of land bordering on the Mississippi river. It is the purpose of the lumber interest to collect labor in Chicago, pay their way to the plant, provide them with shelter and clothing and make them hew logs for small compensation. He encountered a group of men who congregated at the corner of 31st and Dearborn streets. By way of introduction he pleaded ignorance of the community and asked where he could obtain a nice room at a "good Colored hotel." After having gained the kind ear of his audience he waded into the main issue by asking how men in the crowd were from the South. The chorus answered in unison, "All of us."

Starts Argument

He began his well planned argument by appealing to their sympathy from a law and order standpoint, reciting many ghastly deeds committed by white men during the recent riot. In the final analysis he painted the occupation of the log hewer in the Mississippi swamps with unsurpassed splendor.

"Now," he said, "how many of you are willing to go down there with me and work among those logs for handsome wages?"

"Well," the word came comically from the crowd, "if you can get dem dare logs up around Chicago we'll work on 'em." The conference closed abruptly at this point.

CLAIM NEGRO IS
ILLEGALLY HELD

A question of whether an agent of the United States government, who in the discharge of his duties violates a state or municipal law, can be held to account for the violation, probably will be determined in habeas corpus proceedings that were instituted by Judge C. P. McIntyre, counsel for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Wednesday in the court of common pleas on behalf of Jim Holloway, a negro.

Holloway, according to the petition, is being illegally restrained of his liberty at the convict farm of L. W. Hunter, having been convicted in the city recorder's court for the alleged soliciting of labor in Montgomery county. His fine was \$100.

Holloway, it is now alleged, is an agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, and was transporting seven negro laborers from New Orleans to Kentucky for the company when he stopped off here a few minutes with them to get something to eat. At the depot, two other negroes asked to be allowed to go with the party, but Holloway refused them. Then a policeman arrested Holloway and before he could communicate with the company, he had been tried, convicted and sent off to the convict farm. The incident occurred last Wednesday.

Judge McIntyre, it is understood, contends that the negro has violated no city ordinance, but if he has done so, he cannot be held to accounting owing to the fact that he is an agent of the United States government, the government still retaining supervision of the railroads.

Judge J. Winter Thorington will hear the petition at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Holloway was brought from the Hunter farm Wednesday afternoon and spent Wednesday night in the county jail.

TAMPA FLA TIMES
AUGUST 9, 1919
OGILVIE, AN USE
ALL NEGRO LABOR

U. S. Employment Bureau Man
Can Get Jobs for Phosphate Workers.

J. Ogilvie, with the U. S. employment service, which has offices with the Red Cross on the second floor of the city hall, would like to know the whereabouts of the 21 negro laborers whom W. M. Watson, a colored man, told Mayor McKay yesterday were here as floaters from the phosphate mine strike in Polk county.

"I could get them good sawmill jobs at \$2.50 to \$3 a day at once," said Mr. Ogilvie. "There is plenty of demand for colored labor at the mills and I could place as many as 150 such men at once if I knew where they were."

Mayor McKay was not in the city today and Mr. Ogilvie was making efforts to get in touch with Watson, the colored man who reported the laborers' condition to Mayor McKay. He says it will not be hard to get places for all the men at once.

"There is some little slackness in getting jobs for white men," said Mr. Ogilvie. "The sawmills are not pre-

pared to take care of white labor and cannot use it, or at least most of them cannot use it, or at least most of them in jobs right along but have not jobs enough for all who have applied. This is not the case with colored labor, however."

NEGRO LABOR AGENT
FINED BY RECORDER

On a charge of being a labor agent in the city of Montgomery without license, Jim Holloway, a Montgomery negro, was given the minimum fine of \$100 and cost by Judge Tyson in the recorder's court Wednesday afternoon. Holloway was arrested at the Union Station Wednesday afternoon trying to persuade negroes to accept free passes to Kentucky, it is stated. Thirty passes were in Holloway's possession from New Orleans to Hazard, Ky.

After he was fined Holloway was allowed to send a telegram to authorities at Louisville telling of his arrest and fine. Holloway is badly crippled in both legs as a result of a train wreck while he was a fireman, he states. According to Holloway job as labor agent was given him as a recompense for injuries received in the train wreck.

Correct False Rumor

In Mississippi
Meridian, Miss., Aug. 22.—The rumor that 20,000 of our people desired to return here has been discredited by labor agents who returned home with empty hands. It had been said that on account of the riot in Chicago a number of people desired to return south. Representatives sent from the Mississippi Welfare league flooded that city appealing for help, but to no avail. This was due to the fact that both races in Chicago have seemingly forgotten the riots and are again marching arm in arm. One southern labor agent received a severe wallop from the laborers when he purchased tickets for their return south and as the train reached Cincinnati the whole crowd deserted him.

ARREST LABOR AGENT

Charged With Seeking to Secure
Birmingham Mechanics

(Special to The Advertiser)
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., September 28.—Alleging that he was attempting to get skilled labor, machinists mostly, C. F. Chaplin has been held by the police for investigation on a charge of doing business without license. Chaplin is said to be from Chattanooga where there is need for skilled labor. A license of \$2500 is required of labor agents in Birmingham and the State also requires a tax.

It is believed that an effort is being made to get machinists from this district who are on strike.
"Warned to Depart: The Plaqueville, La., Aug. 22.—White people here recently posted notices in various parts of this section warning our people that they must leave this part of the country by November or stern measures will be adopted. Northern labor agents have taken advantage of the warning and are defraying the expenses of all persons who desire to go North to work."

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REGISTRATION OF WORKERS.

The registration at the U. S. Employment Service Office, 139th street and Seventh avenue, for the month of November including both men and women's departments, was 1,997 according to a statement submitted to the examiner in charge by Eugene L. Moore. The statement showed the number of registered in the men's department, 472; women's department, 625.

Examiner Thomas has issued an appeal addressed to the ministers and officers of social, fraternal, educational, economic, commercial and religious organizations; also of the race elements in our city and state and to newspapers and public organs everywhere. Among other things he says:

"The military and civilian demobilization is going to impose a problem upon the organizations to which this appeal is directed, as well as upon each individual citizen, very difficult of solution. The military demobilization includes the returning soldiers and sailors from overseas, as well as those in the camps and cantonments in their own country. The civilian demobilization represents the men and women who are being released daily in increasingly large numbers from the munition and other war work industries. Both of these groups of patriotic citizens run far into the millions.

"I should like to urge each organization and every individual who has any influence to exert their influence in the direction of securing employment for this unusually large labor supply. The U. S. Employment Service is at the disposal of the people and will be glad to serve as a clearing house through which the employee and the employer may find each other—may select and buy labor, without any financial expense to either.

HOLLOWAY HABEAS

CORPUS WITHDRAWN

The habeas corpus petition of Jim Holloway negro who was recently fined \$100 in the recorder's court for soliciting labor without license, was withdrawn from the court of common pleas Friday by Judge C. P. McIntyre and it was understood that Judge McIntyre contemplates entering habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal court on behalf of the negro.

The case was argued before Judge Thorington in the court of common pleas Thursday, but before the court could render a decision the petition was withdrawn. The principal point raised by the petitioner was that he was working for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which is supervised by the government, and hence he claimed to be an agent of the government and not amenable to the law under which he was convicted.

MECHANICS

FOR EMPLOYMENT HERE

"If I only had places to put the men in," declared P. J. McCauley, of the United States employment bureau on Saturday, "I have the applicants for them. The trouble is, there seems to be a shortage in the demand."

Mr. McCauley, who is local examiner, said he placed about 12 persons in positions the past week. One surveyor was sent to the Norfolk, Va., to engage in government work. Two bakers' helpers were found places in Montgomery. A number of laborers were secured jobs.

The office of Mr. McCauley is on the second floor of the city hall.

UNSKILLED LABOR MORE

HARTFORD CONN. COURANT
AUGUST 13, 1919

STEADY SINCE JULY 1

lines.

Surplus of Drivers.

"There has been a great surplus of chauffeurs and truck drivers looking for work with no demand. Discharged service men applied for employment in larger numbers and every effort was made to place them, with some success.

"Business was brisk during the month in hotel and restaurant work. There were twenty-two calls for bus-boys, of which sixteen were filled; twenty-four calls for cooks and nine placements; sixty-one dishwashers wanted and thirty-nine placed; twenty kitchenmen desired and eleven placed, and twelve porters secured situations in response to nineteen calls. Difficulty was experienced in filling orders for male and female help to go to the shore and summer resorts. Laborers to do concrete work and handle coal were not easily obtained at times, although the number of applicants for work daily was surprisingly large. For concrete work, 55 cents an hour was given and 50 cents for coal work in order to get help.

Statistics.

The average daily number of placements last month was thirty-four compared with thirty-one in July, 1918, and thirty-four in July, 1917. The average daily number of applicants for help was forty.

State Free Employment Office Notes Greater Tendency on Part of Workers to Stick to Job Until Completion Where Conditions Are Favorable

Only one person of the thousands who appeared at the state free employment office on Mulberry street during the last month had been drinking, according to the monthly bulletin issued by Superintendent Edward Perkins Clarke. He has made the following interesting observations in the labor office since prohibition has come into effect:—

"Since the last issue of the labor bulletin war-time prohibition has been in force. Only one person of the thousands who appeared at the office during the month had been drinking, an unusual and gratifying condition of affairs. The Hartford state free employment office has noted a greater tendency on the part of unskilled workers to stick to the job until completion where conditions are favorable. One instance is recalled where four men were sent out on a short digging job and received their pay Saturday night, and all were back on the job promptly the following Monday morning. The new regime contributes towards stabilizing of industrial conditions. It affects the state employment office in reducing the number of those sent out to take the places of those who have lost or left their places through the influence of John Barleycorn. There is undisguised satisfaction on the part of the patrons of the office in the increased steadiness on the part of the help. Instead of the total business transacted at the office during July being reduced, as might fairly have been anticipated, there were more placements recorded than for any previous July, 623 men and 277 women, or a total of 900 persons finding situations. This is ninety-one more than were placed in July, 1918, and eleven more than in July, 1917. Compared with the previous month, there was a falling off of 206 in the number of placements.

"The opening of the tobacco season brought calls for seventy-four workers, of which fifty-four were filled, compared with twenty-one in July, 1918. Many of the colored women who have been doing day work have gone out to the tobacco fields where they have received 45 cents a bundle for stringing tobacco. Wages for men on the plantations have been low, \$2.75 and \$3 being offered without board for ten hours' work, while 40 to 50 cents an hour has been the going wages for unskilled laborers in other

BUFFALO N.Y. NEWS

SEPTEMBER 22, 1919

Employment Bureau for Negroes.

An employment bureau which will supply domestic or male help without cost to employer or employee has been established in connection with the community work of the Colored Soldiers and Sailors' Service club, 143 Clinton street. The bureau will be under the supervision of M. B. McAden, organizer of colored work. Seekers of work and employers will be accommodated by mail or 'phone.